HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY GUIDE

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A GUIDE

TO

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE;

DESIGNED FOR THE

USE OF FAMILIES

AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

BY

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PREFACE.

LITTLE need be said in regard to the object of this work. It is simply what its title indicates, a Guide to Homœopathic Practice, designed for the use of families and private individuals. It has been our constant effort to present, in a comprehensive form, a work by the aid of which the intelligent layman can prescribe successfully for many of the ordinary ailments of life.

We have described the various diseases with sufficient minuteness and detail, to enable any one of ordinary abilities to distinguish the complaint. We have pointed out the immediate and remote causes of the different maladies, and laid down the treatment so *clearly* and so *plainly* that no one need make a mistake.

At the conclusion of the given treatment of each disease, we have given the size of the dose and its frequency of repetition, but as this must depend largely upon the peculiarities of each individual case, the reader will often have to use his own judgment in regard to the matter; meanwhile, he should read carefully the article on Administration of the Medicine and Repetition of the Doses. We have also pointed out a suitable diet to be adopted in each particular case, and given specific directions in regard to bathing, ventilation, and exercise which will be found of especial interest to the lay practitioner.

Part Second contains a carefully abridged Materia Medica, in which the leading indications are grouped together under

appropriate heads, and will be found to greatly assist the practitioner in the selection of the right remedy. The *prominent* or *leading indications* are preceded by an asterisk [*], to mark their distinctive character. Those placed in *italics* are likewise *prominent* symptoms, but in a less or subordinate degree. Where one or more remedies are placed in brackets [ ] at the end of a sentence, it is understood they are indicated by similar symptoms. This method of comparison has been carried through the entire work, and will be found of great practical value when making a choice of the remedy.

As the work is intended for the great mass of the community, the author has carefully avoided all technicalities, and made the subject as plain and simple as possible, so that any one, to a certain extent, can prescribe for himself. But it is not intended to supersede the labor of the physician. No one can be a successful practitioner of Homœopathy who has not devoted years to its study, and become well versed in anatomy, physiology, pathology, surgery and materia medica as taught in our medical schools.

Further details in regard to the work are unnecessary, and it need only be added that the author has done his best to make it as useful and complete as possible. Whether he has successfully carried out his intentions, remains for others to decide. If those for whom the work has been especially written derive from it the benefit he desires, he will be fully compensated for the time and labor which he has bestowed upon it.

I. D. Johnson.

Kennett Square, Pa.,
May 1st, 1879.

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A GUIDE

TO

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE LAW OF CURE.

HOMŒOPATHY has been before the country for nearly three-quarters of a century. Its claims and merits are now universally appreciated, and, despite the calumny and bitter invectives of its opponents, it has gradually but steadily continued to advance, until it has enlisted among its earnest advocates and supporters a very large number of the most intelligent of every country; and at the present time it is triumphantly practised in every part of the civilized world. Its principles have always been clearly set forth, and wherever its practical value has been fairly tested, whether in public hospitals or in private practice, the results have uniformly demonstrated that it was superior to every other system of cure. It owes its triumph to the fact that it is based upon an *immutable law of nature* — a law for the practical application of remedies to the cure of disease that can as certainly be depended upon to produce salutary changes in the diseased organism, as can chemical reagents be depended upon to produce the phenomena which invariably follow their proper combination. The necessity for such a law has always been apparent in the practice of medicine; but until the advent of Homœopathy, no natural law of cure was known

to the profession. This is clearly shown by the fact that a constant series of revolutions and changes, both in the theory and practice of this noble art, has prevailed down even to the present time.

The fundamental law, then, upon which rests the claims of Homœopathy, is expressed by the Latin formula, "*similia, similiabus, curantur*," or like is cured by like. It simply means that all diseases are cured by virtue of the power which medicines have of producing similar symptoms. For example, if *Ipecacuanha* be taken in sensible doses by a person in health, it will cause nausea, vomiting, and other discomforts; this same medicine given in *minute doses* will remove nausea, vomiting, and *similar* discomforts when arising from some morbific cause. This is the simple homœopathic law, and the only law by which all cures are performed, no matter by whom or by what medicine.

It will be seen, therefore, that in order to make the principle of choosing remedies universally available in the treatment of disease, we must first obtain a knowledge of the symptoms they induce upon persons in a state of health. This knowledge has been already obtained, respecting many remedies, through the indefatigable zeal of Hahnemann and his co-laborers, who for many years experimented with medicines upon their own persons, in order to obtain a knowledge of their precise effects in disease. The Homœopathic Materia Medica, therefore, is a record of carefully proven remedies on the healthy, by the aid of which we are enabled to select a medicine whose *symptoms correspond* with those of the disease we wish to cure.

Having thus briefly defined the homœopathic law, we desire to say a few words in regard to small doses. It will be observed that the law of cure, as a simple proposition, takes no cognizance of the size of the dose. The efficacy of small doses was an after-discovery — was the corollary to the problem. Hahnemann, while experimenting with medicine on the newly-discovered law, found that they

must be given in *minute doses*, otherwise dangerous aggravations occurred, which embarrassed curative action and retarded rather than facilitated recovery. It was this that led him to reduce the size of the dose, until he ascertained the smallest quantity that would cure in the quickest, safest, and most agreeable manner. This is the simple story in regard to the employment of small doses. It will be seen that it has nothing to do with the grand fundamental principles of Homœopathy, but is a necessity growing out of the law. Every physician, therefore, should use his own judgment, and prescribe such doses as will most quickly and safely cure his patient; and if facts prove, as all homœopaths believe, that the attenuated doses are the most efficient when administered upon the homœopathic law, then it is the duty of all to give these preparations the preference.

METHOD OF USING THE WORK.

IN order to understand the proper method of using this work, a few words of explanation are necessary. In the first place, examine the table of contents to find the chapter upon which you desire information. Having found the complaint for which you wish to prescribe, examine the case thoroughly in order to be able to form a correct diagnosis. This is of the greatest importance, because the selection of the appropriate remedy, and consequently the success of the treatment, depends mainly upon it. The symptoms should be observed with great care—the peculiar constitution of the patient, his habits, occupation, mode of living, together with the exciting cause of the disease; as excessive mental or physical exertion, exposure, intemperance, etc., carefully considered.

Having investigated the case, and noted the leading features which form a picture of the disease, then select a remedy whose *symptoms closely correspond with those presented by the patient.* In comparing the symptoms of the remedial agent with those of the malady, particular attention should be given to the *prominent* or *characteristic* symptoms. Those belonging to the remedies have been designated throughout the work by an asterisk [*], to show their distinctive character. Those placed in *italics* are likewise prominent symptoms, but in a subordinate degree. Where one or more remedies are placed in brackets [ ] at the end of a sentence, it is understood that they are indicated by similar symptoms.

In selecting a remedy for the cure of disease, it is not intended that the "star symptoms," or those in *italics*, shall

determine the choice of the remedy to the exclusion of others; every symptom possesses a degree of importance not to be overlooked by the careful practitioner who wishes to be successful in the treatment of disease.

Where the properly indicated remedy is not found under the name of the disease, resource should be had to the Materia Medica in Part II., where fuller indications are given, and, being grouped together under appropriate heads, will afford material aid in making a suitable selection.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICINES AND REPETITION OF THE DOSES.

Homœopathic Medicines are generally prepared for *domestic* use in the form of globules or dilutions. Where the globules are used, they may be administered dry on the tongue, or dissolved in water. Six or eight globules make a dose for an adult; two to four for children, according to age. When the medicines are taken in water, dissolve twelve globules (or *three drops*, *if a dilution be used*,) in a tumbler half full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls to an adult, or one teaspoonful to a child.

Repetition of the Doses.—In all ordinary cases, such as headache, slight affections of the chest, colds, coughs, derangements of the stomach, etc., the remedy may be taken dry, every two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances; but in all urgent or dangerous diseases, as croup, cholera, cramp, colic, and the like, it should be repeated oftener, every hour, half hour, or even fifteen minutes. In all cases where improvement follows the administration of a remedy, do not repeat it so long as the improvement continues, but should it cease, repeat the dose, or, if the symptoms change, select another remedy, according to the indications.

In *chronic* diseases, or those of long standing, the remedy should not be repeated oftener than once or twice a day.

In regard to the *external* application of the *Tinctures of* **Arnica, Calendula, Cantharides,** and **Urtica Urens,** a lotion of sufficient strength for most purposes may be made by putting ten drops of the **Pure Tincture** in half a tumbler of water, and applying it to the injured parts by means of cloths kept wet with the solution.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING THE PURITY OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

1. The medicines should be kept in *well-corked* glass vials, in a neat chest constructed for the purpose, with lock and key to keep it secure.

2. Keep the chest in a dry place, not too warm, away from strong light and all strong smelling substances, as camphor, musk, coffee, tobacco, etc.

3. Use one vial for one medicine. Never empty the contents of one vial into another which has had different medicine in it; do not *change the corks* from one bottle to another, the effect may be to change or destroy the medicine altogether.

4. Every medicine should be carefully labelled, and the name written on the cork.

5. Never prepare a solution without first being assured that the glass and spoon are perfectly clean, and, if it be necessary to prepare two at a time, have a *separate spoon for each glass*, and be careful to keep them apart.

6. Take the medicine from the vial by dropping the globules into the hand, a small piece of paper, or a clean silver spoon; never take up the globules with the finger wet with saliva, and what is worse, when too many adhere, put the surplus back into the vial — such medicines cannot be relied upon.

ARTICLES OF DIET ALLOWED DURING HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

While under homœopathic treatment the diet of the patient should be carefully guarded. As a general rule, he should partake of light, nourishing, easily digestible food, and take such drink as Nature has graciously furnished to satisfy the thirst. He should abstain from all *medicinal* substances, and everything that has a tendency in any way to interfere with the action of the homœopathic remedies.

Drink.—Pure fresh water is preferable to all other drinks; where it is desired, a little raspberry, strawberry, or currant jelly may be added to suit the taste. Good fresh milk, sweet whey, buttermilk, rice-water, barley-water, toast-water, *sweet*, *newly-made* cider, chocolate, weak black tea.

Fruit.—All kind of *ripe* fruits not of an acid quality, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, sweet cherries, sweet oranges, melons, cantaloupes, and such others as are known to not disagree with the patient.

Vegetables.—Irish potatoes, green peas, beans, especially lima beans, tomatoes, asparagus, squashes, carrots, rice, hominy, etc.

Bread.—Bread made of rye flour, or unbolted wheat flour, is preferable. Plain biscuit free from potash, soda, or alum, buckwheat cakes not raised with fermenting powders, crackers, light puddings made of rice, farina, corn-starch, tapioca, and bread.

Meats.—Tender beef, mutton, venison, chicken, and wild game. In *acute* or inflammatory diseases, animal food is seldom allowable.

Fresh butter, cream, cottage-cheese, milk-curds, ice-cream not flavored with aromatics or other injurious drugs.

Fish.—Fresh fish, as perch, rock, sea-bass, mackerel, shad, small creek fish, and oysters.

The meals should be taken at regular intervals, the food

well masticated, and not eaten hurriedly. Long fasting or eating between meals should be scrupulously avoided. Do not take food very hot or cold, nor when greatly exhausted.

ARTICLES OF DIET FORBIDDEN DURING HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

The following articles of diet should be avoided while under homœopathic treatment, not only on account of the injurious effects which they have upon the system, but because they antidote the effects of the medicine.

Drinks. — All alcoholic and fermented beverages, coffee, green tea, herb teas, and all natural and artificial mineral waters.

Fruits. — Pine-apples, cranberries, and all kinds of nuts and fruits not mentioned in the allowed articles.

Vegetables. — Salads, cucumbers, pickles, spices, parsnips, parsley, celery, radishes, horse-radish, onions, and all kinds of peppers, catsup, mustard, nutmeg, ginger, etc.

Bread. — Cakes prepared with much fat or with aromatics, pastry, pies, honey, and all kinds of confectionery.

Meats. — Veal, geese, tame ducks, liver, tripe, sausages, scrapple, smoked salt meat, rancid butter, strong cheese, all highly seasoned soups.

Fish. — Salt fish of all kinds, pickled salmon, eels, crabs, lobsters, clams, etc.

All perfumery, tooth-powders, and cosmetics should be dispensed with during treatment.

LIST OF MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK.

NAME OF MEDICINE.	SYNONYMOUS TERMS.	ABBREVIATIONS.
1. Aconitum napellus.	Aconite: Wolfsbane.	Acon.
2. Antimonium crudum.	Crude antimony.	Ant. c.
3. Apis mellifica.	Poison of the honey-bee.	Apis.
4. Arnica montana.	Leopard's bane.	Arn.
5. Arsenicum album.	White arsenic.	Ars.
6. Baptisia tinctoria.	Wild indigo.	Bapt.
7. Belladonna.	Deadly nightshade.	Bell.
8. Bryonia alba.	White bryony.	Bry.
9. Calcaria carbonica.	Carbonate of lime.	Calc. c.
10. Cantharides.	Spanish fly.	Canth.
11. Carbo vegetabilis.	Vegetable charcoal.	Carb. v.
12. Causticum.	Quicklime.	Caust.
13. Chamomilla.	Chamomile.	Cham.
14. China.	Peruvian bark.	Chin.
15. Cimicifuga.	Actæa racemosa: Black cohosh.	Cimicifu.
16. Cina.	Wormseed.	Cina.
17. Cocculus.	Indian cockel.	Cocc.
18. Coffea.	Crude coffee.	Coff.
19. Colchicum.	Meadow saffron.	Colch.
20. Colocynthis.	Bitter cucumber.	Colo.
21. Conium maculatum.	Poison hemlock.	Con.
22. Crocus sativus.	Saffron.	Croc.
23. Digitalis purpurea.	Purple fox-glove.	Dig.
24. Dulcamara.	Bitter sweet.	Dulc.
25. Ferrum.	Iron.	Ferr.
26. Gelseminum.	Yellow jessamine.	Gel.
27. Graphites.	Plumbago.	Graph.
28. Hepar sulph. calc.	Sulphuret of lime.	Hepar.
29. Hyoscyamus.	Henbane.	Hyos.
30. Ignatia amara.	St. Ignatius's bean.	Ign.
31. Ipecacuanha.	Cephaelis ipecacuanha.	Ipe.
32. Kali bichromicum.	Bichromate of potash.	Kali b.
33. Lachesis.	Virus of the lance-headed viper.	Lach.
34. Lycopodium.	Club moss.	Lyc.
35. Magnesia carbonica.	Carbonate of magnesia.	Mag. car.

LIST OF MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN THIS WORK.

(*Continued.*)

NAME OF MEDICINE.	SYNONYMOUS TERMS.	ABBREVIATIONS.
36. Mercurius vivus.	Quicksilver.	Merc. v.
37. Natrum muriaticum.	Chloride of sodium.	Natr. m.
38. Nitric acid.	Acidum nitricum.	Nit. ac.
39. Nux vomica.	Strychnos nux vomica.	Nux v.
40. Opium.	Poppy.	Opi.
41. Phosphorus.	Phosphorus.	Phos.
42. Phosphoric acid.	Acidum phosphoricum.	Phos. ac.
43. Phytolacca.	Poke root.	Phyto.
44. Podophyllum.	Mandrake.	Podo.
45. Pulsatilla.	Wind flower.	Puls.
46. Rhus toxicodendron.	Poison oak.	Rhus t
47. Sabina.	Common savin.	Sabi.
48. Secale cornutum.	Spurred rye.	Sec. cor.
49. Sepia.	Cuttle-fish.	Sep.
50. Silicea.	Silicis acid.	Sil.
51. Spongia.	Burnt sponge.	Spong.
52. Staphysagria.	Stavesacre.	Staph.
53. Stramonium.	Thorn apple.	Stram.
54. Sulphur.	Flowers of sulphur.	Sulph.
55. Tartar emetic.	Tartarized antimony.	Tart. em.
56. Veratrum album.	White hellebore.	Verat. al.

TINCTURES FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

1. ARNICA — Arnica montana — Leopard's Bane.
2. CALENDULA — Calendula officinalis — Marigold.
3. CANTHARIDES — Spanish fly.
4. URTICA URENS — Stinging nettle.

DIAGNOSTIC SYMPTOMS.

As it is a matter of great importance to the homœopathist to be familiar with the proper method of forming a diagnosis, so as to be able to take advantage of every possible circumstance that will aid him in a knowledge of disease, we will give a few diagnostic signs by which he may be assisted in his investigation.

THE COUNTENANCE.

The expression of countenance is often an excellent index of what is occurring in distant parts of the body, and affords valuable assistance to the physician in many obscure and complicated cases.

Features contracted, anxious expression, difficulty of breathing, and rapid dilatation of the nostrils indicate *acute inflammation of the lungs.*

Features pointed, with expression of anxiety, brows knit, countenance pale, lips dry and bluish indicate *pain and inflammation of the abdominal viscera.*

Face flushed, wild expression of countenance, eyes red and sparkling, pupils contracted or dilated, great sensibility to light, squinting, twitching of the eyelids and muscles of the face indicate *inflammation of the brain.*

Face flushed and swollen, lips blue, eyes prominent, anxious expression, sudden startings in sleep indicate *organic disease of the heart.*

Cheeks pale and blanched, lips white and puffy, dark circle around the eyelids, languid expression, indicate *chlorosis*, or "*green-sickness.*"

Pale, delicate complexion, puffiness of upper lip, with margins of a carnation tint, indicate *scrofula.*

Deep-yellow complexion indicates *jaundice*, or derangement of the liver.

Squinting, or distorted eyes, are ominous of *dropsy of the brain.*

THE PULSE.

The pulse of a healthy adult person beats from seventy to seventy-five times per minute; but this is by no means an invariable rule, for some persons enjoy good health with a pulse at fifty, and even lower. On the contrary, others are apparently as well whose pulse is at ninety. Again, the pulse varies at different periods of life: in infancy and childhood it ranges from one hundred to one hundred and twenty beats per minute, while in old age it is diminished, and rates at sixty or seventy per minute.

A *quick*, *full*, *bounding* pulse indicates inflammation, or fever of an acute, inflammatory character.

A *sluggish*, *full* pulse evinces a want of nervous energy.

A *slow pulse*, if not habitual, may indicate debility, or tendency of blood to the head.

A *changeable pulse* indicates nervous derangement, and sometimes organic disease of the heart.

A *fine*, *scarcely-perceptible* pulse denotes great exhaustion, and approaching death.

THE TONGUE.

A thick, dirty, *white coating* on the tongue indicates *gastric derangement.*

A *thick yellow* coating on the tongue, with bitter taste, indicates *biliary derangement.*

A thick white coating on the tongue, with red papillæ appearing through the fur, indicates *scarlet fever.*

A clean, smooth, bright-red tongue indicates *inflammation* of the *gastric* or *intestinal mucous membrane.*

A blackish, dry, furred, and tremulous tongue indicates *abdominal* or *putrid typhus.*

A sharp, pointed, tremulous tongue indicates *irritation* and *inflammation of the brain*, and is often met with in habitual drunkards.

A swollen tongue, coated white, indented or notched on the edges, indicates derangement of the *nerves* and *lining membrane* of the *stomach*; met with in gastric fevers.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Pain is an important symptom, in whatever part or organ it may have its seat.

Sharp, *darting* pains, ceasing and returning at intervals, indicate *neuralgia.*

Tearing, *throbbing*, and aching pains, aggravated by contact, pressure, or movement, indicate *inflammatory action.*

Stitching, or *pricking* pains, indicate determination of blood to a part.

Sudden suspension of pain, where there is acute inflammation, is ominous of *mortification.*

Sudden, rapid, jerking movements of the head and limbs indicate *cerebral irritation*, *mania à potu*, and some forms of *insanity.*

Pain in healthy structures often indicates disease in a remote part; for example, pain in the knee indicates disease of the hip-joint, and pain in the right shoulder and arm is often the result of a diseased liver.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Short, *hurried* breathing, using principally the abdominal muscles, indicate inflammation of the *lungs.*

Using the muscles of the chest alone in breathing indicates *abdominal inflammation.*

Irregular breathing, with snoring respiration, indicates *compression* of the *brain*, or *the effects of poisoning by opium.*

Wheezing, short, panting, anxious respiration, with constriction of the top of the windpipe, indicates asthma.

Cough, with expectoration of thick, dirty-yellow, or greenish sputa, which sinks in water, indicates *disorganization of the lungs.*

Cough, with expectoration of tough, white mucus, indicates *chronic bronchitis.*

Painful cough, with rust-colored or bloody expectoration indicates *inflammation of the lungs.*

ALVINE DISCHARGES.

Very light or clay-colored stools evince a *lack of bile.*

Very dark evacuations denote an *exuberance of bile.*

Green discharges (of infants) denote *acidity of the stomach.*

Glairy, dark-green evacuations, like chopped spinach, are characteristic of *dropsy of the brain.*

Bloody mucous stools, accompanied by straining, indicate *intestinal inflammation.*

Hard dry stools indicate a *relaxed* and *torpid state of the mucous membrane of the bowels.*

THE URINE.

A healthy male adult excretes about two and a half pints of urine in twenty-four hours; it is of a pale amber or straw color, remaining clear after standing and precipitating no sediment, but having a peculiar *ammoniacal* smell.

Red scanty urine denotes *inflammation.*

Urine clear, limpid, and abundant, in *nervous affections.*

Urine depositing a sediment indicates biliary derangement.

Urine turning *milky* soon after being emitted (especially in children), denotes the presence of *worms* in the intestines.

OBSERVATIONS ON BATHING.

Of the importance of personal cleanliness and frequent bathing, it is hardly necessary to speak. That it is essential to the health, comfort, and personal appearance of the individual is so generally admitted, that even those who do not practice it are compelled, by their feelings of decency and propriety, to speak in its favor. It has been a necessity of the human race from its creation up to the present time; without it man is unfitted for social intercourse. No amount of personal beauty in features, figure, or complexion, can

compensate for a want of cleanliness. It enhances every charm, and creates new ones peculiar to itself.

In its relations to health, frequent ablutions and bathing are of very great importance, as will be evident from a knowledge of the structure and functions of the human skin. This important membrane, "like a seamless mantle," invests the entire body. It is supplied with innumerable small glands lying beneath its surface, which secrete the perspiration. Under ordinary circumstances, about two pounds of perspiration are secreted and thrown off through the pores of the skin daily, although this amount may be largely increased by exercise and other influences. Besides this saline aqueous matter of the perspiration, the skin is continually casting off, in minute powdery scales, the old worn-out cuticle. At the same time, the worn off particles of the clothing, dust, etc., adheres to the surface of the body, mingles with its oily and saline products, and forms a thin, dirty crust on the surface. And unless this accumulation be daily removed by friction and washing, the "pores" become choked, and the functions of the skin seriously interrupted. Therefore, it is a matter of great importance to all who value their health to keep the skin in a healthy condition, for when this is not the case, double duty is imposed upon the lungs, kidneys, and bowels, and disease is almost certain to follow.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING A BATH.

Every bath should be taken while the body is warm and the circulation somewhat accelerated. For this reason, it is better to take a short walk, or some other exercise, before each bath, for the purpose of warming the body, except in the morning, when it is already warm from the heat of the bed.

No bath should be taken when the bather is greatly fatigued by exercise or other causes.

No bath should be taken on a full stomach, nor soon after

a meal. A couple of hours should be allowed to intervene.

Being in a perspiration is no objection to taking any bath except the sitz- and foot-bath. When taking these, the bather should be warm, but not in a perspiration.

MANNER OF TAKING A BATH.

Every bathing operation should be performed rapidly, and the bather should rub himself—not lazily—but vigorously, and with a hurried, bustling motion, so that the exertion of rubbing shall be sufficient to quicken the heart's action and increase the respiration for the purpose of insuring a strong and glowing reaction.

After every bath, no matter what kind, the bather should be rubbed thoroughly dry. For this purpose, take a dry sheet and throw round the body like a cloak, and in this, and with this, wipe dry and rub briskly. The sheet placed around the person in this way excludes the air, prevents evaporation of the surface, and guards against the chill which exposure is apt to produce.

Soon as the bath is over, the bather should dress as quickly as possible, and take some kind of exercise in the open air. When this can be done, the rule has no exceptions.

The simplest form of taking a bath is to apply the water to the surface by means of a sponge or crash towel, then rub briskly and thoroughly dry. The water employed may be either warm or cold, and a little fine soap used whenever the skin requires it. Any invalid may take this kind of a bath with benefit, providing it is succeeded by a *glow* of *warmth* over the surface; and this should be the test in all forms of bathing. No one should feel cold after taking a bath; if they do, it is an evidence that the water was too cold or the bather remained too long at the bath.

The *warm* or tepid bath is adapted to every age of life. The first is particularly congenial to the young, the delicate,

and those in declining years. After using the warm bath, care should be exercised to avoid taking cold by putting on suitable clothing and taking proper exercise.

The COLD BATH is only suited to persons in a vigorous state of health, and where the vital forces are most energetic and the system free from exhaustion. It should be taken quickly, and followed by brisk rubbing, until a refreshing glow is produced over the whole body.

The SHOWER BATH is a convenient and invigorating substitute for other forms of bathing, and may be used with benefit where the circulation is languid or the skin dry and inactive. The fall of water can be regulated or modified by the size of the openings through which it passes, and the height of the reservoir, so as to adapt it to the most delicate as well as robust.

The SITZ BATH may be taken in an ordinary wash-tub. Prop it on its edge, and place in as much water as will rise nearly to the navel when the patient sits down in it. In this he can remain from ten minutes to half an hour. This kind of a bath is very useful in suppression of the menses, menstrual colic, some urinary difficulties, constipation, piles, etc. The temperature of the bath may be regulated to suit the case. In the above-named diseases, *warm* or even *hot water* will be found advisable.

Sea-bathing, from its stimulating and invigorating action on the skin and the whole nervous system, is not only agreeable, but highly salutary when indulged in at the proper season. It has also the important advantage over bathing in fresh water, that persons seldom take cold from it.

OBSERVATIONS ON VENTILATION.

THE subject of ventilation has at all times engaged the attention of medical men to a greater or less extent, but at no time more so than during the last few years. Formerly,

it was much neglected, and buildings constructed in the old-fashioned way, with their low ceilings, small windows, and ill-ventilated apartments, would be considered untenantable by people of the present day.

There is scarcely a subject connected with the preservation of health of greater importance than the one under consideration. For, when we reflect that the impure or venous blood is changed — arterialized in the lungs by the action of the air we breathe — it follows, as a natural sequence, that this element should be perfectly pure. The atmosphere is composed of one part oxygen and four parts of nitrogen and a small quantity of carbonic acid. The most essential part of this life-giving element is the oxygen, and any diminution or change in this renders the atmosphere totally unfit to breathe. Now, the quality and purity of the air is affected by every "breath we take," the quantity of oxygen is diminished, and the carbonic acid increased, while the nitrogen remains about the same. Not all the air taken into the lungs is expelled by that organ, a part of the oxygen is retained in the blood and carbonic acid given out in its stead. Air that has been once respired contains eight and a half per cent. of carbonic acid; hence, when several persons are crowded into a close room, the atmosphere soon becomes so vitiated by an excess of carbonic acid and the excretions from the body as to be utterly unfit for respiration. Such an atmosphere poisons the very fountain of life and sows the seeds of pestilence and dis ease.

It is therefore of the utmost importance, to the preservation of health, to have every part of the dwelling, and especially the sleeping apartment and sick-room, amply supplied with pure fresh air. The *sleeping-room* should be so ventilated that the air in it will be as pure in the morning as it was when entered in the evening. And if such were the case, there would be far less suffering from headache, dizziness, want of appetite, and a host of nervous diseases

that too often arise from sleeping in ill-ventilated apartments.

The *sick-room* especially should be well ventilated. It should be so constructed as to permit the impure air to escape and *pure* air to be constantly admitted. The practice of excluding this vitalizing element from the sick-room, under the apprehension of the patient taking cold, is most absurd, tends to foster the disease and prevent recovery. For this reason, fresh air should be freely and constantly admitted into the sick-room. Everything that has a tendency, in any way whatever, to corrupt or vitiate the atmosphere of the room, must be scrupulously avoided. All perfumery, as cologne, musk, scent-bags, camphor, smelling-bottles, and quack nostrums, should be excluded, and nothing but the pure fresh air of heaven allowed as respiratory food.

In most all modern-built houses at the present day, flues are constructed in the walls for the purpose of ventilation. Where this is not the case, the room should be supplied with air from the windows, by lowering the sash at the top and opening it at the bottom. If practical, open a window or door on the opposite side of the room, so as to allow a current of air to pass in, but in no case sit in a draught, or permit the air to fall directly upon the patient. The prevailing custom of several persons remaining in the sick-room for any considerable time, tends to vitiate the air, to the disadvantage of the patient, and should not be encouraged.

PART I.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND.

MENTAL EMOTIONS.

THAT *mental* emotions have a great influence on the bodily health, will not be doubted for a moment. Many cases could be cited to show where persons have been suddenly deprived of consciousness, and their minds irreparably ruined, in consequence of sudden mental emotions, such as fright, grief, sorrow, vexation, etc. Formerly it was thought that these mental perversions were the mysterious inflictions of Divine Providence, and therefore were in nowise amenable to medical treatment. But, fortunately for mankind, we have been taught better, and to treat these mental disturbances as diseases of the brain and nervous system.

The injurious effects of sudden emotions usually follow immediately, but sometimes they do not appear for days or even weeks thereafter; when this is the case, they are found to be more difficult to cure.

FRIGHT.

The injurious consequences resulting from fright may be relieved by one of the following remedies:

Aconite.—If the patient is in a tremor, has palpitation of the heart, and thinks he will die. *After the fright, the fear still remains; he does not seem to get over it.

Belladonna.—Where the fright has caused convulsions, especially in children. The patient screams and trembles;

has twitchings in the arms and legs. * Rush of blood to the head, with red face, [see **Opi.**]

Coffea. — Great nervous excitement, trembling, fainting. * Extreme wakefulness; cannot get to sleep, [also **Opi.**] Weeps and laments. Fright from sudden pleasant surprises.

Gelseminum. — * Where diarrhœa has been induced by the fright. The patient seems confused, and as if *intoxicated.*

Opium. — If the fright is followed by twitching of the limbs, or convulsions. * Unnatural sleep, with snoring, difficult respiration. * Loss of consciousness, with delirious talking. *Involuntary evacuations.* If not better in half an hour after taking **Opi.**, give **Ignatia.**

Administration. — Give eight globules to an adult, or from two to four to a child, according to age. Repeat the dose every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Keep the patient perfectly quiet, and allow but few persons in the room.

GRIEF AND SORROW.

The effects of grief and sorrow in breaking down health and preventing its restoration, are especially significant. They silently and insidiously prey upon the victim until all his moral and physical powers are exhausted. They lower the action of the heart, arrest the secretions of the liver, destroy the appetite, produce constipation and general prostration.

In treating the consequences arising from grief and sorrow, it is of great importance to bring all moral influences to bear upon the patient possible; without this, medical aid will be of little avail. The attention should be diverted by a change of scenery, agreeable company, soothing language, pleasing employment, and acts of kindness.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Ignatia. — * The patient is full of suppressed grief, with a weak, empty feeling in the stomach. Great indifference to everything, [also **Phos. ac.**] Spasmodic fits caused by grief or mortification.

Phosphoric acid. — Patient very weak, and *indifferent to the affairs of life.* * Not disposed to talk, [also **Bell.**] Inclines to perspire much in the morning, and to be sleepy.

Cocculus. — Sadness, with tendency to start, especially at night. Headache and nervousness following grief. Loss of sleep from watching over sick friends.

Lachesis. — * Is very unhappy and distressed after sleeping.

Talks much and changes the subject often. *Can bear nothing tight about the neck.

Pulsatilla.—Melancholy, with *weeping sadness.* Disposed to weep or laugh. *She is disgusted with everything. Anguish in the region of the heart. Suitable to persons of a *mild*, *tearful* disposition.

Administration.—Give six or eight globules once or twice a day, according to circumstances.

ANGER.

The principal remedies by which the consequence of anger may be met are:

Arnica.—The child is violently excited, weeps, and has frequent attacks of cough. Declines to answer questions.

Bryonia.—*Exceedingly irritable; everything makes him angry. Headache as if it would *split open;* worse from the least motion. *Constipation, stool dry and hard as if burnt.

Chamomilla.—When little children get into a violent rage, lose their breath, and go into spasms. Where the anger causes indigestion and *derangement of the liver.*

Colocynth.—Diarrhœa after vexation or grief, [after *fright*, **Gel.** or **Opi.**] Inclines to be angry and indignant. *Don't wish to talk or answer any questions.

Nux vomica.—Violent-tempered persons who feel unwell after being in a passion. *Is very irritable and wishes to be alone.

Administration.—Give eight globules dry on the tongue every two or three hours, until improvement takes place.

Warm foot-baths, with cold applications to the head, may be advisable in some cases where there is a rush of blood to this part.

INSANITY.

Insanity is regarded as one of the most mysterious diseases which the physician is called upon to treat. It has been the subject of most earnest inquiry by the ablest pathologists, for the purpose of ascertaining the primary seat of the disease. Even the question of *sanity* or *insanity* of the mind in a given case, is a problem often most difficult of solution.

Therefore, a disease so difficult to understand, and one so difficult to treat, can only be intrusted to the care of a skilful physician. Hence, in a work like this, we shall not go

into details, but be content with a brief description of the disease, and a few hints by which it may be managed in its incipiency.

The disease appears in various aspects, according to circumstances. "It often," says Dr. Brigham, "commences in a very insidious manner. Some appear to be deranged only as regards their feelings or moral qualities. They are noticed to be different from what they formerly were; to be more restless and sleepless, or unnaturally morose and irritable. Some manifest an unfounded dread of evil, say but little, shun society, and are suspicious of their dearest friends; whilst others are unusually pleasant, or quarrelsome and abusive. Such changes of character and habits will usually be found to be subsequent to some reverse of fortune, loss of friends, or sickness, and should excite alarm.

"Often insanity exists in a slight degree for months, and it is only noticed by the most intimate friends or relatives, and then *suddenly* assumes an alarming form, leading, in some instances, to homicide, and in others to self-destruction."

There are several forms of insanity, described under different heads, as *Mania*, where there is raving madness, an entire perversion of the intellectual faculties; *Monomania*, where the mind is deranged upon one subject only, and is sound upon all others; *Dementia*, where there is a loss of intellect, mostly occurring in old age. But it is unnecessary to particularize these various forms of insanity.

Causes.—Insanity may be said to depend upon some physical disease of the body. It is hereditary in nearly all cases, being transmitted from parent to child, with other peculiarities of the constitution. It occurs at all periods of life, and is caused by diseases of the brain, liver, uterine organs, digestive apparatus, and the use of narcotics. *Intemperance* is a fruitful source of insanity, tabular statements showing that one-third of the cases of lunacy admitted into our asylums are caused by the use of intoxicating drinks. *Want of sleep* is also a frequent exciting cause.

Moral causes, such as intense study, sudden emotions, disappointed love, protracted grief, betrayed confidence, religious enthusiasm, etc., are frequent exciting causes of the disease.

Treatment.—Insanity at the present day is generally treated in public institutions. But it is not the confinement of the patient within the walls of an asylum, sur-

rounded by bolts and bars, excluded from his nearest and dearest friends, and conscious of being a prisoner, that is to have the most salutary effect upon the patient. The time once was when insanity was treated as a crime by confinement in a dungeon with fetters and chains, but, thank Heaven, it has come to be regarded as a disease, and one amenable to treatment.

We believe insanity can be more successfully treated at *home*, where the patient is surrounded by a circle of intelligent and discreet friends, where his personal safety and that of others can be secured, and where he can have the attendance of a competent homœopathic physician, than he can have at a public institution.

The moral treatment should consist in mild usage, soothing language, agreeable company, and pleasing amusements, all tending to divert the patient's attention into new channels and new associations. He must be "treated with a show of confidence, bestowing on him friendly exhortations and friendly advice. To the furious maniac we are to oppose tranquillity and unshaken firmness free from fear."

Medical Treatment.

Aconite. — Full and frequent pulse, hot and dry skin, and other febrile symptoms. *Fear and anxiety of mind with great excitability. *Fear of death, predicts the day he will die.

Belladonna. — Face flushed and hot; eyes brilliant, pupils dilated. Furious derangement, he *tears his clothes and tries to injure himself.* *He tries to strike, bite, and injure those around him. *He sings and tries to compose songs. He has frightful visions. Persons of a full habit.

Hyoscyamus. — The mania comes on in paroxysms, and resembles epileptic fits. Thinks she is possessed of evil spirits and makes foolish, unmeaning gestures. *She throws off her clothes and wants to remain naked. She is fearful of being betrayed, poisoned, sold, or injured.

Nux vomica. — Suitable for suicidal monomania, attended with great anguish and desire to go from place to place. Where the disease arises from the excessive use of coffee, wine, and intoxicating drinks. *Very irritable, and wishes to be alone. *Desires to kill even his best friends. Noise, talk, strong odors, and bright light are intolerable, [also **Bell.**] *Constipation*, stools large, hard, and difficult.

Opium. — Fearfulness and tendency to start. General loss

of mind and sensation. Spasmodic movements and trembling of the limbs. *Rage, with fixed ideas. *Full and *slow* pulse. Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [also **Bell.**] *Constipation, stools in *hard black balls.* Especially suitable to children and old people.

Pulsatilla.—Where the disease arises from some *uterine difficulty.* Patient is melancholy and sad, is anxious about her health. *Suitable to persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

Administration.—Give eight globules, or one drop of the liquid medicine, on a little sugar, once or twice a day, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Diet.—The diet should be plain and simple; all stimulating food and drinks of every kind should be avoided. Frequent ablutions and change of clothing are very essential.

CHAPTER II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

GIDDINESS—VERTIGO.

THIS is a state in which all objects seem to be turning round, or the individual himself seems to be turning round. The difficulty usually depends upon derangement of the stomach, but not unfrequently arises from congestion of the brain, in which case it often announces an attack of apoplexy, or some other disease.

It is frequently caused from a foul stomach, a night's debauch, the use of intoxicating drinks, quack medicines, blows or falls on the head, and from suppressed eruptions and the drying up of old sores.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite.—Vertigo on rising from a seat, stooping, or looking up, [also **Bry.** * **Puls.**] Cloudiness of the eyes, loss of consciousness.

Arnica.— If caused from a fall, blow, or mechanical injury. * Vertigo with nausea, better when lying down, [worse when lying down, **Coni.**]

Antimonium. — Giddiness from *overloading the stomach.* * Thick milky-white coating on the tongue.

Belladonna.—* Vertigo, with vanishing of sight and stupefaction. *Sparkling* before the eyes when moving; increased by stooping. * *Throbbing headache*, with rush of blood to the head.

Cocculus.—* Vertigo on sitting up in bed, or by the motion of a carriage, [* vertigo on turning over in bed, **Conium.**] *Stupid feeling* in the head, as if from intoxication.

Mercurius. — Giddiness, with dimness of sight, appears only in the evening. Vertigo when *lying on the back*, things turning black before the eyes.

Nux vomica. — If caused from close mental application. * Vertigo, with obscuration of sight and whizzing in the ears. *Habitual constipation.* Suitable to persons who are the victims of rum and nostrums.

Pulsatilla.—When it arises from a disordered stomach, or after having eaten strong greasy food. * Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness. Nausea and vomiting, with repugnance to food. * Worse in the evening.

Sulphur.—Where the dizziness arises from the suppression of cutaneous diseases or old ulcers, [also **Cal. car.**]

Compare *Rush of Blood to the Head*, *Dyspepsia*, *etc.*

Administration.— If the attack is sudden and severe, dissolve twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every half hour or hour until improvement sets in, then less frequent. In less urgent cases, six or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue, three or four times a day.

Persons of full habit, who are subject to attacks of vertigo, or rush of blood to the head, should abstain from all stimulants, even tea and coffee, and be moderate in their eating. They should rise early, bathe frequently, and take plenty of exercise in the open air.

RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Many persons, and especially those who lead a sedentary life and live upon highly-seasoned food, are subject to what

is known as "rush of blood to the head." Others again, who suffer from certain forms of heart-disease, and debility from loss of blood, are often troubled with the same complaint.

The symptoms are sudden dizziness, sometimes with loss of consciousness; a sense of fulness of the head and neck; perceptible beating of the arteries of the neck and head; redness, with heat of the head and face; distressing headache, with a sense of tightness and soreness of the scalp; noise in the ears, with deafness; spots before the eyes; oppression of the chest, and numbness of the extremities.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite. — This remedy will be found efficient in nearly all cases, especially where the following symptoms are present: * Congestion of the head, with great heat and redness of the face. *The arteries of the head are felt to beat with the pulse.* The patient feels dizzy, especially when stooping or walking in the sun. Sparkling, flickering before the eyes. * Great fear and anxiety of mind.

Belladonna. — Great distention of the vessels of the head. * *Throbbing headache*, with great intolerance of light and noise. Fiery redness of the face and eyes; sparks before the eyes, especially when stooping. * Vertigo, with stupefaction and vanishing of sight. Adapted to persons of *full habit.*

Arnica.— Where the rush of blood is occasioned by *external violence*, *blows*, *falls*, etc. Burning and heat in the head, while the rest of the body is cool.

Nux vomica.— Where the difficulty arises from *sedentary habits*, *intense study*, or the excessive use of *intoxicating drinks.* Giddiness as from intoxication. * Head feels too large, [if too *small*, give **Coffea.**] Pain through the forehead, aggravated by mental application.

Opium.— Rush of blood to the head, caused from *fright* or a *debauch*, [see **Nux v.**] Face bloated, dark-red, hot. * Stupor, must lie down; snoring sleep, with half-open eyes. * Slow full pulse. Suitable to *aged persons.*

Administration. — In urgent cases, the remedy may be repeated every half hour or hour until an improvement is perceptible; then less frequently. Ten or twelve globules may be put in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and two teaspoonfuls taken at a dose.

Diet. — If the patient is of full habit, inclining to plethora, the diet must be restricted both in quality and quantity. Animal food to a great extent should be avoided; also rich pastries, and oily or greasy dishes. The food should consist of rice, oatmeal, gruel, tapioca, sago, plain bread, puddings, etc. *No stimulants* whatever should be used; pure cold *water* is the best drink.

Remarks. — Persons subject to rush of blood to the head should employ daily ablutions of cold water, and use the flesh-brush freely. During an attack, the feet may be placed in *very warm water*, and cloths rung out of cold or iced water applied to the head; the cloths should be folded into several thicknesses, and amply large, to cover the entire head; they should be frequently changed, and not allowed to remain on until they become warm. The patient should be kept free from excitement, sleep in a well-ventilated apartment, and, when able, take plenty of exercise in the open air.

APOPLEXY.

Persons attacked with apoplexy are usually stricken down suddenly, and deprived of all sense and voluntary motion. There are several forms of the disease spoken of, but a description of them here would be of no practical use.

Diagnosis.—A person apparently in good health suddenly falls down, and entirely or partially loses the use of all his senses, while the vital functions, as the respiration and circulation of the blood, continue. The countenance is livid; the vessels of the face and head turgid with blood; the breathing is snoring, slow, and laborious, though sometimes it is more rapid and vigorous; the limbs lie powerless; the pulse is full, slow, and intermittent. From this state he rarely rallies, but continues to sink gradually, and at length dies in the course of forty-eight hours.

This is the usual course of a sudden attack of apoplexy; but there are other cases where premonitory symptoms manifest themselves, such as vertigo; great inclination to sleep; a dull pain and sense of weight in the head, especially when stooping; throbbing of the temporal arteries; stiffness of the tongue, etc., which may continue for some time, before the disease is fully developed.

Causes. — Among the common causes of apoplexy are: want of proper exercise; immoderate eating; the excessive use of intoxicating drinks; the use of narcotics and stimulants; violent mental emotions; excessive study and great physical exertion.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Aconite. — Head hot, carotids throbbing, and redness of the face, [**Bell.**] Eyes red, sparkling, and prominent, with dilated pupils; fixed look. Paralysis of the tongue, with trembling, stammering speech. *Great difficulty in swallowing*, [***Bell. Hyos.**] Pulse full and hard, but not intermittent.

Arnica. — Head hot, while the rest of the body is cool.

Paralysis of the limbs, especially the left side. Loss of consciousness, with stupefaction and stertorous breathing, [**Opi.**] Staring eyes and contraction of the pupils. * Sighing, muttering, and involuntary discharge of fæces and urine.

Belladonna. — Face swollen, bluish, and dark-red. Distention of the veins of the head and neck. * Visible throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, [**Acon.**] Drowsiness, with loss of consciousness and of speech. Paralysis of the limbs, especially of the right side, [left side, **Lach.**] * Mouth drawn to one side; difficult or impossible deglutition. * Loss of sight, smell, and speech. Involuntary emissions of urine.

Cocculus. — The paroxysm is preceded by a *stupid feeling in the head, and vertigo.* Convulsive motions of the eyes. Paralysis, especially of the *lower limbs*, with insensibility. * Head and face hot, feet cold.

Hyoscyamus.—* Sudden falling down with a shriek. Loss of consciousness and of speech; foam at the mouth. Constriction of the throat, and inability to swallow, [**Bell.**] Brown-red, swollen face, and staring distorted eyes, with dilated pupils. Paralysis of the bladder and sphincter ani. * Twitching and jerking of all the muscles in the body.

Lachesis. — Apoplexia with paralysis of the left side, and coldness of the hands as if dead. *Mouth drawn to one side*, [* **Bell.**] Attack preceded by frequent absence of mind or vertigo. * Cannot bear anything to touch his neck. Entire inability to swallow.

Nux vomica. — The paroxysm is preceded by vertigo with headache and buzzing in the ears, or nausea with urging to vomit. Stupefaction, with snoring respiration. * Paralysis of the lower jaw, and often the lower extremities, which are cold and without sensation. Persons of sedentary habits, who live upon highly-seasoned food and stimulating drinks.

Opium.—* The patient lies in a state of stupor and unconsciousness, with half-open eyes and dilated pupils. Redness, bloatedness, and heat of the face. * Respiration labored, snoring, and rattling. *Convulsive motions of the extremities, or tetanic stiffness of the whole body*, [**Nux.**] * Slow pulse.

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules, or three drops of the liquid medicine, in a tumbler half full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every twenty or thirty minutes, in urgent cases. If the patient cannot swallow readily, place six or eight globules on the tongue and allow them to dissolve. As soon as improvement sets in, repeat the doses less frequently or discontinue the medicine altogether.

Remarks. — Persons with short thick necks and full habits, especially if they lead a sedentary life, are subject to this disease. Such persons should avoid the use of intoxicating drinks, strong rich food, and stimulants of every kind. They should live principally upon a vegetable diet and drink nothing but pure fresh water. They should make use of daily ablutions, and take as much active exercise in the open air as possible.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

The symptoms of this disease are exceedingly various, being more or less modified by age, sex, temperament, constitution, and the portion of the brain affected. When the investing membranes are the seat of the inflammation, the disease is called meningitis, in which case the pains are very acute and lancinating. When the substance of the brain is the seat of the disease, it is called encephalitis, and the pains are more dull, heavy, and deeply-seated.

The disease is characterized by high fever, violent headache, redness of the face and eyes, beating and throbbing of the arteries of the temples and neck, intolerance of light and noise, wakefulness, and delirium, which often become furious. Vomiting usually occurs in the course of the disease, or may be present at the commencement. In the first stage of the disease, the pupils are mostly contracted, but as it advances, they become dilated, and insensible to light. The pulse is variable; sometimes quick and weak, at other times full and slow. Should it suddenly become slow, and should spasms occur, it is a strong indication that effusion of water into the ventricles has taken place.

Children, on account of the delicate structure of the brain, and its tender susceptibilities in early life, are more liable to the disease than grown persons. During the process of dentition, or when the child is suffering from any acute disease, the symptoms should be noted with great care. If the child becomes fretful; loses all inclination to play; wants to lie down; seems unable to keep its head erect; frequently raises its hands to the head; screams out violently without any apparent cause; rolls its head, and bores it into the pillow; dreads noise and light; eyes red and sparkling; pupils contracted or dilated; throbbing of the blood-vessels of the head and neck; sudden starting from sleep; drowsiness or inability to sleep: when these symptoms are present, there is reason to believe that the brain has taken on inflammation, and prompt treatment is required.

Causes. — External injuries of the head, as falls, blows, concussion; sudden mental emotions; intense and protracted thought; overtaxing the faculties of children; repelled eruptions; contagious diseases; abuse of opium and spirituous liquors. It often arises during the progress of pneumonia, scarlet-fever, erysipelas, and cholera-infantum.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Aconite. — In the commencement, when there is a high degree of fever, evinced by a *hot, dry* skin, and hard, quick pulse. Congestion of blood to the head, with redness of the face. * Great anxiety and fear of death; predicts the day he will die. * Sleeplessness, restlessness, tossing from side to side. Vertigo or fainting on rising up.

Belladonna. — Violent throbbing and stitching pains in the head. * Red, sparkling eyes, with furious look. *Face red and bloated*, [**Acon.**] Great heat in the head, with violent throbbing of the carotids, [**Hyos.**] * Furious delirium, with desire to escape from bed; he tries to strike, bite, and injure those around him. * Great intolerance of noise and light. Pupils contracted or dilated. * Starting and jumping during sleep.

Bryonia. — Pain in the head, as if the *skull were being pressed asunder.* Congestion of blood to the head, with heat and burning. * Delirious talk at night, with desire to escape, [**Bell.**] Lips dry and parched, with great thirst. * Wants to keep perfectly still, as the least motion makes him worse. Sudden starting up from sleep. * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting. * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt. Very irritable.

Hyoscyamus. — Drowsiness and loss of consciousness. Indistinct speech. Delirium, with wild, staring look, jerking of the limbs, and throbbing of the carotids. White-coated tongue; *frothing at the mouth.* * Staring, distorted eyes, with double vision. Starting up suddenly from sleep, [**Bell.**] * Muttering, with picking at the bed-clothes. Involuntary stools and urine.

Opium. — Lethargy, with stertorous breathing, eyes half closed. Stupefaction after waking. * Delirious talking, eyes wide open. Face purplish and swollen. * Acuteness of hearing. Fearfulness and tendency to start. After grief, fright, or violent mental emotions. * Stools round, hard, black balls.

Stramonium. — He does not notice the objects around him.

Stupefaction of the senses. *Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape, [**Bell. Opi.**] *Awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen. Disposed to talk continually. *Grinding of the teeth, with shuddering. Lips sore and cracked, and sordes on the teeth. *Glistening eyes and staring look.* Black, fluid stools.

Administration. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules, or three drops of the liquid, in half a tumbler of water, and give two teaspoonfuls to an adult, or one to a child, every three to six hours, according to the urgency of the case.

Diet. — This must be of the simplest kind. Thin gruels, toast-water, farina, corn-starch, and light puddings, may be allowed if the patient desires them. The drink should consist of pure, fresh water, or occasionally a bit of ice may be swallowed.

Remarks. — If the extremities incline to be cold, apply jugs of hot water to them, or wrap them in warm flannel. Cloths wrung out of cold water or ice-water may be applied to the head; they should be changed often, and not allowed to become warm. The cloths should be large, so as to envelop the whole head.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(SPOTTED FEVER.)

This disease usually sets in suddenly, commences with chill, followed by fever; *violent headache;* restlessness; great prostration; aching in all the limbs, and sensitiveness to touch; quick, irregular pulse; stupor; convulsions; contraction of the nape or one side of the neck, drawing the *head backwards or to one side;* squinting and double vision; tongue flabby and swollen. As the disease progresses, irregular purplish spots, varying in size from a pin's head to large patches, appear on different parts of the body, and on this account some have termed the disease "*Spotted Fever.*" These spots do not grow white under pressure, nor do they appear in all cases.

The disease is usually epidemic, and chiefly confined to children and young persons. It occurs most frequently in the latter part of winter and spring, and its causes are unknown.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—Chill, fever, restlessness, and great thirst. Crawling or numbness in the spine. Despairing mood and fear of death.

Arnica.—* Soreness in all the limbs as if bruised. Ecchymosed spots on the skin. Stupid, apathetic condition.

Belladonna.—*Violent throbbing headache. Body spasmodically bent backwards, [also **Opi.**] Great soreness and stiffness of the neck, [**Bry.**] *Dilated pupils*, with double vision, [**Gel. Hyos.**] Delirium with frightful figures before the eyes.

Bryonia.—*Splitting headache*, worse from motion, [**Bell.**] Stiffness of the neck. Pain in the joints and limbs. Soreness of the stomach.

Gelseminum.—Dull pain in the back part of the head. *Feels as if intoxicated.* *Paralysis of the eyelids. Double vision and dilated pupils, [**Bell. Hyos.**] *Complete loss of muscular power.* Pulse very feeble, [*very slow*, **Opi.**] Labored breathing. Nausea and vomiting.

Lycopodium.—Stupor and delirium, [**Opi.**] *Fan-like motion of the nostrils. Sinking of the lower jaw, [**Opi.**] Jerkings of the limbs and body.

Opium.—Stupor and deep, slow breathing. *Very quick or very *slow pulse.* Drawing the body backwards and rolling it from side to side. Spasms, with tossing of the limbs.

Administration.—Of either of the above remedies, dissolve ten globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every two, three, or four hours, until improvement sets in, then lengthen the intervals between the doses.

Diet and Regimen.—The same as advised under inflammation of the brain.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN—HYDROCEPHALUS.

This is a disease observed particularly in infancy and childhood. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation; the little patient is restless, wakeful, and irritable; there is increased heat of the head; repugnance to light and noise; pupils contracted; frequent knitting together of the brows; sudden starting in sleep, and waking with a scream. Those of the *second stage*, which generally denote that the inflammation has ended in effusion, are marked slowness of pulse; crying out as if in distress; moaning; dilated pupils; squinting; turning inwards of the feet and hands; slight convulsive twitchings of the face, upper lip, and arms; rolling of the head from side to side; constant motion of the lips; and lastly, convulsions and paralysis.

The disease is of uncertain duration, sometimes destroying the patient in two or three days; at other times lasting two or three weeks.

Causes.— In many instances, there is a constitutional predisposition to the disease. We have known several families in which two and three of the children have died of the disease in early life. It frequently arises during the progress of scarlet-fever, chicken-pox, measles, whooping-cough, and during the process of dentition.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite.— In the first stage of irritation. * Intolerance to light and noise, [* **Bell.**] * Great fear and anxiety, with nervous excitability. * The child is sleepless, restless, cries much, bites his fist, and has a green, watery diarrhœa.

Apis mel.— High fever with delirium. Sleep interrupted by sudden shrill cries. * Boring the head deep into the pillow. [**Bell.**] * Squinting, and grinding the teeth. Twitching on one side of the body, while the other is paralyzed. Profuse perspiration on the head. Frequent and scanty emissions of urine.

Belladonna.— Face flushed and eyes injected, [**Acon.**] Boring with the head in the pillow, rolling the eyes and squinting, [**Apis.**] * Throbbing of the carotids. * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep. Delirium, with desire to get out of bed. Involuntary emissions of urine. *Great intolerance of light or noise.*

Bryonia.— Manifest *signs of effusion.* Dark, flushed face, dry and parched lips. Tongue coated with a dark-yellowish fur. * Frequent motion of the jaws, as if chewing something. * Cannot sit up on account of nausea and faintness. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Scanty, hot, red urine. Exceedingly irritable.

Calcaria c. — Persons of a scrofulous diathesis. * Large head, with open fontanelles, [**Sulph.**] * Profuse perspiration on the head when sleeping. * Emaciation, with a good appetite. Painful and difficult urination, the urine having a strong, fetid odor.

Opium.—* Extreme drowsiness, and coma, with stertorous breathing. The face is purplish and swollen, [crimson-red, **Bell.**] * Screaming before or during the spasm. Dilated or contracted pupils, and general symptoms of paralysis of the brain.

Stramonium.— Convulsive motions of the head. Sensation of lightness in the head, causing the patient to frequently raise it up. * Awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen. * Loquacious delirium, with a de-

sire to escape. No thirst, although the mouth is very dry. *Light of brilliant objects and contact renew the spasms. *Black fluid stools.*

Sulphur.— Heaviness of the head, sinking involuntarily backwards. Sweat on the head, with a kind of musk-like smell. Sour smell from the mouth. *Drowsiness in the daytime and wakefulness at night. Scrofulous diathesis; dry, husky, scaly skin. *After suppressed or dried up eruptions on the head, behind the ears, or elsewhere.

Administration.— In the incipient stage, give the remedy [which will usually be Aconite] every three hours, until the inflammatory symptoms subside. Should the disease progress and symptoms of effusion occur, give the indicated remedy every two or three hours. Ten globules or two drops of the liquid may be dissolved in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful given at a dose.

Remarks.— In families where the disease has manifested itself by attacking other children, the greatest precautions should be observed, and all useful means employed to maintain the general health of the child. Any deviation from health should be promptly met by the most judicious treatment.

In addition to the foregoing remedies suggested, water has been highly recommended. A *sponge-cap*, made by sewing thin pieces of sponge together, and securing them with a leather band, is saturated with cold water and placed over the head. In this way the head may be *carefully cooled* and the excess of blood driven from the head, while the extremities are kept warm by jugs of hot water. A bladder partially filled with pounded ice and placed on the head is also very beneficial.

HEADACHE—CEPHALALGIA.

Pain of any kind, occurring in any part of the head, is termed headache. It is ordinarily symptomatic, that is, an indication of some constitutional disturbance, or of some general disease; hence, we hear of catarrhal, gastric, menstrual, nervous, rheumatic, sick, and sympathetic headaches. It is well for the reader to bear this in mind, as it may serve as an important guide in the treatment to be pursued in nearly all cases.

Causes. — Some of the most prominent causes of headache are, indigestion; sedentary habits; suppressed eruptions; menstrual derangements; loss of sleep; breathing foul air; the use of intoxicating drinks, tea and coffee; irregular habits, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. —Violent stupefying headache, with great fulness

and heaviness in the forehead. *Sensation as if the brain would press through the forehead, [**Bell.**] *Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture, [**Puls.**] Bitter, bilious vomiting, with anguish and fear of death. *Gets desperate, and declares he cannot bear the pains.

Arnica. — Headache principally *over the eyes.* Stitching, darting pains in the forehead, worse by stooping. *Head and face hot, while the body is cool. *Soreness in the stomach, and belchings tasting like putrid eggs, [**Sep. Sulph.**] Nausea and vomiting, worse after eating or drinking. If caused by a blow, or concussion of the brain.

Arsenicum.—Periodical headache, [**Bell.**] *Great weight in the head*, particularly in the forehead. *Beating pain in the forehead*, with inclination to vomit. *Violent vomiting, particularly after eating or drinking. *Extreme thirst, drinking little and often. *Restlessness, prostration, fear of death. Pains worse during rest, and better by motion.

Belladonna. — *Sick headache*, head feels as if it would burst, [**Bry. Nux.**] Congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing carotids. *Violent throbbing pain, especially in the forehead, obliging one to close the eyes, [**Acon.**] *Boring headache in the right side of the head. *Vertigo, with stupefaction and vanishing of sight. *Nausea and vomiting of bile, mucus or food.* *Cannot bear noise or bright light, [**Acon. Cocc.**] Aggravation about 3 P. M.

Bryonia. — Headache sets in on first waking in the morning, [**Cal. c. Nux.**] *The head aches as if it would split open, aggravated by stooping or motion. *Wants to keep perfectly still. *Gets faint or sick on sitting up. Sour or bitter vomiting. Lips parched, dry, and cracked. *Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Patient very irritable.

Calcaria c. — Chronic headache. Dull, stupefying, oppressive pain in the forehead, with cloudiness of intellect. Throbbing headache in the morning, continuing the whole day. *Feeling of coldness in the head. *Feet cold, as if they had on damp stockings. *Much dandruff on the scalp. Vertigo on going up-stairs. Menses *too soon*, *too profuse*, and *lasting too long.*

Chamomilla. — If caused from catarrh, or by drinking coffee, [**Ign. Nux.**] Rending or drawing pain in one side of the head, extending into the jaw. Acute shooting or throbbing pains in the forehead. *One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon. Nux.**] *Bitter, bilious vomiting. *Over-sensitive to*

pain; gets almost furious. *Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Dysmenorrhœa, with labor-like pains.

China. — Headache from suppressed catarrh. Pressure in the forehead as if it would burst. Soreness of the brain as if bruised, worse from mental exertion, [*Nux. Sulph.] *Intense throbbing headache after excessive depletion. *Ringing in the ears, and weak, fainting spells. Worse every other day.

Cocculus. — Sick headache from riding in a carriage, on a boat, etc., [Bell.] Tearing, throbbing headache, especially in the evening. *Violent headache, which compels the patient to sit up, aggravated by *talking, laughing, noise, or a bright light.* *Vertigo, with nausea and vomiting from the motion of a carriage. Hard, difficult stools. Dysmenorrhœa followed by hemorrhoids.

Coffea. — Patient very sensitive and excitable. *Headache as if a nail were driven into the brain, worse in the open air, [see Ign.] Pain in the head as if it would fly to pieces, worse from noise or light. *Head feels too small,* [feels too large, Nux.] *Extreme wakefulness. Burning, sour eructations.

Ignatia. — Boring, sticking pain in the forehead, relieved by lying down. *Pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, [as if driven in the vertex, Nux.] Headache as if something hard pressed upon the surface of the brain. *Patient full of suppressed grief, with an empty feeling at the pit of the stomach. Constipation, with prolapsus ani.

Ipecacuanha. — *If nausea and vomiting is the most prominent feature, [Verat.] Headache as if the brain and skull were bruised even to the root of the tongue. *Stooping causes vomiting. Diarrhœa with grass-green stools.

Lachesis. — Headache with nausea and drowsiness. Throbbing or beating pains in the temples, [Acon. Arn. *Bell.] Pressing headache early in the morning, worse from stooping. *Cannot bear anything tight about the waist. Vertigo, with paleness of the face. *Pain in the left ovarian region,* [in the *right,* Bell.] *Larynx and throat very sensitive to touch. Despondent mood. *Aggravation after sleeping.*

Nux vomica. — Headache with sour, bitter vomiting. Pressing, *boring* pain, with sensation as if the skull would split, [Bell. Bry.] *Stupefying headache, especially in the morning, aggravated by mental exertion, [Cal. c. Sulph.] *Habit-

ua. constipation of large, difficult stools, with frequent urging. Persons of *sedentary* or *intemperate* habits, or those *troubled with piles.*

Phosphoric ac. — Dreadful pain on top of the head, as though the brain were crushed, after long-continued grief. * Too early and long-continued menstruation, with pain in the liver. * Sensation as if the stomach were being balanced up and down. Painless diarrhœa; whitish stools.

Pulsatilla. — Headache consequent upon eating rich, greasy food, [* **Ant. Ipe. Nux.**] *Tearing*, *drawing*, or *stitching pains*, worse towards evening. * Vertigo, especially when stooping or looking up. * Craves cool, fresh air, and feels worse in a close, warm room. *Nausea* and vomiting, with repugnance to food. Menses too late, scanty or suppressed, [too early and profuse, * **Bell. Cal. c.**] Chilliness, even in a warm room. She *weeps* and *complains*, [**Ign. Sep.**] Very bad taste in the morning.

Sepia. — *Beating*, *stitching* pains, mostly in the forehead or temples, [see **Lach.**] Also violent pain, as if the head would burst, extorting cries. * Nausea and vomiting, with a feeling of emptiness in the stomach. * Dirty yellow appearance of the face, especially across the nose. Constipation, with hard, knotty stool. Very *fetid urine* depositing a clay-colored sediment. *Leucorrhœa* between the menses.

Silicea. — Beating or throbbing pains, mostly in the forehead, [in the temples, **Acon.** * **Bell.**] Tearing pains, mostly on one side, with stitches through the eyes. The pains are worse from mental exertion, stooping, talking, or cold air; better in a warm room. * Constipation, the stools recede after having been partially expelled.

Sulphur. — Pains mostly in the forehead and temples, *pressing*, *throbbing*, or tearing. * Constant heat on top of the head, [*coldness*, **Sep.** * **Verat.**] * Early morning diarrhœa, driving the patient out of bed in a hurry. * Frequent weak, faint spells through the day. *Suppressed eruptions. Hemorrhoids.* * Lean persons who walk stooping.

Veratrum. — *Nervous headache*, [**Cham. Coff. Ign.**] Violent pains, that almost deprive the patient of reason. * Becomes very weak and faint, with cold perspiration all over. * Coldness on top of the head, [constant heat, * **Sulph.**] * Vomiting, with exhausting diarrhœa, and cold sweat. Nervous headache at each menstrual period. *Great thirst for cold drinks*

Administration. — Where the pain is severe, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours until relief is obtained, then less frequently. In chronic cases it should not be repeated oftener than once or twice a day. Of the chosen remedy, take six or eight globules dry upon the tongue, or dissolve twelve globules in half a tumbler of water and take two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

SICK HEADACHE.

This is a peculiar form of headache, in which there is a predominance of gastric symptoms. Some suffer from it for a long series of years, and, while they are often temporarily relieved by treatment, are never permanently cured.

The attack frequently commences in the morning on waking from sleep, after some previous fatigue, mental excitement, or irregularity of diet. In many instances it is brought on from riding on the cars, in a wagon, on a boat, etc. The symptoms are various: in some, it begins with nausea and a distressed feeling in the stomach, followed by severe pain in the head; in others, it begins with a dull, pressing pain in the forehead and temples, sometimes the pain being felt only on one side, and being of a sticking, tearing, throbbing character; the eye on the affected side is often inflamed, swollen, and watery; great intolerance of light and noise; clammy, unpleasant taste in the mouth; chilliness of the skin; cold and moist hands and feet; pulse feeble, face pale.

These symptoms continue with more or less severity for a time, when sickness of the stomach ensues; at first the contents of the stomach are thrown up, followed by a thin, glairy fluid of an acrid, bitter taste. The vomiting often gives temporary relief, but soon the aching returns, and yellow, bitter bile is ejected. These attacks last from six to twelve hours, and, in some cases, two or three days.

Causes. — It often arises from other affections, such as uterine derangement, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and nervous irritability. It occurs to those of weak digestion, who give close attention to business, and who become excessively fatigued, worried, or anxious.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Arsenicum. — Periodical headaches. *Great weight in the head*, particularly in the forehead. * Violent vomiting, particularly after eating or drinking. Restlessness, prostration, and fear of death. * Cold applications relieve the pain.

Belladonna. — Flushed face and injected eyeballs. *Sick headache*, head feels as if it would burst. * Violent throbbing pain, especially in the forehead, obliging one to close the eyes. *Nausea and vomiting bile, mucus or food.* * Cannot bear noise or bright light, [**Acon.**] Sense of fulness in the head. *Menstruation too frequent and profuse*, [**Calc. c.**]

Calcaria carb. — Stupefying, throbbing headache from early morning until afternoon. Coldness in and about the head, [for *heat on top of the head*, give **Sulph.**] The head symptoms are aggravated by *mental exertion*, [also **Nux v.**] * The feet feel as if they had on cold, damp stockings.

Nux vomica. — Where the headache is excited by *over-eating, alcoholic liquors, mental exertions*, constipation, sedentary habits. * Stupefying headache, especially in the morning, aggravated by mental exertion. * Pressing pain on top of the head as if a nail were driven into it, [**Ign.**] Nausea and vomiting of *sour or bitter substances, bile*, etc. This remedy is adapted to persons of sedentary habits, and who live upon rich or stimulating food, and who are the victims of *drugs, nostrums.*

Ipecacuanha. — * If *nausea and vomiting* are the most prominent feature, [**Verat.**] Headache as if the brain and skull were bruised even to the root of the tongue. * Stooping causes vomiting. If caused from eating pork, greasy food, pastry, [also **Ant. c.** * **Nux.** * **Puls.**]

Sepia. — * Painful *beating* in top of the head. Violent headache, as if the *head would burst*, or as if the eyes would fall out, with nausea. Pain worse from motion, better when closing the eyes and when at rest. * Dirty yellow appearance of the face. Very *fetid urine*, with clay-colored sediment. *Leucorrhœa between* the menses. Suitable to *women during pregnancy*, in child-bed, and while nursing.

Veratrum alb. — Dull headache, extending from the temples to the forehead, increased by stooping. *Paroxysms of pain in various parts of the brain, as if bruised.* * Headache with nausea, vomiting, and *cold sweat on the forehead.* Violent vomiting with continual nausea, [also **Ipe.**] Great weakness, [also **Ars.**]

For further information concerning this malady, the reader is referred to the previous chapter on HEADACHE.

Administration. — Two drops of the dilution, or ten globules, may be put in half a tumbler of water, and a dessert-spoonful be taken every two or three hours, until amelioration or change.

Diet and Regimen. — Persons who are subject to headaches should

avoid all excesses at the table; rich, greasy food, pork, pastry, and the like; drink plenty of fresh water, but no stimulants of any kind — even tea and coffee should be discarded; free exercise in the open air, and frequent ablutions are very essential.

SUNSTROKE.

(COUP DE SOLEIL.)

This is an affection produced by the action of the sun upon some part of the body, but usually it is the result of its direct rays upon the head. The symptoms are very like those of incipient inflammation of the brain. Sometimes there are chills, followed by quick, full pulse and fever, *throbbing headache*, flushed face, swimming in the head, loss of consciousness, and general prostration.

Therapeutics. — Special indications.

Aconite. — *If the head has been exposed to the direct rays of the sun.* Violent thirst, red face, *throbbing headache*, and great nervous excitability.

Belladonna. — Severe headache and *fulness*, as if the head would split; worse when stooping. Feeling in the forehead as if the brain would be pressed out. *Vertigo when stooping or rising from a sitting posture. Eyes sore, inflamed, and sensitive to light.

Bryonia. — Headache as if it would split open, aggravated by the least motion, [Bell.] Very peevish in the morning, is more passionate and cross than plaintive. *Cannot sit up from nausea and faintness. *Dry, hard stools, as if burnt. Head feels *too full.*

Carb. veg. — Headache, heaviness, throbbing, and pressure over the eyes. Pain in the eyes, aggravated by looking fixedly at any object.

Administration. — In sudden and severe cases, give six or eight globules in a little water every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained, then less frequent, say, once every two or three hours.

The patient may be allowed cold water to drink, but it should be taken in *small quantities at first.* Cloths rung out of cold or ice water may be applied to the head as directed under inflammation of the brain.

LOSING THE HAIR.

Premature loss of the hair may be produced by various causes. It is common after severe fevers, and after erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases of the scalp. Pro-

tracted grief, severe headaches, and intense study also tend to promote its early decay and falling off. The habit of wearing tight-fitting and non-ventilating hats, the use of hair-dyes, hair-washes, and other nostrums to promote the growth of the hair, are a fruitful source of premature baldness.

Treatment.—The hair should be kept short, and frequently bathed in cold water. The cold shower-bath taken on rising in the morning, followed by vigorous friction with the hair-brush, will be found very beneficial. In some cases, where the hair is thin and inclines to fall off, take two ounces of bay-rum and put into it five drops of tincture of cantharides, mix well, and apply a little of the mixture to the roots of the hair with a small sponge every three days. If this fails, take two drops of oil of bitter almonds and gradually mix with two tablespoonfuls of melted beef's marrow; of this, take a little on the fingers and incorporate into the roots of the hair every two or three days.

Internal remedies are seldom necessary, but where they are, the following will be found sufficient:

China, or **Ferrum,** may be given when losing the hair is caused by excessive depletion, or loss of animal fluids.

Hepar s., Phos., Sepia or **Sili.,** when caused by frequent attacks of headache.

Hepar, Cal. c., Sili., where it is caused by acute inflammatory diseases.

Phos. ac., Ignatia, when caused by grief or great anxiety.

Hepar s., Nitric ac., when caused by the abuse of mercury.

Bell., Puls., when caused by the abuse of quinine.

Cal. c., Sulph., if arising from confinement, in lying-in women.

Cal. c., Graph., when there is much *scurf* on the head.

Administration.—The remedy may be repeated every day, or every other day, for a week; then omit for a few days, and if no change for the better, select another remedy. Six globules, dry, on the tongue, may be taken at a dose.

FACIAL NEURALGIA.

TIC DOULOUREUX.

Neuralgia, literally speaking, means *nerve pain.* The disease is liable to attack any part of the nervous system. The most common seat of the affection, however, is the face and

head. It is characterized by *excruciating* pain, of a cutting, boring, burning, piercing character, returning at intervals; the pain is felt in many cases running along the course of a certain nerve. It often begins under the eye or in front of the ear, whence sometimes it shoots over the entire half of the face and head, and frequently into the ball or socket of the eye. Sometimes the pain is increased by light, noise, motion, touch, talking, or eating, and is attended with stiffness of the neck and twitching of the muscles of the face. The disease is often sternly obstinate and occasionally resists the action of the best-chosen remedies.

Causes. — The most frequent causes are: exposure to intense cold; sudden transitions of temperature; mechanical injuries; pressure from tumors; the irritation of decayed teeth, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Red and hot face, with pain on one side. * Pains so severe, the patient becomes desperate, and declares *something must be done*, [**Cham.**] * Great fear and anxiety, with vertigo on rising from a seat. Pains worst at night, with great restlessness.

Arsenicum. — Periodical attacks, chiefly felt around the eye and in the temples. * Burning, stinging pain, as if pierced with red-hot needles. Pain insupportable, especially at night, [**Acon. Cham.**] Great fear and anxiety of mind, with extreme restlessness, [**Acon.**] Aggravation about midnight. Temporary relief from external heat, and from moving about. Great *prostration.*

Belladonna. — Pain most violent under the eye, excited by rubbing the part, [excited by contact, **Chin. Colo. Phos.**] * Darting pains in the cheek-bones, nose, and side of the face. Cutting and tearing pains, with stiffness at the nape of the neck, and clinching of the jaws. * Violent shooting or tearing pains in ball of the eye. * Convulsive jerkings in the facial muscles. * Great intolerance to *noise* or *light*, [**Acon.**] Aggravation in the afternoon.

Causticum. — Tensive or beating pains in the facial bones, especially under the eye. * Drawing pains on the right side, from cheek-bone to the temple, [see **Hep.**] Obstinate constipation and hemorrhoids. * Involuntary urination when coughing, [**Puls. Verat.**]

Chamomilla. — Stitching, jerking pains, that seem intolerable, especially at night, [see **Ars.**] * The pain causes hot per

spiration about the head, and extorts cries. * Very impatient, can hardly answer a civil question. Great sensitiveness to pain, becomes almost furious.

China.—*Periodical attacks*, [**Ars.**] * Darting, tearing pains, aggravated by the *least contact*. Pain mostly in the infra-orbital and maxillary nerves. * Exacerbation every other day. Weakly persons who have lost much blood.

Cimicifuga.—Intense and persistent pains in the eye-balls, of a dull, aching, sore nature. Sensation as if the top of the head would fly off; the cerebrum feels too large for the skull, pressing outwards and upwards.

Colocynth.—Neuralgia chiefly on the left side of the face, [also **Sep.**] * Violent rending and darting pains, aggravated by *touch or motion*, [**Chin. Phos.**] Tearing, screwing pains, together with great restlessness and anxiety. Better from perfect rest, and from warm applications. If caused by anger.

Gelseminum.—*Throbbing pain in the brain* passing through the mastoid to the forehead and eyes. Great heaviness of the eyelids, cannot keep them open, [**Rhus. Sep.**] Dimness of vision, and confusion of mind.

Hepar s.—Pains in the malar bones, extending to the ears and temples, [***Puls.**] Worse when in the open air, and better from wrapping up the face. Fluent coryza, with hoarseness and much sweating. After the abuse of mercury.

Mercurius.—Tearing pains, worse at night in bed. * Pain starts in a decayed tooth, and involves the whole side of the face, [**Staph.**] Profuse ptyalism and lachrymation. * Much perspiration affording no relief, [affords relief, **Verat.**] If arisen from a cold.

Nux vomica.—Drawing, tearing, or compressive pains, chiefly in the forehead or in the part just above the root of the nose. * Tearing pain in the facial and infra-orbital nerves. Numbness of the affected part. Redness and lachrymation of the eyes. Fluent watery discharge from the nose. Constipation, with frequent urging to stool. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [**Chin.**] Aggravation in the morning, and from mental exertion.

Phosphorus.—Drawing and tearing pain in the jaws, root of the nose, eyes, and temples. Face swollen and pale. Vertigo, and buzzing in the ears. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel, [**Caust.**] Aggravation from chewing, talking, or touching the affected parts.

Pulsatilla.— Mostly on the right side of the face and head. * Darting, tearing pains extending from the jaw to the orbit and temple. * Profuse lachrymation from the affected eye. [**Merc. Nux v.**] Chilliness even in a warm room. *Disposition to weep and complain*, [**Ign. Sep.**] Aggravation towards evening and in a warm room. Better from cold, and worse from warm applications, [reverse, **Ars.**]

Rhus tox.— Drawing, burning, tearing pain in the malar bones, root of the nose and ear. * Pain aggravated by rest, must move continually to get a little relief, [better from rest, **Acon. Merc.**] Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Sepia.— Drawing or cramp-like pains in the facial bones, mostly on left side. Sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach. * Yellowness of the face, particularly across the bridge of the nose resembling a saddle. * Sense of great weight in the anus, not relieved by stool. Especially during the period of gestation.

Staphysagria.—The pain starts in a decayed tooth and extends to the eye, [see **Merc.**] *Drawing*, tearing pains in the cheek-bones. Very sensitive to the least impression. Cold hands and cold sweat in the face. * Pains worse from slight and better from hard pressure, [**Nux.**]

Stramonium. — Many nervous symptoms. *Feels too tall.* * Pains unbearable, driving the patient to despair. Extreme degree of nervous erethism, with convulsive twitching of the muscles of the face. Jerking through the whole body. * Delirious, talking continually; eyes wide open. * Vertigo when walking in the dark.

Sulphur. — Mostly chronic cases, or where well chosen remedies have not the desired effect. * After suppressed cutaneous eruptions. Dry, husky, scaly skin; no perspiration. * Constant heat on top of the head, [*coldness*, **Sep. Verat.**] Frequent weak, faint spells.

Verat. alb.—Drawing, tearing pain in the right side of the face and above the ear. Sunken eyes and coldness of the extremities. * Attacks of pain, with delirium, or driving to madness, [becomes desperate, **Acon. Cham. Stram.**] Trembling and jerking of the limbs. * Cold sweat, especially on the forehead.

Administration.— In acute cases and where the suffering is great, it may be necessary to repeat the medicine every hour until relief is obtained; then extend the time to three or four hours, as the case may require. Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, take two teaspoonfuls, or eight globules dry on the tongue, as a dose.

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES—OPHTHALMIA.

ACUTE inflammation of the eyes is characterized by pain and redness of the ball and its appendages; *dread of light*, and unusual flow of tears; sometimes a mattery fluid is discharged; and frequently a sensation as if sand, or some foreign substance, were in the eye, producing irritation and scratching. When the inflammation is deeply seated and very acute, severe headache is almost a constant attendant; febrile symptoms are not very violent, and, in mild cases, entirely wanting.

The most prominent remedies for this form of ophthalmia are, **Acon., Apis., Ars., Bell., Merc. v.**

Rheumatic Ophthalmia. — This is a variety of inflammation of the eyes consequent upon a rheumatic or gouty diathesis. The pains are sticking and tearing; the whole eye is red, and secretes an abundance of tears; not unfrequently there is pain in the orbits and temples, aggravated by change of weather. It is generally attended with other rheumatic pains, headache on the affected side, toothache, etc.

The remedies which will be found appropriate for this form of the disease are, **Acon., Bry., Puls., Rhus.**

Scrofulous Ophthalmia. — This is a form of ophthalmia usually confined to children, and who are tainted with scrofula. The whites of the eye are red in streaks, the blood-vessels run in bundles from the corner towards the centre; the secretion is hot, acrid, and corroding; *dread of light*, the patient keeps his eyes continually covered; always better when night comes on, and gets worse when the sun rises; *specks and ulcers on the cornea.* Persons affected with this disease are liable to relapses.

The remedies which will be found of most service in this form of the disease are, **Ars., Calc. c., Graph., Hepar s., Lyco., Merc. v., Sulph.**

Therapeutics. — Special indications.

Aconite. — Purulent ophthalmia, where the inflammation

runs high; dry, hot skin, and full, quick pulse. *Intense redness and swelling of the affected parts, attended with acute pain, [**Bell.**] *Great intolerance to light.* *Fear, anxiety, and great restlessness. Flushed cheeks, and throbbing carotids.

Apis m. — Eyelids swollen, inflamed, turned inside out, eyelashes gone. **Burning*, *stinging* pain in the parts. Whites of the eye injected, with increased secretions.

Arsenicum. — Inflammation of the conjunctiva and sclerotica; *dark redness and congestion of the vessels.* *Burning pains; the parts burn like fire, [**Acon.**] Inflammatory swelling of the lids. Specks or ulcers on the cornea, [**Calc. c. Sulph.**] *Nightly agglutination of the lids. *Great anguish and restlessness.* *Intense thirst, drinking little and often.

Belladonna. — Acute ophthalmia, *with very great intolerance to light or noise*, [**Acon.**] *Vivid redness of the sclerotica, with discharge of hot, salt tears, or great dryness of the eyes. Sharp pains in the orbits, extending to the brain. Pains which appear suddenly, and cease as suddenly. Double vision, [**Hyos. Nit. ac. Stram.**] Throbbing headache, increased by motion.

Calcaria c. — *Scrofulous ophthalmia, [**Graph. Lyc. Merc. Sulph.**] *Swelling and redness of the eyelids, with nightly agglutination. *Stinging pains, worse from candlelight. Specks and ulcers on the cornea. Constant desire to keep the eyes in darkness. Glandular swellings of the neck, and eruptions on the hairy scalp.

Graphites. — Scrofulous or chronic ophthalmia. Purulent secretion from the balls and lids, with frequent agglutination, [**Calc. c.**] Ulcers on the cornea, [on the sclerotica, **Merc.**] Eyelids much inflamed and painful. Constant desire to keep the eyes covered. *Unhealthy skin, with eruptions oozing out a *sticky, glutinous fluid*, [watery fluid, **Dulc.**]

Lycopodium. — Agglutination of the lids at night, [**Ars. Calc. c. Puls.**] *Burning and smarting in the eyes, [as from sand, **Graph. Merc. Sulph.**] Scrofulous or catarrhal ophthalmia. Aptness to take cold. *Red sediment like sand in the urine. Obstinate constipation. *Constant sensation of satiety, feels full up to the throat.

Mercurius v. — *Gonorrhœal*, or *scrofulous ophthalmia.* Violent inflammation and redness of the eyes. *Cutting, burning pains, or pressure in the eyes as if from sand. Excessive sensitiveness of the eyes to the glare of fire, or to the light,

[**Acon. Bell.**] *Vesicles and pimples on the sclerotica. Pustules and scurfs around the eyes and on the margins of the lids.

Nitric ac., and **Hepar**, are the best remedies for the removal of mercurial ophthalmia, following the abuse of this drug in syphilis and other diseases.

Pulsatilla.—Catarrhal or rheumatic ophthalmia. After *suppressed gonorrhœal discharge*, [**Merc.**] Redness and swelling of the conjunctiva and lids. Burning and corrosive lachrymation. Itching, burning of the eyes, with disposition to rub them. *Evening aggravation. Mild, tearful disposition.

Sulphur.—Scrofulous ophthalmia. *Itching, burning in the eyes and eyelids; worse by moving or exposing them to the light. *Feeling as if sand were in the eyes. Specks and ulcers on the cornea. *Flashes of heat, and weak, faint spells. *Burning on top of the head. After suppressed cutaneous eruptions.

Administration.—In acute cases, it may be necessary to repeat the remedy every three hours, but in slight attacks, or where the disease has assumed a chronic form, a dose once or twice a day will be sufficient. Give six globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Bathing the eyes frequently with *warm* water will be found very soothing and beneficial in some cases. All "eye-washes," ointments, and the like should be strictly avoided, as they do more harm than good. Where the eyes are sensitive to light, the patient should be kept in a dark room and plenty of fresh air should be admitted.

The **Diet** should be plain, consisting of light puddings, such as farina, corn-starch, rice, etc.; all stimulants should be avoided, and nothing but pure cold fresh water taken as a drink.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYELIDS.

(BLEPHARITIS.)

The eyelids are sometimes inflamed and swollen when the eye itself is not affected. The inflammation is chiefly confined to the margin of the lids, which are swollen, red, and tender to touch; little hard tumors, resembling styes, appear on the edges, and sometimes suppurate. In chronic cases, scabs form on the ulcerated margins, and the eye lashes are apt to fall out.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—Red, hard swelling of the lids, with burning heat and dryness. Aversion to light, [also **Bell.**]

Belladonna.—The eyelids burn and itch, are swollen and red; they stick together and bleed when opened. The edge

is turned inside out, or is heavy and feels as if paralyzed. * Great intolerance of light, [also **Sulph.**]

Hepar s. — Swelling of the upper lid, with aching and stinging. Nightly sticking together of the lids, [also **Rhus.**] * The eyes ache from bright light of day when moving them.

Mercurius v. — The lids turn outwards, and there is pricking, burning, and itching, or no pain at all. * Lids swollen, edges ulcerated and scabby. Black motes before the eyes, [also **Sulph.**]

Nux vomica. — The edges of the lids burn and itch, feel very sore when touched, and adhere together in the morning.

Rhus tox. — Inflammation of the inner surface of the eyelids. Red, hard swelling, like a stye on the lid. Agglutination in the morning, [also **Hepar. Nux.**]

Sulphur. — * Ulceration of the margins. The lids burn and smart, especially when reading. *Purulent mucus in the eyes*, obliging one to wipe them often. * Intolerance of the sun's light, [also * **Bell.**]

Administration. — In some cases, it may be necessary to repeat the chosen remedy three or four times a day; in other cases of a chronic character, a dose taken every evening will be found sufficient.

STYE — HORDEOLUM.

This is a small inflammatory tumor of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye. It is attended with some fever and more or less pain and suffering.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Pulsatilla. — This remedy given in the early stage, when the tumor is about forming, will nearly always disperse it. * It is especially adapted to styes on the *upper* lids, [on the *lower* lids, **Rhus tox.**]

Staphysagria. — If they appear often, or leave hard spots behind. There are biting and burning in the corners where dry pus forms.

Hepar s. — Where there is a tendency to a recurrence of the complaint, this remedy, given once or twice a week, will have a salutary effect.

Administration. — It will seldom be necessary to repeat the remedy more than two or three times, and at intervals of three hours. Six globules may be taken dry upon the tongue, at a dose.

In some cases, it may be necessary to apply a soft bread and milk or flaxseed poultice, to be left on during the night.

SQUINTING.—STRABISMUS.

This is an affection of the eyes in which the individual looks obliquely, or with the eyes differently directed. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motor muscles of the eye, or it may arise in consequence of certain diseases, as whooping-cough, cerebral affections, etc.

This condition of the eye generally requires for its cure an operation; but, in recent cases, it can be relieved by mechanical means and internal remedies. The use of spectacles, having plates of metal, or pieces of card, instead of glasses, with very small openings in the centre of each plate to look through, will have a good effect. If the eyes turn outwards, stick a piece of *black* court-plaster on the tip of the nose; if they turn inwards, put a screen of shining silk or enamelled paper on each side of the head, like the winkers on a bridle.

Remedies. Special indications.

Belladonna. — If the squinting has arisen from some disease of the brain. Heat of the head, and eyes look wild, unsteady, wavering.

Hyoscyamus. — Eyes turned *inwards* or *upwards*. Things look too large; quivering in the eyes; double vision.

Phosphorus. — Where there is a paralytic condition of the nerves of the eye. * Difficulty in opening the lids.

Stramonium. — Squinting in all directions. The upper lid falls down as if produced by a spasm of the muscles. Pupils dilated, contracted, and, lastly, immovable, as if paralyzed.

Administration. — Of the chosen remedy, take six globules dry on the tongue, night and morning, for a week; then wait a week, and if no better, select another remedy. Should there be some improvement after taking the first remedy, continue it once a day while the improvement lasts.

WEAKNESS OF SIGHT—AMBLYOPIA.

This is an affection from which many persons suffer. The patient complains of the eyes feeling weak and painful after the least exertion, and without any apparent cause, no abnormal condition being perceptible. When looking closely at any fine object, vision becomes indistinct, and the individual is obliged to desist for a time and rest his eyes; everything looks thick, or as if seen through a gauze; black specks appear before him like motes floating in the air, and sometimes there is pain in the head.

The causes are numerous, and often difficult to detect. It may arise from long-continued watching, exposure to strong light, constant reading, especially in the twilight, great mental anxiety, the vice of Onanism, disease of the optic nerve, etc.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite. — The patient is subject to attacks of vertigo, and sudden blackness of sight. Twitching of the lids, and sense of quivering in the globe of the eye. Objects look blurred, hazy.

Belladonna. — Tremulous quivering of the letters when reading; sees very indistinctly. The eyes look red, and are affected with spasms. * Pupils dilated, [also **Acon. Hyos.**] Red rings around the candle-light.

Hyoscyamus. — Diminished and weak sight. * Obstruction and complete loss of vision. Quivering in the eyes. *Optical illusions.* One sees objects double, [also **Stram.**] The eyes look as if one had been weeping. Dark spots before the eyes, [also **Merc. v. Sulph.**]

Mercurius v. — * Mistiness before the eyes. The eyes are dim and without lustre. Periodical vanishing of sight, [also **Stram.**] Aversion to light, and to look into the fire. Twitching of the lids.

Pulsatilla. — Confused sight as if looking through a mist, or as if something were over the eyes which ought to be wiped away. Dimness of sight, especially on getting warm from exercise. Paralysis of the optic nerve. Aggravation *towards evening.*

Stramonium. — *Dimsightedness with thirst and sweat on the forehead.* * Indistinct, confused sight, the objects are multiplied, and of various colors. Almost complete blindness.

Sulphur. — Burning in the interior of the eyelids. Sense as of gauze before the eyes, and dimsightedness. * Intolerance of the light of the sun. Black motes before the eyes, [also **Hyos. Merc. v.**] * Constant *heat on top of the head.*

Administration. — Take six globules dry on the tongue night and morning, or dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight tablespoonfuls of water, and take a spoonful night and morning.

Remarks. — Persons suffering from this defect should never fatigue the eyes with fine needle-work, sewing, reading, or the like; they should protect them against dust, bright light, and all irritating substances. They may bathe the eyes frequently in *warm* water, but in no case use "eye-washes," ointments, or other nostrums as advertised in the public prints. When it becomes necessary to use glasses, apply to a competent optician, who will adapt the glasses to the eyes.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EYE.

When foreign bodies have gotten into the eye they should be removed as soon as possible. Do not rub the parts, as this only increases the inflammation. If the injury is caused by caustic, strong acids, or salt, sweet-oil dropped into the eye will have a salutary effect. When lime, ashes, dye-stuffs, or tobacco is the offending object, *cream* or *sour milk* is the best application. When sharp minerals, paint, sand, dirt, and the like get into the eye, *white of egg* applied will be found very efficient.

When small particles of iron, steel-dust, filings, or scales from a blacksmith's anvil get into the eye and cannot be removed by the above means, the upper lid should be turned inside out, which may easily be done by taking the eye-lashes between the finger and thumb and turning the lid upwards over a probe or knitting-needle; this done, the foreign substance may be wiped off with the corner of a linen handkerchief or a piece of soft blotting-paper rolled into a small soft brush.

If the eye is inflamed and painful after the removal of the foreign substance, give a dose of **Aconite** every three or four hours until it is relieved. In all cases where the parts are in an inflamed condition, bathe with *warm* instead of cold water

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CHAPTER IV.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR—OTITIS.

INFLAMMATION of the internal ear is a very painful disease. It is attended with heat, redness, and swelling, which often close the opening of the ear, especially when the outer parts are inflamed. The pain is burning, stinging, tearing, and throbbing; it is aggravated by the least

motion or contact. Little children put their hands to the affected ear, scream out, throw their head from side to side, bore it into the pillow, and become still more uneasy when rocked in the cradle. Sometimes the inflammation extends to other parts, and not unfrequently invades the brain.

The disease is generally the result of taking cold, but may arise in consequence of inflammation of some adjoining organ extending to the ear.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite. — The ear looks bright-red, swollen, and is very hot. The inner parts are inflamed, and the pain is beating, shooting, lancinating. * Fear, anxiety, and great restlessness. Great *sensitiveness to noise*, [also **Bell.**]

Belladonna. — The ear is *dark-red*, and the internal passage inflamed far in. The pain is deep-seated, and is *throbbing* tearing, pressing, as if the ear would be pushed out of the head. * Children cry out suddenly, and cease just as suddenly. *Face flushed, eyes red.* * Starts as in a fright on falling asleep.

Mercurius v. — The *pains are much worse at night*, and are of a beating, tearing character. The patient complains of a buzzing, whizzing noise in the head, [also **Bell.**] * Discharge of bloody, fetid pus from the ear. Profuse *sweating about the head*, [also **Calc. c.**]

Pulsatilla. — * Inflammation of the external and internal ear. *Darting, tearing pains*, with hardness of hearing. *Discharge of pus* from the ears, especially after measles. Suitable to persons who are inclined to be *chilly, and who are easily moved to tears.*

Administration. — In severe cases, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours. Six globules dry on the tongue, or twelve globules dissolved in a tumbler one-third full of water, and two teaspoonfuls to be taken at a dose.

Warm fomentations applied to the ear will often afford temporary relief. For this purpose take a soft sponge, dip it in hot water, and, after squeezing most of the water out, lay it on the ear and cover it with a dry cloth to keep it warm and to prevent evaporation. Advantage will also be derived from covering the ear with cotton, to protect it from the air and noise.

EARACHE.

(OTALGIA.)

Earache often occurs when there is no perceptible inflammation present. The pain is very severe, of a digging, bor-

ing, tearing, shooting, throbbing character. Sometimes there is a roaring, cracking noise in the ear, very difficult to bear · little children put their hands to the affected side, pull at the hair, and cry aloud ; small abscesses form at times, break and discharge, when the patient is generally relieved.

It is often caused from taking cold, especially after having had measles, scarlet-fever, chicken-pox, etc. At other times it occurs without any perceptible cause, and partakes of the character of neuralgia or rheumatism.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Aconite. — * Acute earache caused by exposure to *cold wind*, or from sudden stoppage of a chronic discharge from the ear.

Belladonna. — Digging, boring, or shooting pains. *Roaring and humming* in the ears. * Great sensibility to noise. Pain in the head and eyes, together with fulness and heat in the head.

Chamomilla. — Acute, shooting pains, as if from a knife thrust into the ear, caused by taking cold, or from suppressed perspiration. * The person becomes almost furious about the pains; worse in the open air and at night. * A child is *exceedingly fretful*, must be carried all the time to be quieted.

Dulcamara. — The pains are worse at night, and when the patient is at rest, [also **Rhus tox.**] * Worse from every cold change in the weather.

Mercurius v. — Where suppuration seems imminent. The pain is tearing, *pricking*, burning, extending to the cheeks. * The patient perspires much without being relieved. * Worse at night, and in damp, rainy weather.

Pulsatilla. — * Darting, tearing pains, the ear feels as if stopped up. Sensation as if something were about to be pressed out of the ear. Externally it is red, hot, and swollen, [also **Bell.**] * Suitable to persons of a *mild, tearful* disposition, and who are inclined to chilliness. *Worse towards evening.*

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in half a tumbler of water, and give one teaspoonful to a child, or a tablespoonful to an adult, every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the case.

The practice of dropping oil, laudanum, and the like, into the ear should be discarded, as it may have an injurious effect. Warm fomentations may be applied with benefit in some cases. Dip a sponge in hot water and tie it upon the ear covering it with a dry cloth, will often afford relief.

RUNNING OF THE EAR.

(OTORRHŒA.)

This is a common disease, especially during infancy and childhood. It consists in a discharge from the ears of a purulent fluid, which is generally the result of chronic inflammation of the internal ear. The discharge is sometimes very offensive, and is a source of great annoyance to the patient as well as his friends. The disease is frequently found among persons of scrofulous habit, and with children it often remains as a sequel of measles or scarlet-fever.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Arsenicum. — * Profuse burning, corroding discharge, often extremely offensive. Roaring in the ears and hardness of hearing.

Belladonna.— Especially suitable for otorrhœa after *scarlet-fever*, [also **Merc. v.**] Swelling of the glands of the neck, which are sore to contact, [also **Calc. c.**] Humming and roaring in the ears with hardness of hearing.

Calcaria c. — Especially suited to *scrofulous women* and *children*. * Discharge of offensive pus from the ear, mostly the right. * Emaciation, with swollen abdomen and good appetite. Glands of the neck swollen. * Cold, damp feet. Pale, fair children, with soft, flabby muscles.

Hepar sulph. — Scrofulous individuals, [also **Calc. c. Sil. Sulph.**] Discharge of fetid pus from the ears. Whizzing and throbbing in the ears, with hardness of hearing. Suitable after the abuse of mercury.

Lycopodium. — Purulent, corroding discharge; difficult hearing; scrofulous affections. Suitable after scarlet-fever, [also **Bell. Merc. v.**]

Mercurius v. — Offensive discharge, with ulceration of the external ear. Hardness of hearing, the ears feel obstructed. * Vesicular eruption in the face and pustules on the lower limbs. *Syphilitic origin.*

Pulsatilla. — Discharge of mucus or thick pus from the ears. * Hardness of hearing, the ears feel as if stopped up. Tearing, stitch-like pains. Especially suitable to *mild, tearful* persons, and to *otorrhœa following measles.*

Silicea. — Stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a loud report. Discharge of pus from the ears, the external

parts being swollen. *Scabs behind the ears. *Scrofulous individuals.*

Sulphur. — Purulent offensive discharge, mostly from the left ear, [right, **Calc. c.**] Eruptions behind the ears, itching and bleeding after scratching. Otorrhœa after the suppression of some eruptive disease, or the drying up of old sores.

Administration. — In recent cases, the medicine may be repeated night and morning, but in chronic cases, or where the disease is of long standing, it should not be taken oftener than once a day, or once in two days. The dose for a child is three or four globules dry on the tongue; for an adult, six or eight globules.

The ear should be kept clean by the use of warm water and a little fine soap, and be protected from the cold air by a little cotton or wool placed in the opening. No external applications should be used to stop the discharge, as it may result in serious consequences.

DEAFNESS.

(HARDNESS OF HEARING.)

The organs of hearing are so complicated and delicate that they are very liable to become affected by impressions calculated to destroy their functions and produce partial or total deafness. The difficulty may arise in consequence of cold; mechanical injuries; various diseases; and, in aged persons, it may be developed without pain and without any apparent cause. It is hereditary in many instances, and hence we find the morbid condition showing itself in quite young people whose parents have suffered from this affection.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — *Deafness following *scarlet-fever*, [also **Hepar s.**] Humming and roaring in the ears. Paralysis of the auditory nerve.

Calcaria carb. — Difficulty of hearing, especially after the suppression of *fever and ague, by quinine.* Especially suitable to scrofulous subjects, [also **Sil.** and **Sulph.**]

Chamomilla. — Hardness of hearing in children who are subject to frequent attacks of *earache*, [also **Puls.**] Discharge of thin pus from the ears.

Conium. — Accumulation of wax in the ears, looking like decayed paper mixed with mucus or pus, or blood-red. *Hardness of hearing, ceasing when the wax is removed, and returning with the wax.

Gelseminum. — Sudden loss of hearing for a short time.

Graphites. — Sensation as if the ear was filled with water.

Hardness of hearing, and cracking in the ears when moving the jaw. * Rawness behind the ears, especially in children.

Hepar sulph.—Whizzing and throbbing in the ears, with hardness of hearing. Loud reports in the ear, when blowing the nose. Scurfy eruption on and behind the ear.

Mercurius v. —Hardness of hearing, all sounds vibrate violently in the ear. * *Soreness and excoriation* of the internal ear. Buzzing, roaring and ringing in the ears.

Silicea.—Stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a loud report. Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice, [also **Phos.**] Scabs behind the ears. Suitable to *scrofulous children.* * Much perspiration about the head.

Sulphur.—Humming in the ears, with hardness of hearing. Wabbling in the ears as if water was in them. *Chronic cutaneous eruptions.* The skin is *unhealthy*, scabby and scurfy. Suitable after the *drying up of old sores* by salves, etc.

Administration.—In recent cases, it may be necessary to repeat the remedy once or twice a day; in those of long standing, a dose every two days will be sufficient. Six or eight globules may be taken at a dose; half this quantity for a child.

Beware of all remedies which, in their application, must be introduced into the ear. They are dangerous; only tepid water can be safely used.

BUZZING IN THE EARS.

This is a mere symptom arising from some disease connected with the organs of hearing. It has been pretty fully treated of in the previous article on "Deafness."

If, however, it does not seem to be connected with a diseased state of the system, but is a prominent symptom of itself, the following remedies will be found beneficial.

Aconite.—* Roaring in the ears, and heat about the head.

Belladonna.—Humming, roaring in the ears, after *scarlet-fever.*

China.—When the buzzing is more hissing, like a *ringing* or singing.

Carbo veg.—If caused by the abuse of *quinine* in fever and ague, [also **Calc. c. Puls.**]

Mercurius.—Where it is the result of *small-pox*, and where the patient *perspires much.*

Nux vomica.—Where it is the *result of a cold*, and is worse in the morning.

Pulsatilla.—Where it is the *result of measles;* worse towards evening.

Rhus tox.— If from getting wet, cold bathing, overlifting, etc. * Worse when at rest.

Sulphur.— If caused by the drying up of old sores, or the suppression of some skin disease.

Administration.— The remedy may be repeated twice a day. Six or eight globules, dry on the tongue, should be taken at a dose.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE EAR.

Children not unfrequently put dirt, gravel, beads, peas, shot, cherry-stones, etc., into the ears, which if allowed to remain would give rise to inflammation and even deafness; therefore, they should be removed as quickly and as gently as possible. First examine the ear carefully; and to do this, place the patient in a strong light; then draw the ear *up and away from the head.* This will give an opportunity to look well into its innermost parts. If dirt or sand is the offending substance, syringing it *gently with warm water* will remove it. If large bodies, as gravel, beads, cherry-stones, and the like, are in the ear, they should be removed by a physician or surgeon who has the proper instruments for the purpose. The ear is a very delicate and sensitive organ, and any disease or accident occurring to it should be treated by a person skilled in the art.

Medical Treatment.

Arnica.— This remedy should be given if pain and inflammation remain after the foreign body has been removed. Give six or eight globules dry on the tongue once in three hours. Two or three drops of the tincture may be dissolved in a spoonful of water, and a small portion of it introduced into the ear two or three times a day.

Belladonna.— If there are fever and much pain, the child seems delirious; give this remedy every two or three hours.

Pulsatilla.— This remedy should be given, if the ear is swollen *internally* and *externally*, with heat and redness.

MUMPS.

(ANGINA PAROTIDEA.)

This is an inflammation of the parotid or large salivary gland, seated under the ear and near the angle of the lower jaw. There is generally a precursory stage; the patient feels languid, low-spirited, complains of pains in his limbs,

loss of appetite, chills, fever and headache. In a few days, one gland or both glands will begin to swell, give pain and become very hard. The swelling will increase for four or five days, and then begin to disappear. Sometimes the whole neck is involved, and in this case there is great difficulty in moving the jaws in chewing or swallowing food.

The disease not unfrequently leaves the neck and attacks the breasts or ovaries of the female, and the testicles of the male, which become swollen, inflamed and painful.

The affection generally lasts from seven to fourteen days. It usually appears as an epidemic in cold or damp seasons, and more frequently attacks children than adults. It is regarded as contagious, and persons seldom have it but once.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Belladonna.— Redness of the face and eyes. *Bright-red swelling of the glands, especially on the right side, [dark-red swelling of left side, **Rhus.**]. Tendency to erysipelatous inflammation of the parts. *Sudden disappearance of the swelling, with throbbing headache and delirium. *Sleepiness, but cannot sleep.

Carbo veg.— Slow grade of fever; the swelling becomes very hard and will not disperse as it should. *Metastasis to the stomach, with burning, pressure, and sensitiveness of the epigastrium. After abuse of calomel. *The most innocent food disagrees. Much belching of sour, rancid food.

Hyoscyamus.— If the disease be transmitted to the brain. Unconscious delirium, red face; wild, staring look, and throbbing of the carotids, [**Bell.**] *Twitching and jerking of the limbs, with great nervous excitability. Giddiness, with stupefaction.

Mercurius v.— If the disease was induced by a cold. Erethic fever, with alternate heat and chills. *Hard swelling of the gland, with stiffness of the jaws and difficulty of swallowing. *Perspiration, affording no relief. *Profuse secretion of saliva, and very offensive breath. Dark-green or slimy stools with *severe tenesmus*. All worse at night, and in damp, rainy weather.

Pulsatilla.— When there is *metastasis* to the female mammæ, [*to the testicles*, **Ars. Carb. v.**] Inflammation and swelling of the testicles, with drawing pain extending up the spermatic cords. *Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness. *Thickly-coated tongue, with very bad taste in the morning. Mild, tearful disposition.

Rhus tox.—If typhoid symptoms set in, or the inflammation assumes an erysipelatous character. Lameness and stiffness of the limbs, with pain on *first moving them after rest.* *Parotitis after scarlatina, with dropsical symptoms. *Rest less at night; must turn often to find a few moments' ease.

Administration.—In ordinary cases, the chosen remedy may be repeated three or four times a day. Should the disease be transferred to the brain, testicles or ovaries, it may be necessary to repeat it every three hours. Dissolve ten or twelve globules in a third of a tumbler of water, and give one teaspoonful to a child, or two teaspoonfuls to an adult as a dose.

The patient should be kept in a proper temperature, but not too warm, and care should be taken to prevent his taking cold by exposure in any way. All stimulating food or drinks should be avoided, and no external applications used, except tying a light handkerchief about the neck.

Diet.—This should be light; thin gruel, tapioca, arrow-root, and rice-water, with cooling beverages.

CHAPTER V.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE NOSE.

THE nose, from its exposed position, is liable to frequent attacks of inflammation. It is often produced from a blow, contusion, cold, the abuse of ardent spirits, scrofulous affections and a variety of causes. It is characterized by a circumscribed redness and swelling of the tip, with dull pain, burning and itching. Sometimes small, hard tumors form on the inside of the nostrils which are very painful, but seldom suppurate.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Arnica.—If caused by a *blow*, *contusion*, or *mechanical injury.*

Belladonna.—If the inflammation partakes of the nature of erysipelas, with burning, itching and tenderness.

Calcaria c.—Nose inflamed, swollen, red. * Nostrils ulcerated and scabby. Scrofulous subjects and persons who indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks.

Mercurius v.—Red, shining swelling of the nose with itching. *Scurfy nostrils*, bleeding when cleansed.

Hepar sulph.—When caused by the *abuse of mercury.*

Administration.—In acute cases, the remedy may be repeated once in three hours; in the chronic forms once or twice a day. Dose, six or eight globules dry on the tongue.

If the trouble arise from mechanical injury, dilute tincture of **Arnica** should be applied externally.

NASAL CATARRH.

(COLD IN THE HEAD.)

This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally commences with a tingling, itching and dryness of the nostrils, followed by a watery or mucous discharge; frequent sneezing; dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead; increased secretion of tears; occasional chilliness, and slight evening fever. If not arrested here, the catarrh spreads to the posterior nares, fauces, throat and respiratory organs, attended with hoarseness, sore throat, tickling cough, oppressed breathing and general febrile disturbance. Sometimes such a cold extends to the mucous lining of the bowels, followed by pain and diarrhœa.

Therapeutics.—The best remedies are:

For **Dry Coryza,** with stoppage of the nose, **Bry. Dulc. Nux v. * Sep.**

For **Fluent Coryza,** with mucous or watery discharges, **Ars. Cham. * Merc. Puls. Sulph.**

Special Indications.

Aconite.—Mostly in the first stage; chilliness, with burning heat, especially in the head and face. Short, dry cough, from tickling in the larynx. * Fear, anxiety, and great restlessness. * From dry, cold west winds, [**Hepar.**]

Arsenicum.—Frequent sneezing, with profuse fluent coryza, and stoppage of the nose. Burning and soreness of the nostrils. Profuse lachrymation and burning in the eyes, [**Acon.**] Dryness in the mouth and loss of taste. Chilliness, particularly after drinking. * Intense thirst, drinking little and often. * Restlessness and prostration.

Belladonna.—Sore throat and hoarseness. *Throbbing headache, worse from motion. Ulceration of the nostrils and corners of the mouth. Dry, hoarse cough; *children cry when coughing.* Alternate chilliness and heat, [**Merc.**] Swelling and stiffness in the nape of the neck. *Sleepy, but cannot sleep.

Bryonia.—Dry coryza, with inflamed and ulcerated nostrils. *Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Dry cough, apparently from the stomach, worse after drinking. *Constipation of hard, dry stools as if burnt. *Patient wants to keep very still. Exceedingly irritable.

Carbo veg.—Beating or pulsating headache, [**Bell.**] Burning in the eyes and profuse flow of tears, [also **Merc. v.**] Stoppage of the nose, particularly in the evening. Fluent coryza, with hoarseness and rawness of the chest. *If the coryza return in the evening.

Chamomilla.—*Fluent, acrid discharge* from the nose. Chilliness and feverish heat. *One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold, [**Acon. Nux.**] Hoarseness and cough from rattling mucus in the bronchia. *Dry cough, worse at night, even during sleep. *Patient very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. *Children want to be carried.

Dulcamara.—Dry coryza, aggravated in the cold air. Dryness of the mouth without thirst. *The symptoms are aggravated by every cold change [**Gel.**], and in wet weather; better when moving about, [worse from moving about, **Bry.**]

Gelseminum.—Liability to take cold from any change in the weather, [see **Dulc.**] Sore throat with pain on swallowing, shooting up into the ear. *Fever without thirst; wants to lie still and rest.

Hepar sulph.—Great liability to take cold, especially after the abuse of mercury. Roughness and scraping sensation in the throat, [**Nux v.**] *Stitches in the throat as if caused by a splinter. *Hoarse croupy cough, the phlegm being loose and choking.

Ipecac.—Aching pain over the eyes. Fluent coryza, stoppage of the nose and loss of smell. *Rattling of phlegm in the chest, but does not yield to coughing. *Nausea and vomiting large quantities of mucus. Oppressed breathing as of asthma.

Lachesis.—Fluent coryza, with profuse secretion of mucus, and running from the eyes. Dryness of the mouth, with *burning as if from pepper.* Dry cough, shortness of breath

and stitches in the chest. * Can bear nothing to touch his throat [**Apis.**]; it excites the cough and produces a sense of suffocation. * Symptoms worse in the afternoon and after sleeping.

Mercurius. — Catarrhal headache. Burning in the eyes and profuse flow of tears. Pain in the jaws and teeth. * Frequent sneezing and profuse fluent coryza. Inflamed and *ulcerated tonsils*, [**Bell.**] Short, dry, fatiguing cough, worse at night. * After sweating at night, the cold is no better. Feels better in a warm room, [**Ars.**] In epidemic catarrh.

Nux vomica. — Chilliness and feverish heat, pressure and sticking pains in the forehead. * Fluent coryza during the day; dry at night. Dry cough, with headache as if the skull would burst. * Very irritable and wishes to be alone, [**Chin.**] Constipation, with frequent urging to stool. * Symptoms all worse in the morning.

Pulsatilla. — Discharge of a yellowish, green, thick fetid mucus from the nose. Loss of taste and smell, [**Sulph.** Toothache and otalgia. * Craves fresh, cool air; worse in a warm room, [better, * **Ars.**] * Chilliness even in a warm room. Loose cough, with expectoration of yellow mucus. * Symptoms all worse towards evening. Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

Sepia. — Nose swollen and inflamed, with sore and ulcerated nostrils. Obstruction of the nose, and *violent dry* coryza. Loss of smell. Pain in the back and stiffness in the nape of the neck, [**Bell.**] * Cough, worse in the morning, terminating in an effort to vomit. * Great sense of emptiness in the stomach.

Sulphur. — Catarrh with fluent coryza of clear water. Complete loss of taste and smell, [* **Puls.**] Coldness of the extremities and chilliness. * Frequent weak, faint spells. * Great liability to take cold. * Morning diarrhœa, driving one out of bed hurriedly.

Administration. — The medicine may be given every three or four hours. Six globules dry on the tongue, or twelve globules dissolved in eight spoonfuls of water; one spoonful as a dose.

The patient should restrict himself to a *spare and plain diet*, drink nothing but pure cold water or flaxseed tea.

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

This is a disease often met with, and may be found among persons of nearly every age. It is not unfrequently the

result of improperly treated acute catarrh, especially when occurring in those tainted with scrofula. In others, it appears as an idiopathic disease, making its approach insidiously, and without apparent cause. At first there is a thin watery discharge from the nose, requiring the patient frequently to use the handkerchief; this continues for a time, when the lining membrane of the nose becomes ulcerated and there is a thick offensive discharge from the nostrils, sometimes mixed with blood. There is loss of smell, a sensation of tightness and obstruction about the nose, and a dull heavy pain between the eyes. As the disease advances, thick hard scabs or plugs form in the nose which are difficult to expel; they are dark-brown or greenish and exceedingly offensive. Sometimes the ulceration extends to the posterior nares, and the discharge drops back into the throat, causing nausea and frequent hawking up of the matter. The disease is a source of great discomfort to the patient, as well as his friends, on account of the offensive odor which it emits.

Treatment.— Special indications.

Baptisia.— Thick mucus discharge from the nose. Severe drawing pains along the nose, and dull pain between the eyes.

Calcaria c. — *Ulcerated nostrils*, with diminished smell, [also **Sil.**] * Gnawing pain at the root of the nose, with tardy discharge of fetid pus. Suitable to *scrofulous subjects.*

Kali bichro. — Pressure at the root of the nose. The septem of the nose is ulcerated. Discharge of large masses of thick, clean mucus from the nose; if that ceases he has violent headache. * Discharge of tough *green masses* from the nose. Fetid smell from the nose, [also **Phos. ac.**]

Lachesis. — Discharge of blood and matter from the nose. *The nose inside is sore and scurfy.* * Discharge from the nose and mouth of an intensely fetid excoriating fluid.

Mercurius v. — * Greenish fetid pus is discharged from the nose, [also **Puls. Rhus tox.**] Swelling of the nasal bones. Scurfy nostrils, bleeding when cleansed. If the disease has a *syphilitic* origin.

Phosphoric ac. — Discharge of bloody pus from the nose. Inclination to bore with the fingers in the nose. Fetid smell from the nose.

Silicea.— Acrid, corroding discharge from the nose. * Stoppage of the nose from hardened mucus. Loss of smell, [also

Calc. c. Kali b.] * Long continued itching of the tip of the nose.

Administration. — Six or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue, twice a day, for a week; then omit all medicine six or eight days, and if there is no improvement in this time, select another remedy, and take it in the same way

OZÆNA.

This is an ulceration of the mucous membrane, lining the cavity of the nose, attended with fetid discharge, and sometimes followed by destruction of the cartilages, and by caries of the bones. The exudation collects in the upper part of the nasal cavity, and there putrifies, giving rise to an odor that causes the patient to be a nuisance to all about him. Another troublesome symptom is, the accumulation of hard elastic plugs, which sometimes block up the passages of the nose, and are difficult to expel. If the case goes on from bad to worse, the bones become implicated, the septum eaten through, and the nose may sink in, causing a hideous deformity.

The origin of the disease is probably in most instances connected with syphilis, while in others it may be owing to the taint of scrofula.

In regard to the treatment, the skill of the best homœopathic physician is required. It is, therefore, unnecessary to go into the details of its management here, as no lay practitioner would think of trusting to his own judgment in such cases. A few of the remedies, however, relied upon, are **Coni. * Hepar. Lach. Lyco. * Merc. v. Phos. Sil.,** and several others not exhibited in this work.

Frequent bathing of the entire body, and syringing the nostrils with tepid water, living an out-door life, and sleeping in well ventilated apartments, are of great importance, in addition to the remedies. They preserve the general health, invigorate the system, and prevent the spread of the disease.

NASAL POLYPUS.

This is a name given to pear-shaped tumors attached to the mucous membrane of the nose. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations. The common *gelatinous* polypus is of the consistence of jelly; yellowish, slightly

streaked with blood-vessels, attached by a narrow neck, and expanded below; and hence its name. The patient has a constant feeling of *stuffing, and cold in the head*, which is increased in damp weather. If he forces his breath strongly through the affected nostril, whilst he closes the other, the polypus may be brought into view. There are often more than one of these tumors, and they are very liable to return when removed. Both nostrils are sometimes affected, and when permitted to remain, they increase in size, block up the nasal cavity, and greatly obstruct the respiration.

Treatment. — In some advanced cases, nothing short of an operation will destroy the tumor. This is done by seizing the neck and gently twisting it off. In more recent cases they may be dispersed by the use of internal remedies, among which are the following:

Calcaria c. — * Suitable to persons of a *flabby, bloated* state of the body. Feels worse in the cold air, and in damp weather. * Stinging, itching of the tumor, with frequent *sneezing*. Patient has *cold damp* feet continually.

Phosphorus. — * Polypus of the nose, which *bleeds easily*. Feeling of obstruction in the nose, with dulness of the head, as if a cold were approaching. Suitable for *lean, slender* persons.

Sepia. — Especially suitable to *females*, with dark hair and easy disposition. * The urine is very *fetid*, and deposits a *clay-colored or reddish* sediment, which adheres to the chamber with great tenacity. *Obstruction of the nose*, with frequent sneezing.

Silicea. — Gnawing pain in the upper part of the nose, with heaviness on stooping. * Itching and small vesicles around the opening of the nose. The patient is always *worse* at every *new moon*. Suitable to scrofulous persons, [also * **Calc. c. Phos.**]

Staphysagria. — Soreness of the inner nose, with scurf in the lower part. * Stoppage of the nose, with frequent sneezing, without catarrh. The patient is very sensitive to the least mental impression. * The teeth turn *black* and cannot be kept clean.

Administration. — Six or eight globules of the chosen remedy may be taken every evening for a week; then omit a week, and if no improvement follows select another remedy and use in the same way.

BLEEDING OF THE NOSE.

(EPISTAXIS.)

Bleeding of the nose arises from a variety of causes. It may be *active* or *passive*. It is called *active*, when the blood is bright-red and caused by general excitement and plethora, or by determination of blood to the head, or by the suppression of some habitual discharge. It is called *passive*, when the blood is venous or dark-colored, owing to obstruction of the circulation, a morbidly thin state of the blood, as often occurs in the last stage of fevers.

Sometimes it comes on without any visible warning, at others it is preceded by headache, dizziness, flushed face, throbbing of the blood-vessels and coldness of the extremities. It is often a salutary effort of nature, and affords relief in some forms of headache and congestive states. It should not be interrupted unless it be too profuse, or last too long.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—Plethoric habit, flushed face and strong pulsations of the arteries, [**Bell.**] *Blood bright-red.*

Arnica.—*After external injury, and when the bleeding is preceded by itching of the nose and forehead, [after great exertion, over-lifting, straining, * **Rhus.**]

Belladonna.—Congestion, to the head, [**Acon. Nux.**] After over-heating, [**Acon. Bry.**] Sparks before the eyes. Worse from motion, noise, bright light.

Bryonia.—In the morning after rising, [bleeding at night, **Rhus.**] *Bleeding of the nose when the menses should appear, [**Bell.** * **Puls. Sep.**] In hot weather, and after overheating.

China.—Frequent and long-continued attacks. *Ringing in the ears, [**Nux.**] Paleness of the face and coldness of the extremities.

Nux vomica.—After suppressed hemorrhoidal flow. Pressing pain in the forehead. *Habitual drunkards.*

Phosphorus.—*Profuse bleeding; frequent recurring attacks, especially during stool.

If the above remedies do not act with sufficient promptness, instruct the patient to *close* the mouth and *breathe through the nose.* Extending the arms upward, or immersing the hands in warm water and keeping quiet after, will often

arrest the bleeding. Plugging the posterior as well as the anterior nares, will have to be resorted to in some cases.

Administration.— In urgent cases, dissolve ten globules or three drops of the liquid in eight spoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes until the bleeding ceases. To correct a disposition to the complaint, give a dose once or twice a day.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE.

Children sometimes put beans, peas, grains of corn and the like into the nose without knowing the consequences. These, if allowed to remain, will excite inflammation, and their removal should be effected as early as possible. This may be done with a pair of small forceps, or a wire with a short hook turned on the end. If the substance cannot be extracted through the nostrils, it may be pushed back into the mouth. But in all cases where the removal cannot be easily effected, apply at once to a physician, who has the necessary instruments and skill, to accomplish the desired object.

If the nose be inflamed and sore after the foreign substance is removed, a few drops of **Arnica** dissolved in a spoonful of water and the parts bathed with it, occasionally, will be found beneficial. At the same time six or eight globules of this medicine may be taken internally. In some cases it may be necessary to take a dose or two of **Aconite** or **Belladonna** if the inflammation runs high.

CHAPTER VI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH.

BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH.

THIS is usually a mere symptom, although a very prominent one sometimes. It is a valuable diagnostic sign in many diseases. For example, a *bitter* taste denotes derangement of the liver; a *foul* taste may originate in local affections of the

mouth, throat, etc.; a saltish and putrid taste occurs in persons of a consumptive habit; an acrid, *sour* taste indicates derangement of the stomach. Loss or absence of taste denotes organic nervous affections, etc.

The following remedies and therapeutic hints will be found a valuable aid in prescribing:

Bry. Calc. c. Merc. v. *bitter* taste in the morning.
Bell. Bry. Chin. Ferr. Merc. v. Puls. for a *sweet* taste.
Calc. c. Chin. Nux v. Phos. ac. Sulph. for a *sour* taste.
Ars. Carb. v. * Nux v. Phos. ac. for a *salt* taste.
Rhus t. Verat. for an *acrid, biting* taste.
Arn. Cham. * Merc. v. Puls. for *putrid* taste.
Sabi. * Sil. *greasy, oily* taste.
Bry. Chin. Puls. * Staph. Sulph. *insipid* taste.
Bell. Canth. Hepar. Lyc. Phos. * Verat. *loss* of taste.
Bry. Colo. Hepar. Sulph. solid food tates *bitter.*
Bry. Chin. Puls. all food and drink taste *bitter*
Lyc. Nux v. all food tastes *sour.*
Ars. Bell. Chin. Sulph. all food tastes *salt.*

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

There is scarcely anything more disagreeable, and, in marked cases, more disgusting than fetid breath. It is unpleasant to the person who has it, and renders him unfit for the society of others. He should, therefore, be willing not only to adopt such measures as will remedy the evil, but to abandon all habits calculated to foster the disease.

The most frequent causes of bad breath are decayed teeth, diseased gums, the accumulation of tartar on the teeth, derangement of the stomach, the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks, and the want of proper cleanliness.

Treatment. — Where decayed teeth are the cause of complaint, they should at once claim attention. A dentist of known skill should be consulted; and, if the teeth are not too far gone, they should be properly filled; but if this cannot be done, and the teeth are painful, they should be extracted and replaced by artificial ones. If disease of the gums is the cause, recourse must be had to the remedies appropriate to this condition. Where *tartar* has been suffered to accumulate upon the teeth, it should be gently and carefully removed. And in order to preserve the teeth and keep them in a healthy condition, they should be thoroughly cleansed

after each meal with a soft brush and pure water, rinsing the mouth well on all occasions. Tobacco smokers and chewers cannot expect to have a *pure breath;* but if they would use the tooth-brush the last thing before going to bed, they would avoid, to some extent, the foul breath which they usually have in the mornings.

When the annoyance is occasioned by derangement of the stomach, the appropriate remedies will be found under the article treating of this difficulty. And, lastly, we advise daily ablutions of the whole body, to invigorate the skin and preserve the general health of the system.

Nux v. Sil. when the breath is bad only in the morning.

Puls. when it occurs only in the morning and at night.

Cham. Sulph. when it occurs after dinner only.

Carb. v. Hep. Lach. Sulph. if it arises from the *abuse of mercury.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE.

(GLOSSITIS.)

Inflammation of the tongue is not very common; still, it is liable to occur, and it should be met with prompt treatment. It usually commences with throbbing and aching pains in the tongue, attended with heat, redness and swelling. There are slight chills, dull headache, dry hot skin and rapid pulse. Any attempt to move the tongue, as in speaking or swallowing, causes intense pain. The swelling increases sometimes until it fills the entire cavity of the mouth and threatens suffocation. The disease sometimes ends in suppuration.

Causes.— The disease may be induced by mechanical injuries; burns; the bite or sting of insects; local application of poisons; or it may arise during the progress and development of small-pox.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— *Great nervous excitability.* Fever with rapid pulse. *Tingling, biting, piercing and burning of the tongue. Continued *tossing about*, violent thirst, red face.

Apis mel.— Dry, swollen, inflamed tongue, with inability to swallow. **Burning, stinging* pains, [also **Merc. Puls.**] Great dryness of the mouth and throat.

Arnica.— *If the inflammation was caused by mechanical injury. *Sore and bruised feeling all through the patient.

Put ten drops of the *tincture* in half a glass of water, and let the patient rinse his mouth with the lotion every three or four hours.

Arsenicum—In highly dangerous cases; dark and greenish or black appearance of the tongue. *Threatened mortification*, [also **Lach.**] *Cannot rest in any place, must change continually. *Intense thirst, but can drink but little.* *Burning pains, the parts burn like fire.

Belladonna.—Where the inflammation is active, and partakes of the character of *erysipelas.* *The tongue is *dark-red*, swollen and painful to touch. *Face flushed and eyes red.* This remedy is especially suitable if the brain is involved.

Lachesis.—Swelling of the tongue, with great difficulty of moving it. Inflammation of the tongue, with threatened mortification, [also **Ars.**] *Cannot bear anything to touch the throat. *Is always worse after sleeping.

Mercurius v.—*Inflammation, swelling and suppuration of the tongue. *Constant flow of saliva* from the mouth, as if salivated. The tongue feels as if *burnt*, [also **Colo.**] *Much perspiration without affording any relief.

Urtica urens.—Where the inflammation has been caused by a *burn or a scald.* It may be used the same as advised for **Arnica.**

Administration.—Of the chosen remedy, dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in half a tumbler of water, and give a dessert-spoonful every two or three hours in urgent cases, until improvement sets in; then extend the time to four or six hours.

Diet.—This should consist of fresh milk or thin gruel, toast-water or rice-water.

RANULA — FROG.

(SWELLING UNDER THE TONGUE.)

By the term ranula is meant a soft, elastic, fluctuating and transparent tumor which forms under the tongue, and contains a glairy, pale-yellowish fluid. It was formerly supposed to depend on obstruction of the salivary duct; but this is not the case, as it is known to be an independent cyst. It may increase in size to a considerable degree, pushing the tongue to one side or up to the roof of the mouth, interfering materially with talking and chewing.

Treatment.—In most cases it will be necessary to open the tumor, and give free exit to the fluid. A few doses of **Cal-**

caria or **Mercurius** may be taken thereafter, to complete the cure, or they may be taken on the first appearance of the tumor, and will frequently disperse it.

SCURVY OF THE MOUTH.

(STOMATITIS.)

This is an inflammation of the follicles of the mouth. The local affection is usually preceded by languor, ill-humor, loss of appetite, with gastric symptoms and fever. Soon the gums become hot, red, and very sensitive; they swell, become spongy, and recede from the teeth; small, painful ulcers make their appearance on the gums, inside of the lips, cheeks, palate, and on the tongue. The breath is *very offensive*, and a copious discharge of tenacious, fetid saliva, sometimes mixed with blood, is emitted from the mouth. The teeth become loosened, and sometimes fall out; the glands of the throat swollen and painful; the patient is very weak, and has a continuous fever. The average duration of the disease is about ten days.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arsenicum. — The mouth is reddish-blue, inflamed, *burning*. Secretion of abundant tough, fetid, bloody saliva. * Threatened mortification, the gums turning black, [also **Chin.**]

Carbo veg. — If the disease has arisen from the abuse of *mercury*, or the excessive use of *salt* food. * The gums recede from the teeth, and *bleed easily*.

Dulcamara. — * If cold has been the exciting cause, and the glands of the throat are swollen and hard. *Salivation*, the gums being loose and spongy. * Gets worse from every cold change in the weather.

Mercurius v. — Itching, burning and redness of the gums; they bleed easily, [also **Carb. v.**] * The gums recede from the teeth, and are painful to the touch, burning at night, and swollen. * Constant flow of *fetid saliva* from the mouth. The patient is worse *at night*, and no better from *profuse sweating*. * Green slimy stools, with straining.

Nux vomica. — The inside of the mouth is inflamed, especially the soft palate and gums. *Fetid ulcers* in the mouth and fauces. * Putrid, cadaverous smell from the mouth, [also * **Merc. v.**] *Constipation*, with large, difficult stools.

Administration. — Give six or eight globules dry on the tongue every three hours, or dissolve twelve globules in half a tumbler of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three hours until improvement sets in, or another remedy is required.

Dr. Hering advises, in the early stage, to rinse the mouth with lemon juice. He also recommends *sage tea* used in the same way.

Diet. — This should consist of fresh milk for most part, until improvement sets in, when a more liberal and generous diet may be allowed; fruits of all kinds, beef-steak and vegetables.

CANKER IN THE MOUTH.

(CANCRUM ORIS.)

Persons who suffer from indigestion and torpidity of the liver, are frequently troubled with canker in the mouth. These *ulcers* usually appear on the inner side of the lips, cheeks, and occasionally on the tongue; they have an inflamed base, *burn and sting*, especially when touched; consequently they are a great annoyance to the patient while eating.

Treatment. — **Carbo veg. Mercurius** and **Nux vomica,** will be found the best remedies with which to correct this condition. But when the ulcers are consequent upon a derangement of the stomach or liver, the remedies must be chosen with a view to correct these functional derangements.

BLEEDING OF THE GUMS.

Bleeding of the gums often takes place as a symptom of other affections, as in scurvy of the mouth, low forms of typhoid fever, etc., but the most troublesome and often dangerous hemorrhage from the gums follow the extraction of teeth.

Treatment. — **Aconite,** * **Arnica,** or * **Phosphorus,** are the chief internal remedies, a dose of which may be given every half hour or hour until relieved. Where these fail, a solution of **Persulphate of Iron, Tannin, Sugar of Lead,** or **Creosote,** will usually succeed. These remedies can be obtained at any drug store. Saturate a little compress of lint with the medicine, and introduce it into the cavity of the gum. In some cases it may be necessary to plug the cavity; to do this, first remove all coagulated blood, then pack the cavity with *dry wheat flour*, and allow it to remain for some time.

GUM-BOIL.

(ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.)

This is a small abscess commencing in the socket of a tooth, and bursting through the gum, or sometimes through the cheek. It is usually caused by the irritation of a dead or carious tooth. In neglected cases, extensive exfoliation of the bone may follow.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Belladonna.—The tumor is *red*, *hard* and painful. The pain burning, stinging or throbbing, [also **Hepar.**]

Hepar sulph.—* Where suppuration is inevitable, [also **Merc. Sil.**] In scrofulous persons, and after the abuse of *mercury.*

Mercurius.— In the commencement, often prevents suppuration, [also **Hep. Sil.**] Paleness of the tumor, or intense redness, with burning, stinging or beating pain, [also **Bell.**]

Silicea.—Painful inflammatory swelling of the gum. * Where suppuration is imminent, or in cases where the discharge becomes fetid, thin, watery. *Fistulous openings* form, which are very slow to heal.

Administration.—Six globules may be taken dry on the tongue every three to six hours.

When matter has formed in the abscess, it should be punctured with a lancet.

TOOTHACHE.

(ODONTALGIA.)

There is scarcely a disease to which we are liable that is so painful and intolerable, and so incapacitates one for business, as toothache. It commonly arises from mistreatment or neglect of the teeth, caries, disordered stomach, or exposure to sudden changes of temperature or cold. When the cavity of a tooth has been laid bare by caries, the delicate nervous pulp contained in it is extremely liable to pain from contact with liquids and food in the mouth; and if much irritated or exposed, is liable to acute inflammation and agonizing toothache.

The preservation of the teeth, therefore, is a matter of great importance. Since their neglect not only brings decay and suffering, but has an important part to perform in preparing the food for the process of digestion, their integrity should be maintained, if we would enjoy the blessings of health.

The rational management of the teeth consists essentially in *keeping them clean*, and in avoiding the use of such beverages and food, generally, as exert an injurious effect on them or the gums. Cold *ice-water*, *hot* coffee, strong *acids*, *drugs* and *nostrums*, injure the teeth and cause them to decay. In discarding such things, and keeping the mouth clean by frequent rinsing with pure water, and cleaning the teeth after every meal, allowing no particles of animal or vegetable food to remain in the interstices, will have a happy effect in preserving the teeth and preventing their early decay.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—The patient is almost frantic with the pain, which is indescribable. Stitching or throbbing pains, with congestion of blood to the head, and great restlessness. *Constant fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability.

Antimonium.—Pains in carious teeth, followed by jerking and gnawing, extending up to the head, especially in the evening, in bed. Pains worse after eating, or from cold water, [**Bry. Cham. Nux v. Merc.**] The gums bleed readily, and recede from the teeth.

Arnica.—*Toothache after an operation.* Pain as if the teeth were sprained. *Cheek swollen, red, and hard*, with beating and tingling in the gums. *Sore, bruised feeling all through the patient.

Arsenicum.—Elongation and painful looseness of the teeth. Drawing, jerking pains in the teeth and gums, extending to the ears, cheeks, and temples. Pains intolerable, driving the patient to despair, [**Acon. Cham.**] *Prostration; restlessness; drinking often and but little.*

Belladonna.—Drawing, tearing pains in the teeth, face, and ears, with swelling of the cheek. Ptyalism, or dryness of the throat and mouth, with great thirst. *Pains which come on suddenly, and leave just as suddenly. Face flushed, and eyes red. Pains worse after lying down at night, or in the cold air.

Bryonia.—Pains in carious, and still more in sound, teeth. *Sensation of elongation* in the teeth, with jerking, drawing pains. Worse at night, or from taking anything warm in the mouth, [**Cham. Nux v. Puls.**] Mouth unusually dry, with thirst. *Constipation, stools dry and hard, as if burnt. Exceedingly irritable. Wants to be perfectly still.

Calcaria.—Beating, stitching, boring pains, or soreness of the teeth. *The pains are aggravated by a draught of air, by drinking anything *warm* or *cold*, or by the slightest change, [**Puls.**]

Carbo veg.—Receding and bleeding gums, with ulcers. The teeth are loose, and sensitive to contact, especially after eating. *The pains come on and are made worse from eating salt things.

Chamomilla.—After taking cold when in a perspiration. The pains are drawing, jerking, or *beating* and *stitching*. Intolerable pains, especially at night, driving one to despair, [see **Acon.**] Hot swelling of the cheeks, and red, swollen gums. Worse in the open air and at night, [**Bell. Merc. Phos. Rhus.**] *Very impatient, can scarcely give a civil answer.

China.—The pain comes on periodically, and is throbbing, tearing, jerking, or drawing. Aggravation from the slightest *contact*, from a draught of air, or from smoking; relieved by pressing the teeth firmly together, [**Bell. Merc.**] *Nursing females, and persons debilitated from loss of animal fluids.

Coffea.—Insupportable pains, which drive the patient almost frantic, [**Acon. Cham.**] *The pain is relieved by ice-cold water, [**Bry. Cham.**] *Head feels contracted or too small. *Excessive wakefulness. Loss of taste.

Dulcamara.—Toothache from taking cold in damp or wet weather, and if accompanied by diarrhœa. Confusion of the head and profuse salivation. The teeth feel blunt, [**Acon. Chin. * Puls.**] *Symptoms always worse by a cold change in the weather.

Hepar.—Painful swelling of the cheeks. Jerking and drawing pains in the teeth, worse when pressing the teeth together, when eating, in a warm room, or *at night*.

Hyoscyamus.—Pains which almost drive the patient mad; it is a tearing or throbbing, extending to the cheeks and along the lower jaw. Swelling of the gums, with a tearing pain and buzzing in the tooth, which appears loose. *Spasmodic twitching of the fingers, hands, arms, and facial muscles. Aggravation in the morning and from cold air.

Mercurius.—Tearing pains in several teeth at one time, affecting the whole row, [**Cham. Rhus.**] Drawing and stinging pains, which extend to the ear, or jumping pains in the teeth, especially at night. The pains are excited by cool, damp air, or by eating anything hot or cold, [* **Bry. Nux.**

uls.] * The teeth feel sore, loose, and too long. * Perspiration does not relieve. *Much saliva in the mouth.*

Nux vomica.—Sore pains or jerking, drawing, with stitches in the teeth and jaw. Pains extending to the head, ears, and malar bones, with painful swelling of the submaxillary glands, [**Merc.**] Aggravation at night, or early in *the morning*, from mental labor and in a warm room; better in the open air. * He feels cross and irritable. * Persons of sedentary habits, and who live upon exciting or stimulating food.

Pulsatilla.—Suited to persons of a mild, tearful disposition. Pains tearing, drawing, stitching, or jerking, as if the nerves were put upon the stretch, and then suddenly let go again. * Better from cold things, and worse from warm, [**Bry. Cham. Coff.**] * Chilliness even in a warm room. *Scanty or suppressed menses.*

Rhus tox.—*Painful soreness of the face.* The teeth feel loose and too long, [* **Caust.** * **Bry. Nux.**] Gums swollen; they burn and itch like an ulcer. Jumping, shooting, or drawing pains, as if the teeth were being torn out, [**Puls.**] * Aggravated during rest and in damp weather. * Better from the application of external heat.

Sepia.—Toothache *during pregnancy.* The pains are beating, stitching, and extend to the ears, and along the arm to the fingers, where they terminate in a creeping sensation. *Swelling of the cheeks* and submaxillary glands, [**Merc. Nux.**] * Sallow complexion, with spots on the face. *Profuse leucorrhœa*, having a fetid smell.

Staphysagria.—* Black, carious teeth which incline to crumble. *Pale, white, ulcerated, swollen, and painful gums.* Aching, tearing, and drawing pains in carious and in the roots of sound teeth, [**Merc.**] Worse early in the morning and after drinking anything cold. Cold sweat on the face, and cold hands.

Sulphur.—Jumping pain in hollow teeth, extending to the upper jaw, or to the ears. Looseness, elongation or dulness of the teeth, [see **Rhus.**] Aggravation or renewal of the pains in the evening or at night in bed, or from *cold water.* * Burning heat on top of the head, and cold extremities. * Scanty, black menstrual discharges.

Administration.—The remedy may be repeated every two or three hours. Take eight globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in half a tumbler of water, and take a dessert spoonful as a dose.

CHAPTER VII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

SORE THROAT.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT.)

BY this term is meant, a simple inflammation of the fauces, soft palate, and adjacent parts of the throat. It is characterized by redness, slight swelling, heat, burning, fulness and pain, especially on swallowing; sometimes there are slight chills, and some fever present.

Such a sore throat generally results from taking cold or sitting in a draught, getting the feet wet, cooling off too suddenly when in a perspiration, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Mostly in the early stage. * Acute inflammation of the throat, with fever. Dark redness of the parts — fauces, palate, and tonsils, [also * **Bell.**] Difficulty in swallowing, with hoarseness.

Belladonna. — * Inflammation of the throat, with *burning* and *dryness*. *Sensation, as of a lump in the throat*, [also **Merc.**] The throat feels too narrow. Especially when the soreness is on the *right side*, [on the *left side*, **Lach.**]

Chamomilla. — If caused from a draught of air when in a perspiration. * Stinging and burning in the throat, with a sensation as if something were there that ought to come up. Suitable to children; they are very cross.

Lachesis. — * *Sore throat*, the soreness being felt at small spots. Sensation as of a *lump* or *plug* in the throat, [also **Bell.** * **Merc.** **Nux.**] Burning in the throat, with hoarseness. * Cannot bear anything to touch the throat. *Worse after sleeping.*

Mercurius. — *Catarrhal sore throat*, with stitching pains when swallowing. * The soreness often extends to the ears and glands of the neck, [also **Cham.**] The bones and limbs ache, and the patient feels as if he had taken cold generally. * Profuse perspiration without affording relief. *Worse at night and in damp weather.*

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and take a spoonful every three hours, until improvement sets in; then less frequently.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT.

This is usually a chronic form of sore throat where previous inflammation has terminated in *ulceration;* hence, it frequently follows scarlet-fever and diphtheria, or else has a scrofulous origin. The ulcers are usually superficial, and are found on the upper and back part of the throat and on the tonsils; there is a sensation of dryness and uneasiness in the throat, with frequent inclination to clear it up by hawking. Sometimes small bits of matter or scab-like formations are detached, leaving the parts tender at the time.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Baptisia tinct. — Putrid, dark-looking ulcers; breath very offensive. Dull, stupefying headache; prostration.

Kali bichro. — Ulcers on the uvula, tonsils, and roof of the mouth. Small red spots on the palate, which look as if ulcers were about to form. * Fetid discharge from the nose, [also **Merc. Nit. ac.**]

Lachesis. — Ulcers in the throat, and on the inflamed tonsils. * *Hawking up of mucus*, particularly in the evening, as if an ulcer had burst. Great dryness of the throat.

Mercurius. — Ulcers on the fauces and tonsils, with sharp stinging pains when swallowing. * *Pain in the throat, as if too dry.* * Stitches in the back part of the throat when swallowing.

Nitric acid. — Stinging, burning sore throat, with *dryness.* * Ulcers in the throat, particularly after the abuse of *mercury. Putrid smell from the mouth*, [also **Merc.**]

Administration. — The remedy may be repeated once a day, taking eight globules dry on the tongue every evening.

Diet. — The patient should abstain from rich food and gravies, and all stimulating drinks. No salt pork, but beef and mutton cooked plainly, and vegetables, bread and milk are the best diet.

QUINSY.

(TONSILLITIS.)

Quinsy is an inflammation of the tonsil, which often terminates in suppuration. The disease begins with soreness of the throat, succeeded by rapid swelling of the part,

throbbing pain; great difficulty of swallowing; headache, foul tongue, and fever. As the disease advances, the tonsils enlarge, and almost close the passage to the throat, and swallowing becomes almost impossible; there is great difficulty in breathing; the voice is thick; there is an abundance of viscid saliva in the mouth, and the breath is very offensive. If the disease is not checked, suppuration ensues, and the abscess bursts spontaneously, when the swelling and inflammation gradually subside. It lasts from seven to fourteen days, and persons once affected are liable to repeated attacks.

Causes.—The predisposing cause is, a *scrofulous diathesis.* The exciting causes are, exposure to cold; getting the feet wet; cold, damp, and humid atmospheres; exposure to night air; sudden check to perspiration, etc.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—Tonsils swollen, inflamed, and of a dark-red color, with fever, [**Bell.**] Pain and great difficulty in swallowing or in speaking. Burning, pricking, or contracting sensation in the throat. *Great restlessness and nervous excitability.

Apis mel.—Red and highly inflamed tonsils, with dryness in the mouth and throat. *Burning, stinging pain in the throat when swallowing, [**Acon.**] Can bear nothing to touch his neck, [**Lach.**] Aggravation from heat, better from cold.

Belladonna.—Tonsils *swollen, inflamed, and of a dark-red color;* ulcers soon forming, [**Merc.**] Burning and shooting pains in the throat when swallowing. *The throat feels as if a plug were in it. *Drinking produces spasms in the throat, the fluids return through the nose, [**Lach. Merc.**] Constant inclination to swallow or hawk up something. Especially if on the right side, [on the left side, **Lach.**]

Hepar sulph.—Where there is a frequent recurrence of the disease. Sticking pain, as from a fish-bone in the throat, when swallowing. Sensation as of a *lump in the throat*, [**Bell. Merc. Nux.**] *Inclination to suppurate. Persons of a scrofulous habit. After the abuse of mercury.

Lachesis.—Tonsillitis, especially on the left side. When swallowing, the pain extends to the ear. Fluids escape through the nose when being swallowed. Sensation of a plug in the throat, [see **Hepar.**] *Cannot bear anything to touch the neck, not even the bed-clothes. *Worse in the afternoon, and after sleeping.

Mercurius. — Tonsils swollen, inflamed, and dark-red, or become ulcerated. Offensive odor from the mouth. Aphthæ, or thick yellow coating on the tongue. Violent pricking pains when swallowing, extending to the ears or glands of the throat. Gums and back part of the tongue swollen. * Profuse discharge of saliva. * Much perspiration, which does not relieve. Aggravation during the night.

Nux vomica. — If derangement of the stomach be the predisposing cause. Sensation as if a plug or lump were in the throat when swallowing. The throat feels raw, or as if scraped, [**Hepar.**] * Patient very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Dyspeptics and persons who have been drugged with mixtures. Symptoms worse in the morning.

Silicea. — When the appearance of the throat indicates the *formation of an abscess*, attended with stitches and throbbing pain, [* **Hepar.**] Mostly on the left side. Scrofulous persons.

Sulphur. — Where there is a frequent recurrence of the disease. After suppuration the parts remain sore, and do not heal readily, [**Hepar.**] Scrofulous persons who are troubled with boils; every little scratch of the skin has a tendency to fester. * Lean persons who walk stooping. * Frequent weak faint spells.

Administration. — In urgent cases the remedies may be repeated every two, three, or four hours. Six globules dry on the tongue, or twelve globules dissolved in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, and a spoonful taken at a dose.

Inhaling the vapor of hot water or milk will often mitigate the patient's suffering. And when suppuration is inevitable, indicated by throbbing pain, swelling and tenderness externally, repeated applications of warm flaxseed poultices will be found very beneficial. Holding *warm* milk or gruel in the mouth will also assist in promoting the escape of pus.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.

Scrofulous children are often affected with chronic enlargement of the tonsils. It causes a thickness of voice, noisy respiration, dulness of hearing, and sometimes leads to cough with purulent expectoration. Children thus affected sleep with the mouth open, the head thrown back, and make a loud snoring noise when asleep. Owing to this condition of the tonsils, they are liable to frequent attacks of inflammation from the slightest exciting cause.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — The tonsils are *enlarged*, *inflamed* and *painful*

when swallowing. Especially suitable after scarlet-fever, and to persons of *full habit.*

Calcaria.— Chronic enlargement of the tonsils in persons of a *scrofulous habit*, [also **Merc. Lyc. Sulph.**] * Pale and fair children, with soft, flabby muscles. * Cold, damp feet.

Hepar sulph. — Swelling of the tonsils, and dry throat. * When swallowing, stitches in the throat; *as if caused by a splinter.* * If the tonsils incline to suppurate.

Lycopodium. — Chronic sore throat, *it feels contracted.* * Ulcers on the tonsils, [also **Calc. Merc.**] * *Red sand in the urine*, [also **Sil.**]

Mercurius. — When enlargement of the tonsils causes *dulness of hearing.* Scrofulous subjects.

Administration. — Take eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning for a week; then omit the medicine for seven or ten days, and if *no better*, select another remedy and take in the same way; but if *better*, continue the remedy, taking it but once a day.

DIPHTHERIA.

(DIPHTHERITIS.)

This disease has assumed a variety of forms in different epidemics and in different localities where it has prevailed. Its distinctive feature is characterized by the local formation of a false membrane on the tonsils, uvula, soft palate, etc. This local affection is preceded by chilliness, febrile excitement, *quickness of pulse*, prostration of strength and difficulty in swallowing. On examining the throat, it will be found inflamed and of a dark-red color, while the tonsils are swollen and *dotted over with whitish gray spots*, which soon deepen into a dirty yellow, coalesce and form patches of various size and thickness. These patches have a deep-red border, and when removed, leave a raw, rough, and sometimes bleeding surface. The tongue is covered with a *dirty yellowish* fur, breath very offensive, glands of the neck swollen and tender, difficulty in swallowing and general prostration. If the disease be not arrested here, the exudation spreads to the uvula, soft palate, into the posterior nares, cavity of the nose, and sometimes into the larynx and windpipe. When it extends to the latter organ, there is cough, hoarseness, loss of voice, sawing respiration, suffocating spells, "croupal diphtheria," and mostly death.

In some epidemics there is an eruption on the skin resem-

bling the rash in scarlet-fever, while in other cases there is vomiting, diarrhœa, bleeding of the nose, mouth, etc.

The disease usually lasts from one to three weeks, although in some instances recovery or death takes place in as many days. Unfavorable symptoms are, acrid discharge from the nose; hoarse, croupy cough; bleeding at the nose; vomiting, diarrhœa, convulsions, etc. Cases apparently mild at first, not unfrequently assume a dangerous aspect, and terminate fatally. Again, persons who have seemingly recovered, find that paralysis, loss of sight, hearing, taste and smell, remain as sequelæ to this disease.

Diphtheria is not *contagious*, like scarlet-fever, measles, small-pox, etc., but usually prevails in an epidemic form, rendering all persons liable to contract the disease that breathe the surrounding atmosphere. Persons of a scrofulous habit, and those subject to glandular enlargements, are the most liable to become infected, and the most difficult of cure.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—In the forming stage. Dry, hot skin, and very quick pulse. Dark redness of the fauces, velum palati, and tonsils [bright redness, * **Bell.**] Burning, fine piercing sensation in the throat. *Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous exeitability.

Apis mel.—Great debility from the beginning. The membrane assumes at once a dirty-grayish color [dark color, **Phyto.**] Puffiness around the eyes, and *pain in the ears when swallowing.* *Stinging pains in the affected parts. Itching, stinging eruption on the skin. Numbness of the feet and hands.

Arsenicum.—Great anguish, extreme restlessness and fear of death. Fetid breath, and viscid foul discharge from the nostrils. *Constant desire for cold drinks, but can take but little. *Great and increasing prostration. All worse about midnight.

Belladonna.—Great dryness of the fauces; tonsils bright-red and swollen. Cannot swallow, or only with the greatest difficulty. *Very restless, feels drowsy yet cannot sleep. *Starts in his sleep, or jumps suddenly up in bed. Congestion to the head, with throbbing of the carotid arteries; eyes injected; delirium.

Bryonia.—Formation of false membrane on the tonsils and palate. Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Thirst for large

draughts of water. * Wants to remain perfectly still, as the least motion increases his suffering. Cannot sit up, on account of nausea and faintness. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt.

Cantharides.—Burning and dryness in the mouth, extending to the throat and pharynx. Extreme prostration, sinking, death-like turns. * Constant desire to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time.

Kali bichro.—Fauces inflamed, and more or less covered with a dirty-yellow deposit, forming pseudo-membrane. * Hoarse, croupy cough, expectoration of *stringy* mucus. Deep-eating ulcers in the fauces. Tough, stringy discharge from the nose. Swelling of the parotid glands.

Lachesis.—The disease mostly appears on the *left* side first [on the right, **Lyc.**] Throat greatly swollen internally and externally. Discharge from the nose and mouth of a very fetid and excoriating fluid. * Can bear nothing to touch the larynx and throat, it is so painful. *Fauces covered with a diphtheric membrane.* * Patient worse after sleeping, [**Apis.**]

Lycopodium.—* The disease commences on the *right* side *first*, and spreads to the left. Brownish-red appearance of the fauces. Stitching pains in the throat when swallowing. Nose stopped up. * Widely dilated nostrils with every inspiration. Awakens from sleep very cross and irritable. * Red sand in the urine. Worse from *warm*, and better from *cold* drinks, [**Lach.**]

Mercurius iod. ruber. — * The tonsils, soft palate and pharynx covered with dirty-yellow patches. Must swallow often from a collection of saliva, or mucus, or from a feeling as if a lump were in the throat. Hawking up white and *tough fetid* mucus. * Tongue coated with a thick, yellow, dirty coating. *Breath very offensive.* Swelling of the glands of the neck.

This remedy can be obtained at any Homœopathic Pharmacy. It may be used in grain doses in the third trituration, and repeated every two or three hours, according to the severity of the case.

Nitric acid.—Spreading ulcers in the mouth and throat. Putrid-smelling breath. Swelling of the submaxillary and parotid glands, [**Merc. j.**] Corroding discharge from the nose. Dry, barking cough; intermittent pulse. * Strong-smelling urine, like that of horses. * Sore throat, extending up into the nose, with profuse, thin, purulent discharge.

Phytolacca.—* Fauces, tonsils, and pharynx covered with

dark-colored pseudo-membrane. Excessive fetor of the breath. Great prostration, is unable to stand. When rising up in bed, gets faint and dizzy, [**Bry.**] Violent aching in the back and limbs.

Administration.— Of a solution of twelve globules to six dessert-spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful every two or three hours in urgent cases until a change is apparent, then less frequently. Should no improvement take place after giving six doses, select another remedy with great care.

Adjuvants. — Many physicians advise gargling the throat with *dilute* **Alcohol, Carbolic Acid, Chlorate Potassa,** or *hot water* as palliatives. They aid in detaching the albuminous depositions, and thus relieve the sense of threatened suffocation. Inhaling the vapor of aqua **Ammonia** or tincture of **Iodine,** is also commended in these cases, especially in croupal diphtheria.

The **Diet** should be regulated to suit the inclinations of the patient. If there is an appetite for food, it ought to be indulged. Beef tea, mutton or chicken broth may be taken liberally. Good, fresh milk is an excellent article of diet. No *alcoholic stimulants* whatever should be allowed, as they only exhaust the vital forces and prevent recovery.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

When a foreign substance has lodged in the upper part of the throat, endeavor to make the patient throw up by beating him between the shoulders. If this does not succeed, he should be seated in a chair, with the head thrown back and mouth wide open, and, if the substance can be seen, endeavor to extract it with the fingers or a pair of small forceps.

If the body has passed into the gullet, and if it is small and sharp [a fish-bone or splinter], it may be got rid of by making the patient swallow a good mouthful of bread. If the substance be large and soft [as a piece of meat], it may be pushed down into the stomach. But large, hard bodies, especially if rough and angular, should be thrown up if possible. Endeavor to make the patient vomit by tickling the throat, or by placing snuff on the tongue. If these fail, send at once for a surgeon, and let him take charge of the case.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

HOARSENESS—RANCEDO.

HOARSENESS is generally symptomatic of other affections, and arises from some irritation of the mucous membrane lining the upper portion of the windpipe or throat. It is characterized by a rough and indistinct voice, sometimes accompanied by cough and soreness of the windpipe. It frequently arises from a cold, and it may accompany or follow other diseases, as, measles, croup, bronchitis, etc. When it is of long standing or returns often, it should excite apprehension.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Carbo veg. — For protracted hoarseness, worse morning and evening, and after talking. * Hoarseness and cough following measles, [also **Cham.** * **Puls.**]

Causticum. — * *Hoarseness and roughness*, especially in the morning. In obstinate cases, when there is soreness of the chest and sometimes of the throat.

Chamomilla. — *Catarrhal hoarseness*, with tough mucus in the throat, especially in children. * Patient very cross and irritable.

Mercurius. — Voice *hoarse and rough*, with burning and tickling in the throat. * Perspires much without relief, and every breath of air aggravates the case.

Nux vomica. — Catarrhal hoarseness, from *scraping in the throat.* * Obstinate, headstrong disposition. *Constipation.*

Pulsatilla.— Hoarseness which does not permit one to speak a loud word, [also **Phos.**] Catarrh, with loose cough and discharge of yellow, green, offensive mucus. * Mild, *tearful* disposition.

Phosphorus.— Hoarseness and *loss of voice.* Roughness of the throat and windpipe. *Chronic hoarseness*, [also **Caust.**] * Tightness across the chest, with a dry cough, [also **Puls.**]

Administration.— In acute cases the remedy may be repeated every three or four hours; in chronic cases, once or twice a day. Take eight globules dry on the tongue, or of a solution of twelve globules to six dessert-spoonfuls of water one spoonful as a dose.

APHONIA — LOSS OF VOICE.

By aphonia is meant privation or loss of voice. When it occurs as the result of cold, it is generally of but little consequence; but when produced by causes acting on the nervous system, as by some powerful emotion, or without any appreciable lesion of the vocal apparatus, it is often very difficult to cure.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Causticum. — Loss of voice, especially in the morning. Aphonia depending upon paralysis of the tongue, [also **Hyos.**]

Gelseminum. — Great weakness of the voice. * Paralysis of the glottis, with difficulty of swallowing. The throat feels as if ulcerated. * Especially adapted to nervous, excitable, hysterical females.

Mercurius. — *Loss of voice*, with constant hoarseness. Burning and tickling in the upper part of the windpipe. * Short, dry cough, and inclination to perspire.

Phosphorus. — * Complete loss of voice, [also **Bapt.** * **Bell.** **Sulph.**] *Roughness of the larynx and windpipe*, with hacking. * Cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx. Suitable to *tall*, *slender* persons, with fair skin and quick, lively perceptions.

Sulphur. — * Loss of voice, with feelings of suffocation; wants the doors and windows open. *Creeping* sensation in the larynx. * *Constant heat on top of the head.* Suitable to lean persons who *walk stooping.*

Administration. — In acute cases the remedy may be taken once or twice a day; but in chronic cases it should not be repeated oftener than once a day, or once in two days. Give the medicine dry, eight globules at a dose.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX.

(LARYNGITIS.)

The larynx is a peculiar shaped cavity, situated at the top of the windpipe, with which it communicates. It is destined to give passage to the air in the act of breathing, and is the organ of voice. Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining this cavity, is called *laryngitis.* In some respects the disease resembles croup; but it is usually devoid of the peculiar sonorous inspiration which belongs to the latter. There is, also, pain on pressing the throat; and whilst laryn-

gitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup for most part attacks children. It commences with chills; flashes of heat and fever; soreness of the throat, which is *tender to touch;* difficulty in swallowing; voice hoarse, and sometimes almost suppressed; breathing difficult, with a sense of tightness in the throat; face flushed, and sometimes almost purple.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — In the early stage, and when *febrile* symptoms are prominent. *Tenderness of the throat*, with dry cough and quick breathing. * Great fear and anxiety of mind with nervous excitability. * The parts burn, as from hot coals, [also **Ars.**]

Belladonna. — Larynx *very painful*, with anxious starts when touching it. *Hoarseness, and loss of voice.* Dry, spasmodic or *barking cough.* * Choking sensation, as from some obstruction in the throat. Burning and dryness in the throat, with difficulty in swallowing.

Hepar sulph.—* Wheezing in the larynx and painfulness of a small spot in the larynx. Cough dry and crowing, and the patient is oppressed for breath. * Coughs when any part of the body is uncovered.

Lachesis.—Swelling of the larynx, with rawness, scraping and urging to swallow. Hoarseness, with feeble voice and constriction of the throat. * Cannot bear anything *to touch the throat; it excites cough and a sense of suffocation.*

Phosphorus.— Sensitiveness of the larynx, with burning. Hoarseness with loss of voice, [also **Bell. Hep. s.**] * Cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx, [also **Bell.**] * Tightness across the chest, and dry, tickling cough.

Spongia.— Hoarseness, dryness and burning in the throat. Painfulness of the larynx when touching it or turning the head. *Dry, hollow* or *whistling cough.* * Awakens often in a fright and feels as if suffocating. Where the disease *resembles croup.*

Administration.— Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful every hour, or every two hours in urgent cases. As soon as improvement sets in, repeat the doses less frequently.

Cloths rung out of *hot water* and placed around the throat, frequently repeated, will be found very beneficial.

Diet.— This should consist of simple gruel, rice-water and milk. Avoid everything of a stimulating character, and keep perfectly quiet.

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS.

(THROAT CONSUMPTION.)

The disease often approaches in a very insidious manner, and before the patient is aware of it much serious mischief is done. It is characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. There are pain and soreness in the upper part of the windpipe, which are increased by coughing, speaking, swallowing, or breathing cold air. At first, the cough is a simple irritation, with expectoration of thin viscid mucus; afterwards it becomes purulent and sometimes mixed with blood. The voice is husky and sometimes almost lost; the cough is croupy, with constriction of the throat and threatening suffocation. As the disease progresses, hectic fever sets in, and there supervene all the symptoms of consumption, with which it is frequently connected.

Causes.— Exposure to cold; imperfectly treated acute laryngitis; the inhalation of irritating substances; the prolonged use of the voice in reading and speaking aloud, and singing have been assigned as exciting causes of the disease.

Very little can be done for the patient if the disease has been fully developed in consumption. Therefore, whatever is to be done has to be done in the incipient stages.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Calcaria c. — Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit. *Ulceration of the larynx, with *painless hoarseness.* Dry, hacking cough, in the evening, especially in bed, with yellow fetid expectoration. *Takes cold easily. *Cold, damp feet.*

Carbo veg. — Loss of voice, especially in the morning, [also **Caust. Sulph.**] Tingling and itching in the larynx. *Throat consumption.* Cough, with expectoration of pieces of green mucus.

Causticum. — Throat consumption, [also **Carbo v.**] *Short and hacking cough, caused by constant tickling in the throat. *Great dryness in the larynx.*

Lachesis. — Ulceration of the larynx and windpipe, with noisy, troublesome, croupy breathing. *Hoarseness*, with feeble voice, and constriction of the throat. *The slightest pressure on the larynx causes a violent cough, and a sense of suffocation. *Worse after sleeping.*

Mercurius. — * Constant hoarseness, and loss of voice. *Burning and tickling in the larynx*, [also **Carbo v.**] Dry, fatiguing cough,— worse at night, and in wet weather. Cough, with bloody expectoration, [also **Carbo v. Sulph.**] Suitable to persons tainted with syphilis, [also **Nit. ac.**]

Nitric acid. — * In that form of the disease which ends in throat consumption. Scratching and stinging in the larynx, with hoarseness, especially after talking. *Dry, barking cough.*

Sulphur. — * Complete loss of voice, with creeping in the larynx. Coughing up greenish lumps having a sweetish taste. *Ulcerative phthisis.*

Administration. — In recent cases the remedy may be repeated two or three times a day; but in those of long standing once a day will be sufficient. Give eight globules dry on the tongue, or one drop of the liquid on a little sugar, as a dose.

CROUP.

(CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.)

This is a disease almost peculiar to childhood, rarely attacking persons over seven years of age. It consists of an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the larynx and windpipe. It is divided into two principal varieties, namely, *false*, or *non-membranous*, and *true* or *membranous* croup.

The first variety, or *non-membranous* croup, makes its appearance *suddenly;* the child, for example, retires at night in perfect health; a few hours later it is aroused from sleep with a dry cough, difficulty of breathing, noisy, wheezing inspirations, and other symptoms resembling a severe attack of croup. But these apparently dangerous cases are not so alarming as those which make their appearance in a more insidious manner, and will generally yield to simple treatment without much difficulty.

True membranous croup, on the contrary, is a very serious and often fatal disease. It usually commences with symptoms of an ordinary cold, such as cough, hoarseness, sore throat, hot skin, accelerated pulse, and some obstruction in breathing. In a short time the cough changes, and becomes dry, hoarse, and croupy. As night approaches, the child gets worse; the febrile symptoms increase; the breathing is more labored; the cough becomes shrill, and sounds as if the air passed through a metallic tube; the patient is very restless; the skin hot, face flushed, and the countenance expressive of anguish. Thus the little one struggles through the

night; in the morning there is generally an abatement of the symptoms, and the child seems lively, and inclines to play; but as night again returns, the attack is renewed; the cough becomes choking; respiration loud and sawing; the head is thrown back; the child catches at its throat, and seems in danger of suffocation; the face and head are covered with a cold, clammy sweat; the voice sinks to a whisper; the pulse, at first, quick and strong, is now feeble, frequent, and irregular; the whole system is prostrated, and the child expires from sheer exhaustion or suffocation.

Causes. — There is a predisposition in some individuals to this disease; since we find all the children in some families suffering from repeated attacks, while other families exposed to the same influences, are entirely exempt from it. Exciting causes are exposure to cold and damp atmosphere; sitting or lying in a current of air when in a perspiration, etc. The habit of some mothers in dressing their children in short sleeves and low-neck dresses, is a fruitful source of this disease. Such folly has filled unnumbered graves with the victims of croup.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Aconite. — *First stage*, high fever, dry, hot skin, *great restlessness*. After exposure to cold west wind, [**Hepar.**] On attempting to swallow, the child cries as if from soreness and pain in the throat. *Loud breathing during expiration, but not during inspiration. *Every expiration ends with a hoarse, hacking cough.

Belladonna. — Heat of the head; *face flushed and eyes red.* Great soreness of the larynx, and when touched the child seems as if it would suffocate, [**Lach.**] Bright redness of the fauces. Dry, barking, spasmodic cough. Short, anxious inspirations, with moaning. *Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [**Lach.**] *Starting, jumping during sleep.

Calcaria. — *A pallid, flabby state of body;* profuse sweat on the scalp; inspirations hoarse, rough, loud, and difficult, causing the child to cry out with pain. Worse after sleeping, [* **Lach.**]

Chamomilla. — Catarrhal croup, where there is *much hoarseness, wheezing and rattling of mucus in the trachea.* Dry, short, croupy cough, worse at night, even during sleep. *The child is very cross, and wants to be carried all the time. *One cheek red and the other pale.

Hepar sulph. — *Loose, rattling, choking cough;* the air-passages

seem clogged with mucus, [**Tart. e.**] Violent fits of coughing as if the child would suffocate or vomit; slight nervous or vascular excitement. * The child cannot bear to be uncovered, and coughs whenever any part of the body gets cold. Great drowsiness and profuse sweat.

Kali bichro. — In *true membranous croup*. The disease approaches gradually; at first, there is slight dyspnœa, with hoarse, croupy cough; as it progresses, the difficulty of breathing increases, and the air as it passes through the trachea, *sounds as if passing through a metallic tube*. Hoarse, dry, barking cough. Tonsils and larynx red, swollen, and covered with a pseudo-membrane. Head inclined backwards; violent wheezing and rattling in the trachea, heard at a distance.

Lachesis. — In far advanced cases, where there is threatened paralysis of the lungs. Patches of exudation on the fauces. * Larynx very painful to touch, the slightest pressure causes spasmodic suffocative cough. Can bear nothing tight about the neck. Tossing about and moaning during sleep. * *Distressing aggravation after sleeping*, [**Calc. c.**]

Phosphorus. — Great hoarseness with painfulness of the larynx, impeding speech. * Cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx. * Trembling of the whole body while coughing. Shortness of breath, which otherwise has a natural sound. Hoarseness after croup, and where there is a tendency to relapse.

Spongia. — * *Non-membranous* croup; rough, *crowing*, *barking* cough. *Slow*, *loud*, *wheezing* and *sawing respiration*, or suffocative fits, with inability to breathe except with the head bent backwards. * The stridulous respiratory sound is heard during *inspiration*, and the cough, which is *dry*, is excited only during the respiratory act.

Tartar em. — Advanced stages, where there are indications of paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves. * With every cough, a sound as if a large quantity of mucus were dislodged, but none comes up, [* **Ipe.**] Respiration very difficult, short, hoarse, shrill, or whistling. The chest expands with great difficulty; head thrown back; much *anxiety and prostration*. Forehead, and sometimes the whole body, covered with cold perspiration.

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes in urgent cases, until amelioration or change takes place. In cases less severe, repeat the medicine every half hour or hour.

The use of warm fomentations and foot-baths are very important auxiliaries in the treatment of this disease. Napkins wrung out of *hot water*, and bound around the throat, covered with dry flannel, should be constantly applied. The lower extremities up to the knees, should be immersed in warm water, and *hot water* should be added from time to time. Do not be afraid of getting it too hot,— only add the water gradually, and there will be no danger. The feet may remain in the bath twenty or thirty minutes, and when taken out, should be covered with a dry napkin, so as to *exclude the air*, and should be rubbed thoroughly dry, after which wrap them up in *dry, warm flannel.*

Do not have too many persons around the patient, give it plenty of fresh air, but keep it out of a draught.

Diet.— This should consist principally of milk; a little thin gruel, toast-water, farina or corn-starch may be given, but no irritating or stimulating food should be allowed.

COUGH—TUSSIS.

Cough is generally a mere symptom, though sometimes a very troublesome one and requiring special treatment. The cough is said to be *loose* when accompanied by expectoration; and *dry* when no phlegm is coughed up.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— *Short, dry cough*, arising from a constant tickling in the larynx, excited by smoking, or drinking, and *at night.* Stitches in the chest, hindering respiration. Cannot breathe freely, the lungs feel as if they would not expand. * Persons of a plethoric habit, [**Bell.**] Induced by a cold west wind, [**Hepar.**]

Arnica.— *Dry, short, and tickling* cough, particularly in the *morning after rising.* Also for a cough with expectoration of mucus and coagulated blood. *Stitching pain* in the *side of the chest*, increased by coughing, [* **Bry.**] * The chest and abdomen feel as if bruised.

Arsenicum.— Dry cough, as if caused by the smoke of sulphur, with a sense of suffocation, [**Chin. Ign.**] Cough with scanty and difficult expectoration, sometimes with blood-streaked mucus. Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath, particularly when going up-stairs. * Anxiety, restlessness; thirst for cold water, but drinks little.

Belladonna.— Dry, spasmodic cough, worse at night and from motion. * Soreness in the chest, children cry when coughing, [**Cham.**] Sensation as if *down or dust were in the throat, causing a constant tickling*, with irresistible desire to cough. * Redness and heat of the face, with throbbing headache.

Bryonia.— *Dry cough*, preceded by a tickling or creeping in the pit of the stomach, and vomiting of food, [**Nux. Puls.**] * Cough at night in bed, compelling one to sit up. Stitches in the chest, when coughing or breathing deep, [***Acon. Bell.**] Sensation, when coughing, as if the head and chest would fly to pieces. * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt. Is very irritable, and disposed to be angry.

Calcaria.— *Dry* cough, especially in the evening and after midnight, with palpitation of the heart. Also cough, *early in the morning, with yellow expectoration*, [see **Puls.**] Tightness in the chest, as if there was not room to breathe. * When going up stairs he is out of breath, and has to sit down, [**Ars.**] * Cold, damp feet.

Carbo veg.— *Short, dry cough*, caused by a tickling in the throat, which frequently excites vomiting and retching. Also for a violent cough, with expectoration of a quantity of yellowish pus, accompanied by stitches in the left side of the chest.

Causticum.— *Short, dry cough*, caused by a constant tickling in the throat. * Worse in the evening until midnight, relieved by drinking cold water. * Cough with involuntary emissions of urine, [**Puls. Verat.**] Soreness of the chest when coughing. Hoarseness, particularly in the morning.

Chamomilla.— *Dry, tickling cough*, worse at night, even during sleep, especially in children. * One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon. Nux v.**] * Patient very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children are very cross and want to be carried all the time.

China.— Dry, hacking cough, as if caused by the vapor of sulphur, [**Ars. Ign.**] Cough excited by laughing, talking, drinking, or by deep inspiration. Also cough, *with expectoration of clear tenacious mucus* or blood-streaked mucus. * After hemorrhage from the lungs, and other debilitating losses.

Cina.— *Dry, spasmodic cough*, in children *troubled with worms.* The child starts suddenly as if it would lose its senses, gasps for breath, coughs and gags as if something was in his throat. * Continually picking and boring at the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] * The urine turns milky after standing a short time.

Hepar sulph.— *Croupy cough*, with loose rattling of phlegm in the windpipe. * Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. Also, for a *dry, hoarse cough*, worse in the morn

ing. *Cannot bear to be uncovered, the least exposure to cold excites the cough. Anxious, hoarse, wheezing respiration.

Hyoscyamus.—**Dry, spasmodic cough*, especially at night, and when lying down, relieved by sitting up, [**Puls.**] Bluish color of the face, twisting and jactitation of the muscles over the whole body. Hysterical females and young girls, [pregnant females, **Con. Sabi.**]

Ignatia.— *Dry, spasmodic cough*, as if caused by the vapor of sulphur or dust, [see **Chin.**] Constant hacking cough in the evening in bed. *Full of grief, with weak, empty feeling in the stomach. *Stitches in hemorrhoidal tumors during every cough.

Ipecac. — *Dry cough*, caused by a tickling in the upper part of the larynx, [tickling in the chest, **Phos.**] Suffocative cough, *with rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes when breathing.* Children when coughing almost suffocate, and become purple in the face. *Much nausea, and vomiting of phlegm, [* **Tart. e.**] *The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing [* **Tart. e.**]

Mercurius.— *Dry cough*, which sounds as if the whole inside of the chest were dry. Cough with expectoration of yellowish mucus; sometimes attended with spitting of blood. *Sweat without relief. Patient worse at night and in damp, rainy weather, [**Dulc. Rhus.**]

Nux vomica. *Dry cough*, caused by a rough, scraping sensation in the throat, [**Phos.** * **Puls.**] Cough, with pain in the head, as if the skull would burst, or a sensation as if bruised in the region of the stomach. *Constipation of large, hard, difficult stools, [**Lyc.**] After the use of cough mixtures.

Phosphorus.— Mostly a *dry cough*, arising from a tickling in the throat and chest, excited by reading aloud, talking, laughing, or drinking, [**Bry.**] *Dry, tickling cough in the evening, with *tightness across the chest*, [* **Puls. Sulph.**] *Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. Tall, slender persons, with phthisical constitutions.

Pulsatilla.— *Dry cough* during the night, *going off when sitting up in bed*, [* **Hyos.**] Also, a loose cough, with yellowish, greenish, or bitter expectoration, which is discharged easily. *Morning cough, with much yellow, salty, bittter, disgusting expectoration; sometimes attended with vomiting. Stitching pains in the sides of the chest, particularly when lying down. *All the symptoms worse toward evening.

Sulphur.—*Dry cough*, with hoarseness and dryness in the throat. Also, for a *loose cough*, with expectoration of greenish lumps having a sweetish taste. *Much rattling of mucus in the lungs, cough worse in the morning. Dry, scaly, unhealthy skin. *Lean persons, who walk stooping.

Tartar em.—*Loose cough*, *without* expectoration. Rattling or hollow cough, worse at night, with suffocating spells. *Throat full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [*Ipe.] *Nausea, and vomiting of large quantities of mucus, [*Ipe.] *Thirst day and night.*

Verat. alb.—*Deep*, *hollow* cough, *tickling low down in the bronchial tubes*, with slight expectoration. Cough with yellow expectoration, and bruised pain in the chest after coughing. Violent cough, with blueness of the face, and involuntary emissions of urine, [**Caust. Puls.**] *Excessive weakness.*

Administration.—If the cough is severe and frequent, dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-teaspoonfuls of water, and take one spoonful every two or three hours. In less urgent cases, eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue two or three times a day.

WHOOPING-COUGH.

(PERTUSSIS.)

This disease, like croup, is almost peculiar to childhood. It is generally supposed to be contagious, and persons seldom suffer a second attack. It has been divided into three stages — the *catarrhal*, *convulsive*, and *declining stage.*

The *first stage* is ushered in with symptoms like ordinary catarrh, as sneezing, watery eyes, dry cough, languor, restless nights, and febrile excitement. The cough, even in this stage, asserts its intermittent character, and recurs more frequently during the night than in the day. This stage lasts from one to three weeks.

The *second* or *convulsive stage* is characterized by the paroxysmal cough which, if once heard, will never be forgotten. It consists in a peculiar *whoop*, caused by a spasmodic closure of the glottis, which renders respiration very difficult, and gives rise to a sense of impending suffocation. These paroxysms last from one to three minutes, and frequently terminate by vomiting large quantities of tough mucus. The fits of coughing are preceded by a tickling in the throat; and the child, dreading the attack, lays hold on the nearest object to support itself. During these paroxysms the face

becomes swollen and livid, and blood not unfrequently exudes from the nose and mouth, and sometimes from the ears. This stage usually lasts from three to six weeks.

The *third* or *declining stage* is manifest by the symptoms all becoming milder; the paroxysms less frequent; the cough less urgent; until, at the end of three or four weeks, under favorable circumstances, the child is comparatively well.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — If a constant febrile condition prevails, and when at the commencement the cough is dry, whistling, with soreness of the throat. * The child grasps at its throat with every cough, as if it were in pain. * Great anguish, restlessness, and anxiety.

Arnica. — Left cheek swollen and red, with heat in the head and coldness of the body. * Every coughing spell is preceded by crying, [**Tart. e.** — Cries after coughing, **Bell.**] Feels sore all over as if bruised. Bleeding from the nose.

Arsenicum. — Suffocative, dry cough, with scanty or suppressed urine. * Great prostration, with waxy paleness and coldness of the skin. * Intense thirst, drinks little and often. * Feels better in a warm room. Aggravation at night, particularly after midnight.

Belladonna. — Frequent paroxysms, worse in the night, hard and barking like croup. * The child gets very red in the face with every coughing spell, [gets blue, * **Ipe.**] * Eyes swollen, and the sclerotica injected with blood. *Bleeding of the nose.* In the beginning, or when the disease has attained a high degree of severity.

Bryonia. — Paroxysms set in principally in the evening or at night, or after *eating* or *drinking*, *with vomiting.* * Cough, with expectoration of brownish phlegm, with stitches through the chest, [**Acon. Bell.**] * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt. Exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry. Lips parched, dry, and cracked.

Chamomilla. — Dry cough, worse at night, or in the cold air. * Child very fretful, must be carried all the time. * One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold, [**Acon.**] Green, watery corroding stools, smelling like bad eggs. * Warm sweat about the head.

Cina. — * During the paroxysm, the child suddenly becomes stiff, [and blue in the face, **Ipe.**] After the paroxysm, there is a gurgling noise from the throat to the abdomen. Cough aggravated by running, talking, laughing, etc. * Paleness

of the face and blueness around the mouth and eyes Spasms, with jerking and twisting of the muscles. * Much picking of the nose, and other worm symptoms.

Hepar sulph. — Dry, spasmodic, croupy cough, with soreness of the larynx, worse towards morning. * Cough sounds croupy, and it seems as if the patient would choke. Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. * Cannot bear to be uncovered, coughs when any part of the body is exposed.

Ipecac. — * Suffocative cough, the child becomes *stiff and blue in the face.* * The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [**Tart. e.**] The cough causes *gagging and vomiting of phlegm.*

Kali bichro. — Violent, rattling cough, lasting some minutes, with an effort to vomit. * Choking cough, with expectoration of viscid mucus, which can be drawn out in long strings. Burning pain in the trachea and bronchia.

Mercurius. — Cough only at night, or only during the day. * Two paroxysms succeed each other closely, and are separated from the next two by an interval of perfect rest. During the vomiting the patient bleeds at the nose and mouth, [see **Nux v.**] * Profuse sweat at night, with nervous agitation.

Nux vomica.—Hard, dry cough, worse in the morning. * The child has choking spells, becomes blue in the face, bleeds at the nose and mouth. Gagging, vomiting, and constipation. During the paroxysm, pain in the umbilical region as if it would be torn to pieces. After nostrums and cough mixtures.

Pulsatilla. — Cough from the beginning, with profuse expectoration. Frequent vomiting mucus or of food eaten, [* **Ipe.**] Diarrhœa, especially at night. * Chilliness even in a warm room, and vertigo on rising from a sitting posture. Mild, tearful persons, with blue eyes and blonde hair.

Tartar em. — Cough preceded by crying, or occurs after eating or drinking, or when getting warm in bed. * Rattling cough, the bronchial tubes seem full of mucus, but none is expectorated, [**Ipe.**] * Nausea and vomiting of large quantities of mucus, with cold sweat on the forehead. Drowsiness.

Verat. alb. — Spasmodic cough, with blue face and suffocation. * After every coughing spell the child falls over exhausted, with cold sweat upon the forehead. * Vomiting of tough, thin mucus, and involuntary discharge of urine. At-

tacks occur on entering a warm room, or from drinking cold water.

Administration.—During the *first stage*, the remedy may be repeated three or four times a day. In the *second* or convulsive stage, it may be taken every two or three hours in bad cases. During the stage of *decline*, a dose two or three times a day will be sufficient. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give teaspoonful doses.

Diet.—This should be simple and taken in moderate quantities. No stimulants of any kind should be allowed, and the patient should be kept free from excitement of every kind.

BRONCHITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE BRONCHIA.)

This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, and is divided into *acute* and *chronic*.

The *acute* form is characterized by chilliness, febrile excitement, hoarseness, tickling in the windpipe, uneasiness in breathing, frequent and distressing cough, at first dry, or with scanty expectoration of frothy or viscid mucus which subsequently becomes copious, and sometimes streaked with blood. As the disease advances, the oppression and difficulty of breathing increase; there is a sensation of contraction or tightness in the chest, and the cough is attended with pain and soreness in the upper portion of the lungs. On applying the ear to the chest, a rattling, wheezing is heard as if the air-passages were obstructed or loaded with mucus. If the disease be not arrested, the difficulty of breathing becomes excessive; the face swollen and livid; the body covered with a cold, clammy sweat, and the patient sinks from exhaustion or dies in a state of asphyxia.

Young children are quite subject to this affection. It commences with symptoms like ordinary cold, such as febrile excitement, quick breathing, dry hoarse cough, wheezing respiration, restlessness, etc. On account of the soreness in the bronchia, the child suppresses the cough all it can, and cries after every coughing spell. Infants at the breast have great difficulty in sucking; they seize the nipple; then let go; throw back the head and cry as if in distress. As the disease develops, the air-passages become clogged by the accumulating secretions, which the child is too weak to clear away, and death frequently results from suffocation.

In *old people*, the disease often assumes a typhoidal char-

acter; the patient becomes drowsy and delirious; the tongue brown and dry; pulse feeble and frequent; skin bathed in perspiration; rattling in the windpipe; inability to throw off the phlegm, and finally death closes the scene.

Chronic Bronchitis.—This is a very common disease, and is often the result of an acute attack, or it may arise as a gradual and insidious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchia. When the disease follows an acute attack, the patient will be left with some cough, hoarsenes, expectoration of viscid mucus, difficulty of breathing from slight exertion, increased susceptibility to take cold and general debility. When it is of long standing, the hoarseness becomes permanent, and a dry, hollow and painful cough is the result; sometimes there is ulceration of the air-passages and the symptoms are very like those of consumption.

Causes. — Protracted exposure to cold; alternations from heat to cold; inhalations of dust and other irritative substances; insufficient clothing, and improper exposure of the throat and neck after much talking, public speaking, or singing.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Mostly in the commencement of acute attacks. Chill and cynochal fever; dry, hot skin, and great restlessness. Short, dry cough, with constant irritation in the larynx. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. * After exposure to dry, cold winds, [**Hepar.**]

Apis mel. — Sensation of soreness in the chest, as from a bruise. * Cough, particularly after lying down and sleeping, [**Lach.**] A clear, tough, stringy phlegm arises in the throat, which causes him to hawk frequently, [* **Kali b.**]

Arsenicum. — Dry, hacking cough, with soreness in the chest, as if raw, or moist cough, with difficult expectoration of blood-streaked mucus. Difficulty of breathing, obliging him to sit up, [**Apis.**] * Great thirst, but drinks little. Restlessness, debility, and fear of death.

Belladonna. — Face flushed and eyes red. * Great fulness in the head, or pains as if it would split. Hot skin, with inclination to perspire. Spasmodic cough, which does not allow one time to breathe. Children cry after every coughing spell. Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [**Opi.**] * Starting and jumping during sleep.

Bryonia. — Short, difficult respiration, obliging him to sit erect, [**Ars.**] Dry cough, with stitches in the chest. Violent

morning cough, with expectoration of a quantity of mucus. * Sensation, when coughing, as if the head and chest would fly to pieces. * The patient wants to remain perfectly quiet.

Carbo veg. — Obstinate hoarseness, particularly in the evening, [in the morning, * **Caust. Phos.**] Severe burning in the chest, as if from hot coals. Violent cough, with discharge of a quantity of yellowish pus. Stitching pains between the shoulders, [burning, **Bry.**] * Patient craves more air; wants to be fanned all the time.

Causticum. — Hoarseness and roughness of the throat, particularly in the morning. Short, hacking cough, with rawness in the throat. * When coughing, pain over the hip, involuntary emissions of urine, [**Puls.**] Loss of voice, especially in the morning.

Chamomilla. — Hoarseness and cough from rattling of mucus in the trachea, the place feeling sore from whence the mucus was detached. * Scraping, dry cough from tickling in the larynx, *worse at night*, even during sleep. * One cheek red and the other pale, [* **Acon. Nux.**] * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly.

Hepar sulph. — Dry, hoarse cough, and roughness in the throat. * Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. Hoarse, anxious, wheezing breathing, with danger of suffocation when lying down. After exposure to cold west winds, [* **Acon.**]

Ipecac. — * Rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes. Suffocative cough, with great difficulty of breathing. The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [* **Tart. e.**] * Much nausea and vomiting of mucus.

Kali bichro. — Burning pain in the trachea and bronchia. * Cough, with expectoration of tough, stringy mucus, which can be drawn to the feet, [**Phos.**]

Lachesis. — Hoarseness, with feeble voice, and constriction of the throat. Short, hacking cough, caused by a tingling in the throat. Difficult yellow expectoration. * Larynx and throat painful when touched; pressure produces violent cough. * Always worse after sleeping, and in the afternoon.

Mercurius. — Hoarseness and sore throat. Catarrh of the whole mucous membrane. Violent, racking cough, particularly at night, as if it would burst the head and chest, [see **Bry.**] Alternate chilliness and heat, [**Bell.**] * Cough worse when lying on the right side, [on left side, **Phos.**] * Much perspiration, which affords no relief.

Nux vomica. — Roughness, and scraping in the larynx, inducing cough, [**Caust.** * **Phos.**] Dry cough, from midnight until morning. Cough, with headache, as if the skull would burst, [**Bry. Merc.**] Nose stopped up. Fever, but chilliness from slight motion. * Always worse after 4 A. M. * Habitual constipation. After previous use of cough mixtures.

Phosphorus. — *Complete loss of voice*, [**Caust.**] * Cannot talk, larynx so painful. * Tightness across the chest, [**Ars. Puls.**] Cough, with expectoration of frothy, pale-red or rust-colored mucus. Severe and exhausting cough, which the patient dreads and avoids as long as possible. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen.

Pulsatilla. — Scraping and dryness in the throat, [**Nux v.**] *Dry cough at night, going off when sitting up in bed*, [* **Hyos.**] Loose cough, with copious expectoration of yellow or greenish mucus. * Chilliness even in a warm room. * Hot, dry skin, with little or no thirst. Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

Rhus tox. — Cough excited by a tickling under the middle of the breast-bone, worse from laughing or loud talking. * Rheumatic pains in the bones, worse when at rest, [* better, **Bry.**] * Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Spongia. — Great dryness in the larynx, with hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough, worse in the evening. Sawing respiration. * The voice frequently gives out when talking or reading aloud.

Sulphur. — Hoarseness and loss of voice. Sensation as of something creeping in the larynx, [**Carb. v.**] Loose cough, with expectoration of thick mucus and soreness in the chest. * Stitches in the chest extending to the back. Pain in the left side. * Frequent weak, faint spells. Constant rattling in the chest. * Lean persons who walk stooping; chronic cases.

Tartar em. — Large collection of mucus in the bronchia, with difficult breathing. * When the patient coughs, it seems as if much would be expectorated, but nothing comes up, [* **Ipe.**] * Nausea and vomiting of much mucus. Great oppression and difficulty of breathing.

Verat. alb. — Dry, hollow cough as if proceeding from lower parts of the chest or abdomen. * Rattling of mucus in the chest, but cannot get rid of it, [see **Tart. e.**] * Vomiting, with diarrhœa and great prostration.

Administration.— In acute cases, dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give one spoonful every three or four hours. In chronic cases give eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning.

Diet.— During an acute attack the diet should be simple and sparing. Light puddings, farina, corn-starch, tapioca, panado, etc. In the chronic variety the food should be nutritious, of easy digestion and unirritating; good fresh milk is one of the very best articles of diet; ripe fruits of all kinds and vegetables are wholesome. Animal food should be taken in very limited quantities.

COLD ON THE BREAST.

(CATARRH FEVER. PULMONARY CATARRH.)

This disease often commences with symptoms similar to those of cold in the head, such as sneezing; watery discharge from the nose; increased secretion of tears; slight headache; occasional chilliness, and fever. As the disease advances, there is a sensation of rawness or burning in the throat; cough, at first dry, afterwards with expectoration of whitish or yellowish mucus; pain and aching in the limbs and general tired feeling. The cough, which was at first mild, becomes more severe; there are pain and soreness in the chest, aggravated by coughing; breathing more oppressed; expectoration more abundant, and of a yellowish or greenish color, sometimes offensive; dry burning skin or profuse perspiration; dirty coating on the tongue; foul taste; loss of appetite and derangement of all the functions.

Sometimes the disease prevails as an epidemic; when this is the case, the symptoms are in general more severe, and it receives the name of "*Influenza*" or "*Grippe.*"

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— Suitable in the commencement, especially if the attack was induced by exposure to a *dry, cold wind*, [also **Hepar.**] * Dry, hot skin, or shivering and heat, with thirst. Short dry cough, with tickling in the throat. * *Stitches in the chest hindering respiration*, [also **Bry.**] * Fear, anxiety and great restlessness.

Belladonna. — Burning, red face and *throbbing headache.* * Sore throat, with dark redness and swelling of the parts. Dry, spasmodic cough, with tickling in the throat and stitches in the chest, [also **Bry.**] * The patient strives to keep back the cough on account of the pain it induces. Children cry and fret *after coughing.* Moaning during sleep. Aggravation in the afternoon.

Bryonia.—Roughness of the voice. *Dry* or *loose cough*, with stitches in the chest. * Stitches in the chest when breathing or coughing, [also **Acon. Bell.**] * Head aches as if it would split open, worse from motion, [also **Bell.**] Bowels constipated, patient *exceedingly irritable*, [also * **Cham. Nux v.**] Aggravation in the morning.

Chamomilla.—*Fluent acrid discharge* from the nose. Catarrhal hoarseness, and cough from rattling mucus in the windpipe. * One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold, [also **Acon. Nux.**] Chilliness and feverish heat. * Dry cough at night, even during sleep. Patient very *irritable*, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children are very fretful, must be carried all the time to be quieted.

Dulcamara.—If the attack was induced from exposure to *wet* or *dampness*. Moist cough with hoarseness. * The symptoms are aggravated by every cold change, and in wet weather. *Diarrhœa from taking cold.*

Hepar sulph.—Roughness and scraping in the throat, [also **Nux v.**] * Stitches in the throat as if caused by a splinter. * Hoarse, croupy cough, the phlegm being loose and choking. * Cough excited when any part of the body becomes cold, [also **Rhus t.**] Suffocative attacks, compelling one to rise up and bend the head backwards.

Ipecac.—Aching pain over the eyes. Stoppage of the nose, with loss of smell, [also **Puls.**] Suffocative cough, with *rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes when breathing.* Children, when coughing, almost suffocate, and become purple in the face. * The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, [also **Tart. e.**] * Much nausea and vomiting of phlegm, [also **Tart. e.**]

Mercurius v.—In epidemic catarrh, with cold in the head and watery acrid discharge from the nose. * Sore throat with stitching pains when swallowing. Fatiguing, *dry cough* which sounds as if the inside of the chest *were dry*, with pain in the chest and small of the back. The cough is worse at night and when lying on the left side. *Constant mingling of heat and chilliness.* * Much perspiration which does not relieve. Takes cold very easily, [also **Hepar.**]

Nux vomica.—Chilliness and feverish heat, with sticking pains in the forehead. Cold in the head, with discharge from the nose during the day, which is suppressed during the night. * Dry cough, with headache as if the skull would burst. The cough is *worse from reading, talking or*

reflecting Constipation with hard, difficult stools. * Very *irritable* and wishes to be alone. Symptoms all worse in the morning.

Pulsatilla.—Cold in the head with loss of taste and smell. * Scraping and dryness in the throat, with hoarseness, [also **Nux v.**] *Loose cough with expectoration of yellow mucus.* * Dry cough at night when lying down, going off when sitting up, [also * **Hyos.**] *Tightness* across the chest, [also **Bell. Phos.**] * Chilliness even in a warm room. Adapted to persons of a *mild, tearful* disposition. Aggravation *in the evening.*

Sulphur.—Catarrh, with discharge of clear water from the nose. Complete loss of taste and smell, [also **Puls.**] Much rattling of mucus in the lungs, cough worse in the morning. * Great liability to take cold, [also * **Merc.**] * Suitable to lean persons who walk stooping.

Administration.— Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give one spoonful every three hours until amelioration or change.

Diet.—The diet should consist of farinaceous articles, such as rice, oatmeal, gruel, tapioca, plain bread-puddings, toast, etc. The drink should be cold water, gum-arabic water, toast-water.

PNEUMONIA.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. LUNG FEVER.)

Inflammation of the lungs is quite a common disease, and attacks persons of every age and condition. It usually begins with chilliness, followed by high fever; full and frequent pulse; acute, sticking pain in the chest, and difficult respiration. Cough is nearly always present, although in some cases less marked than in others; the patient tries to suppress it on account of the pain which it produces. At first it is dry and short, but soon becomes loose and attended with expectoration of transparent, tenacious mucus, which adheres closely to the sides of the vessel. Usually, about the second or third day, the expectoration changes to a *red* or *rusty* color, which is characteristic of the disease; sometimes, however, it will be pure blood or blood-streaked mucus. There is rapid and difficult breathing; inclination to lie on the affected side or on the back—most generally on the latter; great heat of skin; headache; thirst; rapid and full pulse; general restlessness; urine scanty and very red, and sometimes scalding. Not unfrequently the disease assumes a typhoid character; the tongue becomes dry and

brown; the brain seriously involved, attended with delirium, etc.

The average duration of the disease is about fourteen days; but, under judicious homœopathic treatment, the patient is often convalescent by the end of the seventh day; whereas, in other cases, it may last from three to four weeks.

Causes. — Undue exposure to intense cold; sudden checking of the perspiration after being overheated; inhalation of noxious vapors and other irritating substances; fracture of the ribs and penetrating wounds.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — *First stage*, [**Tart. e.**] High fever; full, bounding pulse; violent thirst, and shortness of breath. *Piercing and stitching pains* in the chest, with difficult breathing. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. So giddy, cannot sit up in bed. * Fear of death; predicts the day he will die.

Arsenicum. — Great anxiety and restlessness, with much tossing about. * Rapid prostration of strength, with clammy perspiration on the skin. * Urgent thirst, drinking little and often. Burning pain and heat in the chest. Coldness of the extremities. *Great fear of death.* Worse at night, particularly after midnight. In advanced stages, [**Carb. v.**]

Belladonna. — Congestion of the brain, with flushed face and throbbing carotids, [**Gel.**] Violent delirium, with a wild look and desire to escape, strike, bite, or quarrel. *Dyspnœa*, with pain in the lower and middle portion of the chest. Expectoration bloody, scant, and difficult, [**Merc. Rhus.**] Dry, cracked tongue and lips, with great thirst. * Starting and jumping during sleep, with moaning. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep. Aggravation at 3 P. M.

Bryonia. — Fever moderate. * Cough, with expectoration of tenacious mucus of a *reddish or rusty color*, [* **Phos.**] Great dyspnœa, and acute shooting or *stitching pains* in the side or chest, [**Acon. Bell.**] * The pain is aggravated by breathing or the least motion. * Wants to lie perfectly quiet. Cannot take a full breath, *lungs feel as if they would not expand.* * Constipation of hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Exceedingly irritable. Delirious talking, with desire to escape.

Carbo veg. — Advanced stages, when there is great prostration of the vital forces, [* **Ars.**] * Sensation of great weakness and fatigue in the chest. Cough by spells, with brownish expectoration. Paleness of the face and coldness of the

extremities. Pulse extremely weak. * Craves cold air, and wants to be fanned all the time. Great foulness of the secretions.

Lycopodium. — Predisposed to tuberculous disease. Circumscribed redness of the cheeks. Copious expectoration mixed with pus. * Fan-like motion of the nostrils. Great fear of being left alone, [**Ars.**] * Red, sand-like sediment in the urine. Aggravation from 4 to 8 P. M.

Mercurius. — Bilious pneumonia, [**Tart. e.**] Oppressed breathing, with stitches in the right chest through from the shoulder-blade. Cough at first dry, afterwards attended with bloody expectoration. * Great tenderness over region of the stomach and liver. * Profuse sweat, affording no relief.

Phosphorus. — In violent cases. The stitching pains are excited or aggravated by coughing or breathing. * Tightness across the chest, with a dry cough and *rust-colored* sputa, [**Bry.**] * A large portion of the lung is involved, and there is great dyspnœa. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. *Long, narrow*, hard stools, very difficult to expel. Tall, slender persons, and others who have a weak conformation of the chest. Very sleepy all the time.

Rhus tox. — The disease threatens to assume a typhoid character. Patient lies in a state of half stupefaction, at times delirious, [**Phos.**] * Terrible cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest. Expectoration, color of brickdust or bloody. * The pains are aggravated by rest, hence the patient continually moves about to get relief. Very restless at night, particularly in the latter part.

Sulphur. — In protracted cases, occurring in psoric or scrofulous subjects. The disease threatens to terminate in phthisis. * Much rattling of phlegm in the chest. * Frequent weak, faint spells, and flashes of heat. Cough on deep inspiration, with cutting pain in left chest, [**Phos.**] Feels suffocated, wants the doors and windows open. * Constant heat on top of the head.

Tartar em. — Short, difficult, and oppressed breathing. * Loose cough, as if much would be expectorated, but nothing comes up, [**Ipe.**] Great dyspnœa and fits of suffocation, [**Sulph.**] * Impending paralysis of the lungs. * The inside of the chest feels as if lined with velvet. Bilious pneumonia. Nausea and straining to vomit.

Administration. — In urgent cases, when the pain is acute, the medicine should be repeated every two or three hours until improvement sets in, then less frequently. Of a solution of twelve globules, or three drops of the liquid, to eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful as a dose.

Diet. — This should be very simple; a little gruel, milk, farina, corn-starch, rice-water, and the like, may be taken in the inflammatory stage; and the drink should consist of gum-arabic water, slippery elm, or flax-seed tea. During convalescence, chicken broth, beef tea, vegetables, cream toast and good ripe fruits are allowed. The chamber should be *well ventilated;* and the patient should be kept perfectly quiet, and only *one* or *two* persons allowed in the room at a time, as it makes confusion, and tends to vitiate the atmosphere.

PLEURISY — PLEURITIS.

The thin serous membrane lining the cavity of the chest, and which, being reflected, extends over the surface of the lungs, is called the *pleura;* inflammation of this membrane is *pleurisy.* The disease commences with chills, followed by fever; full and frequent pulse, succeeded by sharp, cutting, stitching pains emanating from a certain part of the chest, generally in the region of the nipple, increased by coughing, breathing, movement, or lying on the affected side. The cough is an uncertain symptom, being very annoying in some cases, while in others it is entirely wanting. It is usually short and dry; but when the inflammation involves the lungs, it is attended with expectoration of frothy, tenacious mucus — sometimes blood-streaked mucus. The pain is nearly always confined to one side of the chest, but may emanate from any part, along the margin of the ribs, in the arm-pit, under the breast, or collar-bone, etc.

The *pleura* being a serous membrane, exudes a watery substance when it is inflamed, and, as it dries, becomes plastic, often causing adhesion to take place between the surface of the lungs and contiguous parts of the chest. This induces a chronic form of pleurisy, which is very difficult to cure.

There are some cases in which little or no pain is experienced by the patient, occurring chiefly among aged persons, and those enfeebled by disease. In such cases, the disease can only be detected by a skilful physician having a knowledge of percussion and auscultation.

The disease generally reaches a crisis by the end of the seventh day, when, if the case has been properly treated, the symptoms gradually subside, and recovery is the result.

Causes. — The same causes which operate to produce pneu

monia and other internal inflammations, induce pleurisy; such as exposure to cold, sudden checking of perspiration, mechanical injuries, over-exertion, etc.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — Chill followed by fever; full, bounding pulse; dry, hot skin; agonized tossing about; violent thirst, red face, shortness of breath, and great nervous excitability. * Piercing and stitching pains in the chest, hindering respiration, with dry cough. Inability to lie on the right side. General suspension of the secretory functions.

Arnica.— After mechanical injuries. Sensation as if the ribs were bruised. Stitching pains in the left side of the chest, with a short, dry cough. * Sore feeling through the whole system as if from a bruise. *Constantly changing about on account of the bed feeling so hard.

Bryonia. — Cheeks flushed and hot. Position upon the affected side with oppressed breathing. * Stitching pain in the affected part, aggravated by inspiration or the least motion, [**Acon.**] * Head aches as if it would split. * Cannot sit up on account of nausea and faintness. Thirst for large quantities of water at long intervals. * Hard, dry stools as if burnt. Exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry.

Mercurius.— Soreness and burning in the chest. Stitching pain in the right side of the chest, through from the shoulder-blade. Cough, aggravated at night and when lying on the left side. Moist tongue, with great thirst. * Much perspiration which does not relieve. * Symptoms all worse at night.

Phosphorus.— Short, difficult respiration. Piercing pains, mostly on the left side. Sharp pains when pressing upon the intercostal space. *Tightness* across the chest, with a dry, shaking cough. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Sharp, cutting pains in the bowels, sometimes with vomiting. * Long, narrow stools, very difficult to expel.

Rhus tox.— If the disease has arisen from metastasis of rheumatism, or from exposure to wet, straining, lifting, etc. Also, where the febrile symptoms have subsided, and there yet remain wandering pains in the chest, shortness of breath, and general debility. * The pains are worse during rest; he has to move continually to get a little relief.

Sulphur. — Where the disease is complicated with pneu-

monia, or does not yield to well chosen remedies. There is still some soreness remaining, felt particularly when moving. Short, dry cough, with stitches in the chest, extending through to the left shoulder-blade, worse from motion. * Frequent weak, faint spells and flashes of heat. * Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness, **Verat.**]

Tartar em.— Respiration short and difficult. Burning, dry, hot skin, or cold, and covered with perspiration. * Sensation as if the inside of the chest were lined with velvet. * Loose cough, as if much phlegm would be expectorated, but nothing comes up. Vertigo with drowsiness. Threatened paralysis of the lungs.

Administration.— Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, give one spoonful every hour in urgent cases until improvement occurs, then less frequently.

Diet.—The same as in inflammation of the lungs. Warm fomentations, or a bag of *heated salt* applied to the affected part, will be found of great benefit as palliatives.

PLEURODYNIA.

(FALSE PLEURISY. STITCH IN THE SIDE.)

This is a rheumatic affection which is often mistaken for pleurisy. It is characterized by a pain in some part of the chest, mostly in the side, like a stitch or "catch," which is very severe for a time, but does not generally last long, although in some instances it may continue for several days. Unlike pleurisy, it is not attended with cough or febrile excitement. The pain is seated in the muscles of the chest, and is increased by pressure, deep breathing, and sometimes by moving the arms on the corresponding side.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Arnica.— * Stitch-like pain, mostly in the left breast, especially during inspiration. *Difficulty of breathing* on account of the pain. It is especially suitable after mechanical injuries.

Bryonia.— The pain is of an acute, darting character, as if a *sharp instrument had penetrated* the side. * The pain is aggravated by breathing, or the least movement of the body. The patient is exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry. * Constipation of hard, dry stools as if burnt.

Nux vomica.— *Sticking pain* in the muscles between the ribs, increased by the *respiratory movements* of the chest, [also **Puls.**] *False pleurisy*, with stitches in the side, or shootings, with *painful sensibility of the external parts.* The pain is aggravated

by movement, taking a deep inspiration, yawning or stretching. * Especially suitable to persons of intemperate habits.

Pulsatilla.—* *Sticking pain in the side, only when lying*, particularly at night. * The pains *shift* rapidly from one part to another. Aggravation *towards evening*, and from lying on the *left side*. Suitable to females and persons of a *mild, tearful* disposition.

Sulphur.—*Stitch-like* pain extending from the chest through to the back, worse when lying down or raising the arms. Suitable to persons of a *scrofulous* habit, and after the *drying up of old sores.*

Administration.—Of a solution of twelve globules, or three drops of the liquid in six spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful every two hours at first. Soon as convalescence sets in, do not repeat it oftener than once in three or four hours.

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

(HÆMOPTYSIS—SPITTING OF BLOOD.)

An attack of hemorrhage from the lungs is generally preceded by a sensation of warmth and fulness in the chest, soon followed by a taste as of blood rising in the throat. There is a tickling in the larynx inducing cough, and the blood comes up with a gurgling sound without effort or pain; sometimes, however, a burning sensation is felt in the chest. The amount discharged varies greatly; when the blood comes from the minute vessels in the bronchial tubes, it is coughed up in small quantities, is of a bright or dark color, thin or coagulated; this is called *spitting of blood* and readily yields to treatment. When larger blood-vessels burst in consequence of tubercular cavities or abscesses in the lungs, then the blood gushes out of the mouth and nose in a stream; this is called *hemorrhage from the lungs*, and foreshadows a serious disease.

A person suffering from an attack of this kind should avoid all excitement, keep perfectly quiet, and not act in too great haste. Bear in mind that death seldom occurs in consequence of an immediate attack of bleeding from the lungs.

The chief source of alarm (in this disease) arises from the apprehension, frequently well founded, that it is an outward expression of a disease the very name of which startles the patient with a thrill of terror.

Causes. — Violent exertions; over-lifting; the suppression of habitual discharges; the inhalation of irritating substances, as metal filings or the dust from lime; blowing on wind instruments; loud speaking, and organic disease of the lungs.

Treatment. — During the attack and for some time after, keep the patient in a half sitting, half lying position, and perfectly quiet; even talking should not be allowed. And when the case is *violent*, tie a handkerchief around the upper part of the left arm, as tightly as it can be borne, and another around the upper part of the right thigh; and if this does not arrest the bleeding, ligate the right arm and left thigh in the same way. So soon as the hemorrhage stops, loosen the bandages *gradually*.

Aconite. — The attack is preceded by fulness of the chest, and burning pain, [**Bell.**] Palpitation of the heart, anguish, and restlessness. *Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability.

Arnica. — After a fall or blow on the breast or back. *Expectoration of dark and coagulated blood, [**Puls.**] Tickling under the sternum, and a sore pain, as if bruised in the chest when coughing. *The bed on which he lies feels too hard.

Belladonna. — *Congestion to the head and chest. Constant tickling in the larynx, with cough and expectoration of bloody mucus. Stitch-like pains in the chest, worse by motion. *Vertigo when stooping or rising from a stooping posture. Takes cold from every draught of air.

China. — After loss of blood or animal fluids, [**Ars.**] *Singing in the ears and fainting spells. Periodical attacks, worse every other day. *Debilitating morning* and *night sweats.*

Dulcamara. — Constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough, [**Bell.**] Expectoration of *bright-red* blood, [dark, coagulated, **Arn. Puls.**] Hemorrhage caused by a cold or a loose cough which existed some time. *Gets worse at every cold change in the weather. *On waking in the morning, feels giddy and dizzy, with a sense of trembling and weakness.

Ferrum. — Hemorrhage, with flying pains in the chest, better when walking slowly about, [worse from the least motion, **Ipe.**] *Hemorrhage, with pain between the shoulders. Expectoration of pure, *bright-red* blood, [see **Puls.**] Palpitation of the heart and difficult breathing. *The least

emotion or exertion produces a red, flushed face. Slender persons with sallow complexions.

Hyoscyamus.—The hemorrhage is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to sit up, [**Puls.**] * Frequent and sudden starting from sleep, with red face, and wild, staring look. *Things seem too large;* frequent looking at the hands because they seem too large.

Phosphorus.—*Tight feeling in the chest, with a dry, tight cough.* * Vicarious spitting of blood for the menses, [**Ars. Bry. * Puls.**] *Tubercular diathesis.*

Pulsatilla.—Obstinate cases, the discharge is black and coagulated, [bright-red, **Acon. Dulc. Rhus.**] Loose cough. * Very nervous during the night. * Chilliness even in a warm room. Weakness and pain in the lower part of the chest. Sickish, empty feeling in the stomach. * Craves fresh cool air; worse in a warm room. Scanty or suppressed menses.

Rhus tox.—Dry cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest. Discharge of bright-red blood, [see **Puls.**] * Tickling under the sternum, that excites the cough. After straining, lifting, or stretching the arms high up to reach things.

Administration.—In urgent cases, repeat the medicine every fifteen or twenty minutes, until a favorable impression is made; then extend the time to two or three hours. Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in half a tumbler of water, give a dessert-spoonful as a dose.

Diet.—Gruel made of barley, rice, farina, or oatmeal may be allowed. All food or drink should be taken cool, and stimulants of every kind are strictly forbidden.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

(PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.)

This is a disease the fatal ravages of which are seen in every rank and condition of society. No age or sex is exempt from it; infancy, childhood, youth, and age in its decrepitude, are alike subject to its withering, devastating power. No disease is so insidious, from its incipiency to a fatal termination; and none that has been more tampered with by wicked speculation, and whose victims have been lulled into a more fatal, seeming security by delusive empiricism.

The disease, in its earlier stages, is often very obscure; but, when fully developed, it is easily distinguished. Some-

times it steals along slowly for years, before it breaks out in its devastating fury. Its first stealthy footsteps are announced by a slow but marked diminution of bodily vigor, for which no good reason can be assigned; the spirits, nevertheless, are good; and the thought of consumption, should it enter the mind, is dismissed without a moment's reflection; the appetite is uncertain, and there are frequent indications of imperfect digestion. The pulse varies in different cases, but is generally small and easily excited. The sleep is restless, unrefreshing, and occasionally attended with perspiration. Emaciation, or loss of flesh, is a prominent feature of the disease, and often attracts the attention of friends long before it does that of the patient. Cough is among one of the first symptoms. It is short, dry and arises from a tickling in the throat; the expectoration, if there be any, is a transparent mucus, sometimes containing specks of blood; occasionally slight pains are felt in different parts of the chest.

As the disease progresses, the cough becomes more troublesome; the expectoration more abundant and purulent; the breathing more hurried and oppressed; the body wastes away; the pulse is accelerated; hectic fever with circumscribed redness of the cheeks; night sweats and diarrhœa set in; the body is bent forward and presents the appearance of extreme emaciation. As the tubercles soften and break down, the gurgling or rattling of the matter can readily be heard by applying the ear to the chest; the breathing becomes very difficult and often threatens suffocation; the feet and ankles swell; aphthæ appears in the mouth and throat; there is occasional delirium at night, and, finally, the powers of life are exhausted and death closes the scene.

Causes.— The principal causes which induce consumption are, hereditary transmission from parents, who have themselves inherited the disease. It often arises from the transfer of other diseases, such as scrofula, cancer, syphilis, etc. The errors of education, and the customs of life which pertain to refined society, exert a powerful influence in engendering the disease. Children are sent to school in their infancy, and their embryo minds are overtaxed with all manner of exercises; while their physical frames are suffered to remain in heated and ill-ventilated rooms; and, in consequence, they grow up with enfeebled and ill-shaped bodies, which

render them peculiarly susceptible to tubercular disease. Then, again, the mode of dressing, by which the body is distorted by corsets and stays, to meet the requirements of an abominable fashion; the vice of masturbation, practised especially by young men; the intermarrying between near relations; excessive sexual indulgence, all tend in the highest degree to promote the development of this fearful malady.

A predisposition is often acquired by constant exposure in small, damp, and ill-ventilated apartments, insufficient clothing, scanty and unwholesome food, free use of pork, the abuse of mercury, opium and spirituous liquors.

Treatment.— When consumption is once fully developed, it is without doubt incurable by any known science. But when taken in the incipient stage, we believe that by proper hygienic measures, and the persistent use of well chosen homœopathic remedies, it *can be cured.* Even in the later stages, much can be done to ameliorate the sufferings and to protract, for a considerable period, the fatal termination of the disease.

Persons predisposed to consumption, should adopt the most rigid hygienic measures. They should live with great regularity; take plenty of exercise in the free and open air; live on good wholesome food; bathe daily, or at least three or four times a week; sleep in *well-ventilated* apartments; employ a regular and systematic course of gymnastics; take frequent and full inspirations, so as to expand the lungs in every part; live a true Christian life, and cultivate a cheerful, happy disposition.

Medical Treatment.

Aconite.— Is especially suitable to persons with bright redness of the cheeks, particularly young girls of *full habit*, [also **Calc. c.**] Short dry cough with tickling in the larynx. * Hemorrhage from the lungs, [also **Ferr. m.**] *Febrile excitement;* stitches in the chest and thirst.

Belladonna.— Suitable to scrofulous children, with cough at night, shortness of breathing, and mucous rattling. Adapted to young girls at the age of puberty.

Calcaria c. — Cough worse in the morning, with expectoration of lumpy, purulent, yellow or greenish matter. * Perspires easily, and is fatigued from any little exertion. Dizziness and shortness of breath on going up-stairs. * Losing of flesh, yet has a good appetite. Very *sensitive to cold air;* great liability to take cold. *Scrofulous habit.*

Carbo veg. — Spasmodic cough, coming on several times during the day, with expectoration of yellowish pus. Heat and breaking out of perspiration. Coughing up of blood, with burning pains in the chest.

China. — Suitable to persons who have had frequent attacks of pneumonia, and who have been *debilitated by hemorrhage*, [also **Ferrum.**] Cough which is excited by reading, talking, laughing, or drinking, [also **Bry. Phos.**]

Dulcamara. — Great liability to take cold, [also **Calc. c. Merc.**] * The symptoms are all aggravated by every cold change in the weather. * Cough, with expectoration of bright-red blood.

Ferrum met. — Cough worse in the evening, till midnight. In the morning, copious expectoration of purulent matter; in the evening the cough is dry. * Hemorrhage from the lungs, with *pain between the shoulders.* Cough, with difficult breathing, and vomiting of food. * The least emotion or exertion produces a red flushed face. *Painless diarrhœa.*

Hepar sulph. — Suitable to children or scrofulous young people in the first stage of the disease. * Rattling, choking cough, worse after midnight. The least exposure to cold excites the cough. Dry heat in the palms of the hands, [also **Sulph.**]

Lycopodium. — Cough day and night with expectoration of large quantities of pus. Hectic fever, *circumscribed redness of the cheeks.* * Night sweats, [also **Chin. * Merc. Phos.**] *Red sandy sediment in the urine*, [also **Phos.**] * Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like a pot of yeast working.

Phosphorus. — Short, dry cough from tickling in the chest, aggravated by reading, talking, laughing, or walking in the open air, [see **Chin.**] * Hoarseness, with *loss of voice*, [also **Bell. Sulph.**] Stitches in the side. * Tension and tightness across the chest, [also **Puls.**] Constipation, *stools long, narrow*, and difficult to expel. Suitable to tall, slender persons or delicate girls.

Pulsatilla. — *Dry cough* during the night, *going off when sitting up*, [also * **Hyos.**] Also for a loose cough, with yellowish, greenish, or bitter expectoration, being discharged easily. *Suppression of the menses*, especially from taking cold, [also **Dulc. Sulph.**] Mild, tearful disposition.

Sulphur. — *Dry cough*, with hoarseness and dryness in the throat. Also for a *loose cough*, with expectoration of greenish lumps having a sweetish taste. * Much rattling of mucus

in the lungs, cough worse in the morning. *Dry, scaly, unhealthy skin.* * Constant heat on top of the head. Lean persons who walk stooping.

Administration. — Where the cough and other symptoms are troublesome, it may be necessary to repeat the medicine three or four times a day, but in most cases once or twice a day will be sufficient. Take eight globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and take a spoonful as a dose.

Diet. — The food should be of the most wholesome and nutritious quality; rare roast beef; mutton chops; good bread, made for most part of unbolted flour; vegetables, and good ripe fruits. *Milk* is one of the very best articles of diet for a consumptive, and it should enter largely into his bill of fare.

ASTHMA.

(BROKEN-WINDEDNESS.)

This is a disease of the respiratory organs, characterized by difficulty of breathing, great oppression of the chest with sense of impending suffocation. The attacks usually come on suddenly and at night; there is a sense of tightness and constriction about the chest with an urgent desire for fresh air; yet the patient cannot bear a draught; the breathing is extremely laborious and wheezing; the chest heaves violently; the pulse is irregular and intermittent; the countenance is expressive of great anxiety; the face bloated and flushed; he is obliged to sit up with the head inclined forward; there is a dry cough at first, followed by expectoration of tough mucus. The paroxysm usually lasts three or four hours, when it gradually subsides, and there may not be a recurrence for weeks or months, or even years. In persons subject to the disease, an attack is often brought on by inhaling certain kinds of odors; dust; irritating gases; drugs, as ipecacuanha; vapor of sulphur, etc. The disease attacks persons of all ages, but is more frequent in advanced than in early life, and more frequent among men than women. It seldom proves fatal.

Causes. — In many instances it is hereditary; hence we find it to prevail in certain families. Some authors assert that it always depends upon some chronic miasm, or upon some latent cutaneous disease, as nettle-rash, etc. Exciting causes are atmospheric vicissitudes; inhaling certain medicinal and other irritating substances.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Shortness of breath, especially when sleeping.

Dyspnœa, with inability to take a deep breath. Spasmodic, rough, croaking cough, with constriction of the windpipe. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. * Fear of death [**Ars.**], predicts the day he will die.

Arsenicum. — Anxious and oppressed shortness of breath, with labored breathing, particularly when ascending an eminence. Attacks of *suffocation, especially at night*, in the evening, or when lying down. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. * Extreme thirst, and drinks but little, [**Chin.**] * Cannot lie down for fear of suffocation. Wants to be in a warm room. Anæmic persons, [plethoric, **Bell.**]

Belladonna. — Paroxysm mostly in the afternoon or evening. * Sensation as if dust were in the lungs, better when bending the head back and when holding the breath. Face and eyes red, and head hot. Dry, spasmodic cough, especially at night. Uneasiness and beating in the chest. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep. Plethoric individuals and young people.

Bryonia. — * Patient wants to remain perfectly quiet, as the least exertion makes him worse. Frequent dry cough, or cough with expectoration of a quantity of mucus. Stitches in the chest, especially during an inspiration, or when coughing, [**Acon. Bell.**] * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting. * Dry, hard stools.

Chamomilla. — Oppression in the chest, as if from incarcerated flatulence in the epigastrium. Hoarseness and cough from rattling of mucus in the trachea, [**Ipe.**] * Much hot perspiration about the face and head, [cold perspiration, **Ars.** * **Verat.**] One cheek red and the other pale. * Is very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Especially adapted to children; they are very cross, and *want to be carried all the time.*

China. — Suffocative fits, as from mucus in the larynx, in the evening in bed. Difficult inspiration and quick expiration. * The patient appears as if dying. Cough, with difficult expectoration of clear, tenacious mucus. Worse at night and after drinking. * Better every other day.

Ipecac. — Spasmodic asthma, with violent *contraction in the throat and chest.* Contraction of the chest, with short and panting breathing. * Rattling noise in the bronchial tubes during an inspiration. * Suffocation threatens from constriction in the throat and chest; worse from the least motion, [**Bry.**] * Nausea, with a feeling of emptiness about the stomach

Phosphorus. — Loud and panting respiration. Spasmodic constriction of the chest, [**Acon. Ars.**] Fatiguing cough, with expectoration of tenacious mucus. * Complete loss of voice. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen, [**Ipe.**] * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. Tall, slender people.

Spongia. — Difficult respiration, as if the throat were closed by a plug. Wheezing respiration or slow and deep breathing, as if from debility. * Awakens often in a fright, and feels as if she was suffocating. Hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough.

Sulphur. — The attack comes on during sleep, or in the evening, with a feeling of tightness across the chest, and a sensation as of dust in the air-passages. Dry cough with hoarseness, or *loose cough* with soreness and pressure in the chest. * Frequent weak, faint spells. * Constant heat on top of the head. If the attack was caused by breathing a smoky atmosphere.

Tartar em. — Anxious oppression, difficulty of breathing, and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect, [* **Ars.**] * When the patient coughs, it seems as if the bronchial tubes were full of phlegm, but none comes up, [* **Ipe.**]

Veratrum alb. — The attack mostly occurs in cold, damp weather, and early in the morning. Anguish, suffocation, and oppression about the heart. Coldness of the nose, ears, and lower extremities. * Cold sweat upon the forehead [hot sweat, **Cham.**], with great prostration. Exhausting diarrhœa.

Administration. — In sudden and urgent attacks, the remedy may be repeated every half hour, until relief is obtained; when it should be taken less frequently. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful as a dose.

Persons subject to asthma ought to choose a climate adapted to their peculiar condition. Low, damp, marshy districts are unsuitable for such persons. They should also make use of daily ablutions, live on good wholesome food, and avoid all excesses.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

This is usually a mere symptom, and occurs in a number of affections. It is sometimes owing to organic disease of the heart, in which it is a prominent symptom. It frequently arises from violent mental emotions; disease of the nervous system; the use of ardent spirits, tobacco and other nar-

cotic stimulants. Persons of a plethoric habit are often troubled with it, and in some forms of dyspepsia it is a prominent feature.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Palpitation of the heart, especially in young persons of full habit. The *beating* of the heart is very *violent*, and attended with *great agitation.* * Especially suitable after a fright, [also **Coff. Opium.**] * Great fear and anxiety of mind; the patient *thinks he will die.* Has to sit straight up can hardly breathe.

Arsenicum. — *Violent palpitation* of the heart, particularly at night and when lying down [also * **Dig.**] * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and *fear of death. Rapid prostration.* * Extreme thirst, but drinks little and often.

Belladonna. — *Palpitation*, with intermitting pulse. * *Great anguish about the heart.* * Palpitation of the heart when at rest, worse from motion. Persons of full habit. *Throbbing headache.*

Digitalis. — * Palpitation excited by talking, motion, or on lying down. * Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if one moved. Sharp stitches, or contractive pains in the region of the heart, [also **Rhus.**] Organic disease of the heart, with swelling of the feet and legs.

Rhus tox. — Violent palpitation on sitting still — must change position often to get relief. * Stitches in the heart, with painful lameness and numbness of the left arm.

Phosphorus. — *Tightness across the chest*, with difficult breathing and extreme weakness. Palpitation, worse after eating, or from mental emotion.

Veratrum alb. — Violent, visible, anxious palpitation, [also **Digitalis.**] * Cold sweat on the forehead. *Exhausting diarrhœa*, with extreme weakness after every stool. Anguish and fear of death, [also **Ars.**]

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in a tumbler one part full of water, and take a dessert-spoonful every half hour or hour in urgent cases. In chronic cases a dose two or three times a day will be sufficient.

RHEUMATISM OF THE HEART.

During an already existing attack of articular rheumatism or without any previous disease, the patient experiences a sensation of heaviness in the left chest, sometimes with acute stinging pains; inability to lie on the left side;

difficulty of breathing; anxious expression of countenance, with *tumultuous action of the heart;* high fever, and sometimes profuse perspiration. The pulse is small, feeble, contracted and at variance with the strength and beats of the heart. Such cases are serious, run a rapid course, and if they do not prove fatal, are liable to terminate in chronic or incurable disease of the heart.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. —* High fever, with *great agitation of the heart.* The beats of the heart and pulse do not correspond. Stitch-like pains in the chest, hindering respiration, [also **Phos.**] * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Retention of urine, and stitches in the kidneys.

Arsenicum.— Excessive palpitation of the heart, particularly *at night* and when *lying on the back.* * Great prostration of strength. *Extreme restlessness* and *fear of death.* * Drinks often, but little at a time.

Belladonna.— Pressure in the region of the heart, arresting the breathing. * Unequal, irregular contractions of the heart, with violent palpitations. * Pains which come on suddenly and leave just as suddenly. *Bloated red face, with throbbing headache.* Great vascular excitement, vomiting, fainting fits, and cold sweat over the whole body.

Cimicifuga.— Intense anxiety about the heart, with pain in the left shoulder extending down the left arm, with sensation as if that limb were bound to the side.

Lachesis.— Spasmodic pain in the heart, causing palpitation. Shortness of breath at every motion, especially on moving the hands. Inability to lie down on account of a sense of suffocation, [also **Ars.**] * Can bear nothing to *touch the neck.* * The patient is always worse after sleeping.

Rhus tox.— Sensation of weakness and trembling of the heart. Violent palpitation when sitting still. * Stitches in the heart, with painful lameness and numbness of the left arm, [see **Cimicifu.**] * Pains worse during rest, has to change position often to get relief.

Administration.—Of a solution of three drops of the liquid or twelve globules in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the case. Soon as improvement sets in, lengthen the intervals between the doses to three or four hours.

Diet.— The diet should be of the most simple kind,— thin oatmeal gruel, arrow-root, rice, or barley; as drink, pure water, toast or rice water.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

(NEURALGIA OF THE HEART.)

This is an exceedingly painful affection, the precise pathology of which is not well understood. It is characterized by sudden and terrible pain in the region of the heart, coming on in paroxysms, and sometimes extending to the neck and arms; there is difficulty of breathing; sense of suffocation and feeling of impending death. The patient is obliged to sit erect and keep perfectly still; the pulse is generally small and feeble; the face and extremities are cold; the features become distorted, and the countenance expressive of great anxiety. The attack usually lasts from half an hour to two or three hours, when it gradually subsides, sometimes followed by belching up large quantities of wind from the stomach.

Causes. — It often arises from organic disease of the heart; obstructed circulation from the accumulation of fat about the organ; the use of *ardent spirits* and *tobacco*. Very often, however, it is a purely sympathetic affection, depending upon indigestion, errors of diet, mental emotions, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Sharp pain in the region of the heart, going down the left arm, [also **Bryo.**] Suffocative constriction of the chest, so distressing that the patient sweats from agony. Pulse full, strong, throbbing. *Intense anxiety, with fear of death, [also **Ars.**] Especially suited to persons of full habit.

Arsenicum.—Great mental anxiety and *fear of death*. Indescribable, agonizing pain in the region of the heart, extending up to the neck and top of the head. Oppression and stitches in the heart, with fainting and anguish. *Can breathe only when the chest is bent forward, [also **Lach.**] The attack is renewed or aggravated by the least motion, [also **Bry.**]

Bryonia.—If the attack was brought on by mental excitement or fright. Cutting pain in the chest, extending down the left arm. *Quick, anxious, difficult breathing, caused by stitches in the chest. *Aggravated from the least motion.

Digitalis.—If caused by protracted grief, care, or anxiety. Sharp stitches, or contractive pains in the region of the heart. *Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if one

moved. *Violent, audible palpitation of the heart,* [also **Verat.**] The action of the heart is more vigorous than the pulse. Death-like feeling in the pit of the stomach.

Lachesis.— *Constrictive* sensation about the heart. Palpitation, with fainting and anxiety. Cannot lie down — must sit up, bent forward, [also **Ars.**] * Can bear nothing to touch the throat; it seems as though the person would suffocate, if the throat is touched.

Veratrum alb. — Periodical attacks of contractive, crampy pain in the left chest, or cutting pain with excessive agony, arresting the breathing; sometimes the pain extends to the shoulder. * Violent, visible palpitation of the heart, [also **Dig.**] * *Cold sweat on the forehead.*

Administration.— Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful at a dose; or eight globules dry on the tongue. In urgent cases, it may be repeated every twenty or thirty minutes until relief is obtained; then less frequently as improvement continues.

HYDROTHORAX.

(DROPSY OF THE CHEST.)

This is a collection of water in the chest, one or both sides being affected at the same time. The disease often approaches insidiously; the patient complains of a transitory oppression of the chest, on taking vigorous exercise, walking fast, or ascending an eminence. This condition may remain for weeks or even months without exciting alarm; but, as the disease progresses, the breathing becomes more difficult, particularly at night and when lying down. If the effusion be great, turning in bed causes a sense of suffocation; on waking, the heart beats violently, and the patient is obliged to sit up while he gasps for air; the extremities are cold; the lips blue; and the forehead covered with cold sweat. A troublesome cough sets in, at first dry, afterwards attended with expectoration of tenacious mucus; the feet and limbs become swollen; the pulse small, irregular, tremulous, and in the last stage of the disease symptoms of general dropsy supervene.

Dropsy of the chest is almost always symptomatic of disease of the heart or lungs. Sometimes it follows scarlet-fever, and the drying up of old sores on the legs by the use of ointments, etc.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Apis mel. — Great oppression and inability to lie down. Sensation of soreness in the chest as from a bruise, [also **Arn.**] * Urine scanty and dark like coffee. Absence of thirst Suitable in cases following *scarlet-fever.*

Arsenicum. — Difficulty of breathing when there is the least exertion. * When lying down or turning in bed, the patient feels as if he would suffocate. * Has to sit up, with chest bent forward, [also **Lach.**] *Violent palpitation of the heart*, particularly at night. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness and fear of death. * Extreme thirst, but drinks little and often. *Rapid prostration.*

Bryonia. —Where the disease has followed or is compli cated with rheumatism, [also **Colch.**] * Stitching pains in the chest, aggravated by breathing or motion. *Wants to remain perfectly quiet.* The patient is very irritable and snappish.

Colchicum.—Oppression of the chest with anxiety, relieved by leaning forward. Swelling of the hands and feet. * Urine brown, black and scanty, [see **Apis.**] Where the patient has heart disease in consequence of acute rheumatism.

Lachesis.—Suffocating fits, waking from sleep, with throwing the arms about. * Oppressed breathing, worse from talking and after eating. * Cannot lie down, must sit up bent forward, [also * **Ars.**] * Can bear nothing to touch the throat; for it seems as if it would suffocate him.

Lycopodium. —Feeling of great fulness in the chest. Constant oppression and anguish, increased after supper. * Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like yeast working. * Red *sandy* sediment in the urine.

Administration. — In acute and urgent cases, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours, until relief is obtained; then extend the time to four or six hours, as may be necessary. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls as a dose.

Diet. — The patient should be allowed a little broiled steak, chipped-beef or roast mutton, and light puddings, good bread and fresh milk. He should eat sparingly of these, and not indulge in drinking too much water.

CHAPTER IX.

AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

(ANOREXIA.)

WANT of appetite is nearly always symptomatic of some gastric disturbance or constitutional disease. It is often caused by ill-conditioned food; the use of narcotics, ardent spirits, tobacco, quack medicines, sedentary habits; sleeping in ill-ventilated apartments, and want of proper exercise in the open air.

Persons suffering from this difficulty should never resort to the use of the so-called "tonics," "stomach bitters," and other nostrums, for the purpose of creating an artificial appetite. Food forced in that manner upon the system, when it is diseased and when the stomach is in a condition not to digest and assimilate it, is productive of vastly more evil than good. The only true and philosophical method of restoring the natural appetite, is *to correct* the morbid state of the system, upon which the want of appetite depends.

Sometimes, however, it is a very prominent symptom, and requires especial attention in point of treatment.

Therapeutics.—Leading indications.

China.—Loss of appetite, with aversion to all kinds of food. * Everything tastes *bitter*, [also * **Bry. Puls.**] Suitable after exhausting diseases, loss of blood, etc.

Hepar sulph.—The stomach is easily disordered, despite the utmost care. Putrid taste, and loathing of all food. Suitable after the abuse of *mercury* or *quinine*.

Mercurius.—*Putrid taste*, especially in the morning, [also * **Puls.**] * Complete loss of appetite, [also **China. Nux v.**] *When sitting, the food weighs like a stone in the stomach.*

Nux vomica.—*Bitter taste, bitter belching, bitter vomiting*, [also **Puls.**] All kinds of food are tasteless. Aversion to food, especially to bread, coffee, and tobacco; craves brandy and chalk. * Constipation, with large, difficult stools. Especially suitable to persons of sedentary and intemperate habits.

Pulsatilla.—*Putrid, bitter taste*, especially after swallowing

food or drink. * Aversion to fat food, meat, bread, and milk. * Eructations after a meal, tasting the food last eaten, [also **Chin. Nux v.**] Loss of appetite in consequence of the use of tobacco. Suitable to persons of a *mild, tearful* disposition.

The reader should consult the chapters on Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and the Characteristic Symptoms of the Remedies in Part II.

Administration. — Take eight globules dry on the tongue, half an hour before each meal, for three days; then omit the medicine for a few days, and if no improvement occurs, select another remedy, and take it in the same way.

The patient should bathe daily, and take active exercise in the open air; drink nothing but good fresh milk and cold water; sleep in well ventilated apartments, and rise early in the morning.

MORBID APPETITE.

This affection, like loss of appetite, is a symptom of some general derangement of the digestive apparatus. It is frequently observed in worm affections and during pregnancy, in hysteria, and sometimes in convalescence from severe diseases. The patient has an insatiable hunger — a perpetual longing for food beyond the wants of the system.

The same method of treatment should be adopted in this case as advised in the previous article on Loss of Appetite.

Remedies.— Leading indications.

China.— Insatiable hunger, *especially during the night.* Longing for acid fruit, wine, etc. * Yearning for dainties. *Great thirst*, yet drinks but little at a time, [also **Ars.**]

Cina.—Where persons are troubled with worms. * Inordinate appetite; there is hunger soon after a full meal, [also **Merc. Staph.**] * The urine turns milky after standing a short time, [see chapter on Worm Affections.]

Silicea.—The patient is very hungry, but has no appetite. * *Constipation;* the stools recede after being partially expelled.

Staphysagria.— * Ravenous hunger, even when the stomach is full of food. Longing for wine and tobacco, [also **Nux v.**]

Administration. — Take eight globules dry on the tongue two or three times a day.

DYSPEPSIA.

(INDIGESTION. WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH.)

Dyspepsia is a disease of the digestive organs, in which one or more of the several processes of digestion are im-

perfectly performed. It is very complicated in its nature, involving, as it does, nearly all the organs in the system, through sympathy and reflex nervous action. It appears in so many forms that the symptoms and sufferings are almost innumerable. At one time the patient will point to his head as the seat of his disease, and entertain fears of apoplexy; at another he will point to his lungs, and imagine that he has consumption; again he will think that he has heart disease, and must die very suddenly; and thus he continues, from month to month, a martyr to one of the most distressing of all the maladies.

Among the more prominent symptoms of this disease are want of appetite, or a craving for food; accumulation of *wind* in the stomach; belching, oppression, and palpitation of the heart; *tenderness* of the stomach even to the pressure of the clothes; sensation as of a stone or lump of lead in the stomach; *sour*, rancid eructations; heart-burn; water-brash, sometimes throwing up the food after eating; accumulation of *wind in the bowels;* constipation, etc. The patient feels unfit for any kind of business; has no ambition; is sad, despondent; troubled with dizziness and headache; restless at nights; sleep disturbed by frightful dreams; loss of strength, with nervous prostration.

Causes. — One of the most prominent causes of dyspepsia is *habitual drugging.* Infants, as soon as they come into the world, are dosed with herb-teas, paregoric, soothing syrups, opiates, catharties, and all manner of nostrums, which weaken the digestive organs, and impair the health of their bodies in after-life. If kind-hearted mothers only knew the pernicious effects of these drugs upon their little ones, they would banish them at once and forever from their household.

Common among other causes are, depression of spirits; grief; mortification; *irregular habits;* partaking of rich, stimulating food; eating too fast, and without properly chewing the food; the use of tea, coffee, *tobacco*, *alcoholic drinks*, *and quack medicines;* indolent, sedentary habits; eating too much, and inattention to the daily fecal evacuations.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium c.— The disease was caused by overloading the stomach. Tongue *coated white.* * Eructations tasting of the food last eaten, [**Chin.** * **Puls.**] Nausea and vomiting. Watery stools, mingled with hard lumps. *Thirst, worse at night.*

Arnica.—* After mechanical injuries, [**Bry. Rhus.**] Sore, bruised feeling in the stomach. Eructations tasting like bad eggs, [**Sep. Sulph.**] Sense of fulness in the pit of the stomach. Tongue coated yellow. After meals, inclination to vomit. Bitter or putrid taste.

Arsenicum.—Derangement of the stomach from ice-cream, fruit, and acid things. * Nausea and vomiting after eating or drinking. Heat or *burning in the stomach*, [**Nux. * Phos.**] * Intense thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. Anxious restlessness. * Pressure as of a stone in the stomach, [**Bry. * Nux.**]

Bryonia.—Dyspepsia occurring in hot weather, or from drinking cold water when overheated. Loathing of food, sometimes so violent that even the smell of it is intolerable. Soreness over the region of the stomach. *Frequent eructations, especially after a meal.* * Everything tastes *bitter*, [**Puls.**; tastes *sour*, **Chin. Nux.**] Food is thrown up immediately after eating. * Constipation, stools dry and hard. * Is very irritable, everything vexes him.

Calcaria carb.—Pressure as of a weight in the stomach. * Cannot bear anything tight around the waist, [* **Nux.** * **Lyc.**] Sour taste in the mouth. Vomiting of the ingesta, which tastes sour. Aversion to meat and warm food, with desire for dainties. * Cold, damp feet. *Profuse menstruation.* Cannot sleep *after* 3 A. M. [wakeful until 3 A. M., **Merc.**] Stools large, hard, and sometimes only partially digested.

Carbo veg.—Frequent eructations, affording only temporary relief. The most innocent food disagrees. * Sensation as if the stomach and abdomen would burst when eating or drinking, [see **Chin.**] Sour, rancid belchings, and burning in the stomach. After debauching, [**Nux.**]

Chamomilla.—Painful bloatedness of the epigastrium in the morning, with a sensation as if the contents were rising to the chest. *Aching pain in the stomach and under the short ribs. Bitter taste, with bilious vomiting. * Very impatient, can hardly answer a civil question.

China.—*Abdomen feels full and tight, as if stuffed; eructations affording no relief, [affords *temporary relief*, **Carb. v.**] * Aversion to every kind of nourishment. Craves wine or sour things. Eructations tasting of the ingesta, [**Ant. * Puls.**] Debility, with desire to lie down *after every meal.* Weakly persons who have lost much blood.

Gelseminum.—Feeling of emptiness and weakness in the

stomach and bowels. Distention of the stomach, with pain and nausea. Burning in the stomach, extending up to the mouth. * Symptoms all worse from sudden emotions, fright, grief, or bad news. * False hunger — a kind of gnawing in the stomach, [**Ars. Nux.**]

Hepar sulph. — The stomach is easily disordered, despite the utmost care, [all food disagrees, **Carb. v.**] Craving for acids or strong, acrid articles. Nausea, and eructations without taste or smell. Putrid or metallic taste. * Accumulation of mucus in the throat Hard, difficult stools. Risings in the œsophagus, as if he had been eating sour things.

Lycopodium. — Feeling of great fulness and heaviness in the stomach after a meal. * After taking a mere swallow of food, feels full up to the throat, [see **Chin.**] * Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like yeast working, [**Phos.**] *Much rumbling, particularly in left side of the abdomen.* Distressing pain in the back before urinating. * Red sand in the urine. Constipation, stools hard, scant, and passed with great difficulty. Symptoms worse about 4 P. M.

Mercurius. — * Very sensitive about the pit of the stomach and abdomen, [**Bry. Nux.**] When sitting, the food feels like a stone in the stomach. *Pressure in the epigastrium*, eructations and heart-burn after a meal. Aversion to solid food, meat, warm food, with desire for refreshing things. Much salivation, with saltish, metallic taste.

Nux vomica. — Putrid or bitter taste early in the morning, [* **Puls.**] * *Frequent sour eructations.* * Region of the stomach is very sensitive to pressure. *Cramp-like pains in the stomach, with pressure, particularly after a meal.* Cannot bear the clothing fastened. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [aversion to being alone, * **Ars.**] Stools *large*, *hard*, and passed with difficulty. After *rich* or *highly-seasoned food*, drastic medicine, or debauching.

Pulsatilla. — Tongue *coated white* or *yellow*, *with bad taste in the morning.* * Eructations after a meal, tasting of the food last eaten, [**Chin. Nux. Sulph.**] *Beating in the region of the stomach*, [**Sep.**] All kinds of fatty food, pork, pastry, ice-cream, etc., disagree, [* **Ipe.**] * Vertigo when stooping or rising from a sitting posture. Chilliness and flashes of heat. Nightly diarrhœa. Mild, tearful disposition.

Sepia. — Pulsations in the stomach during a meal. * Great weakness of digestion. Sour or bitter eructations. Pressure on the stomach as of a stone. * Yellowness of the face,

with a streak across the nose resembling a saddle. * Hard, knotty, difficult stools, with a sense of weight in the anus.

Silicea. — Bitter taste in the morning. Nausea, especially in the morning, or after a meal. * Water tastes badly; vomits after drinking. Pains in the stomach, with water-brash. No appetite, but great thirst. * Constipation, the *stool recedes after having been partly expelled.*

Staphysagria. — Sensation as if the stomach were hanging down relaxed, [as if balanced up and down, * **Phos. ac.**] Soon after a full and substantial meal the patient feels hungry. * Extreme hunger, even when the stomach is full of food.

Sulphur. — Sour eructations and much troublesome acidity in the stomach. Region of the stomach sensitive to contact. Feels very weak and faint about 11 A. M.; must have something to eat. * Frequent weak, faint spells. * Burning heat on top of the head. * Early morning diarrhœa. * Lean persons who walk stooping.

For *aching or burning pains in the stomach, with great distention:* **Arn. Ars. Bell. Phos.**

Sour stomach, with sour belching and taste; heart-burn; gulping up and vomiting of sour matter: **Calc. c. Carb. v. Chin. Nux v. Phos. Sulph.**

Sour stomach always after eating: **Nat. m. Nux v. Phos. Sep. Sulph.**

Rancid belching: **Carb. v. Puls. Sulph.**

Foul belching: **Arn. Ars. Chin. Ferr. Merc. Phos. Sep.**

Bitter taste, bitter belching, bitter vomiting: **Ars. Cham. Nux. Puls. Verat.**

Total loss of appetite: **Ars. Chin. Nat. m. Nux. Sep.**

Ravenous hunger: **Calc. c. Chin. Nat. m. Nux. Phos.**

Great weakness and loss of energy: **Ars. Chin. Ferr. Phos.**

Administration. — In acute cases it may be necessary to repeat the remedy every three or four hours; whereas, in the chronic form, once or twice a day will be sufficient. Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in six dessert-spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful as a dose; or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue at a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet should consist of nutritious, easily digested food, taken in sufficient quantities. It may be both animal and vegetable, but should be properly cooked and well *masticated* before being swallowed. No food of any kind that is known to disagree should be taken, and the habit of drinking at meal-times should be avoided; but regularly in the mornings, and on retiring at night, a glass of pure cold water should be drank. All alcoholic liquors, strong coffee, tea, tobacco, and drugs of every description should be discarded.

The patient should maintain a healthy, active, and cheerful state of mind, not brooding over his sufferings. He should engage in some useful

employment, and take abundant exercise in the open air. Frequent bathing and the vigorous application of the flesh-brush are of especial benefit to the dyspeptic.

PYROSIS.

(HEART-BURN. WATER-BRASH.)

Heart-burn is a term improperly applied to a pain or *burning* sensation in the stomach, and is generally a symptom of dyspepsia. It is frequently accompanied by a feeling of anxiety, faintness, inclination to vomit, a gnawing uneasiness in the stomach; sour, acrid eructations, or gulping up a watery, tasteless fluid.

It often arises from the irritation of worms; the use of acrid or pungent food, spices or aromatics, strong coffee, *alcoholic* liquors; *smoking* and chewing tobacco.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Carbo veg. — *Water-brash*, especially at night. * Sour eructations with burning in the stomach. Especially suitable after drinking wine and revelling, [also **Nux.**]

China.—Heart-burn after every meal, with accumulation of water in the mouth, empty retching and pressure in the stomach. * Great fulness after every meal.

Nux vomica.—Gulping up a sour, bitter fluid at night, [also **Puls.**] *Vomiting after every meal.* * The region of the stomach is very sensitive to pressure, [also **Phos.**] * Water-brash of drunkards. *Constipation* of large, difficult stools.

Pulsatilla.—* Eructations tasting and smelling of what he has been eating. Gnawing in the stomach as if from hunger. Gulping up a bitter fluid, [also **Phos.**] *Mild, tearful* disposition.

Sepia.— Water-brash after *eating* or *drinking*. *Burning in the stomach*, [also * **Ars. Nux.** * **Phos.**] Especially suitable to pregnant women, [also **Nux.**]

Phosphorus.—* Heart-burn, with gulping up bitter, rancid water. Sour regurgitation of food after eating, [also **Nux.**] * Very sleepy, especially after dinner.

For further indications, consult the chapter on *Dyspepsia* and *Characteristic Symptoms* in Part. II.

Administration.— Take six or eight globules dry on the tongue half an hour before each meal, for three days; then omit the medicine for a few days, and if no better, select another remedy, and take it in the same way.

Diet.— The same suggestions as to diet and hygiene should be adopted as given under Dyspepsia.

GASTRALGIA.

(CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.)

This is an exceedingly painful affection of the stomach, having a neuralgic character. It is characterized by severe spasmodic pains occurring in paroxysms and varying in intensity. It usually commences with a feeling of pressure in the stomach, frequent yawning, coldness of the extremities, and a general feeling of discomfort. Sometimes, however, without previous warning, the patient is seized with violent pain in the region of the stomach, of a tearing, cutting, drawing or cramp-like character. Not unfrequently the pain extends to the back, or up into the chest and throat, causing a choking sensation and difficulty of breathing. Sometimes the pain is relieved by hard pressure against the stomach, while in other cases the slightest pressure increases it. The patient is very despondent and often suffers from great mental anxiety.

The attacks usually last from one to six hours, although in some instances much longer, and end in belching large quantities of wind and sometimes by vomiting sour, watery fluids.

Causes.—The most frequent cause of this painful affection is partaking of indigestible food; such as uncooked vegetables, salads, onions, radishes, cucumbers, etc. Also, the use of ardent spirits, cathartic medicines, opium, laudanum and other anodyne preparations. When a predisposition exists, the least error in diet, or any unusual mental emotion, will suffice to bring on an attack.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Belladonna.—*Spasmodic, cramp-like pain in the stomach. Drawing, pressing, crampy pain, which compels the patient to bend backwards and hold his breath, [see **Colo.**] *Periodical pains, which come suddenly and go as suddenly.

Carbo veg.—** Cramp in the stomach*, with continual sour eructations. Burning pain, extending to the back and up to the shoulders. Worse when lying down. Suitable after rich living, and after partaking of ardent spirits, [also **Nux.**]

Cocculus.—*Violent cramp in the stomach during and after a meal, with griping, tearing pains. Fulness of the stomach, with oppressed breathing.

Colocynth.—*Spasmodic pain in the stomach*, extending to the throat. *The pain is relieved by bending double and by

hard pressure, [also **Nux.**] Suitable after vexation or indignation.

Nux vomica.—* *Cramp-like pains in the stomach, with pressure downwards;* the pain is relieved by bending forward and rubbing the parts. Gulping up bitter, sour fluid, * Constipation, with frequent inclination to go to stool. Especially suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life, live on rich, highly-seasoned food, and use intoxicating liquors.

Administration.—Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in six dessertspoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful every half hour, in urgent cases, until relief is obtained; then repeat less frequently or discontinue the medicine.

Adjuvants. — Great benefit will often be derived from *warm fomentations*, or a bag of *hot salt* applied to the region of the stomach, and from bathing the lower extremities in *hot* water.

VOMITING.

(SICKNESS AT THE STOMACH.)

Vomiting is a symptom common to many diseases. It is often caused by affections of the stomach, liver, kidneys, spleen, uterus, bowels, and brain. It arises also from debility, overloading the stomach, verminous irritation, pregnancy, riding on a boat, and from the sight of disgusting objects.

Treatment. — Where the difficulty arises from overloading the stomach, eating indigestible food, or from taking poisons, it is best to promote the vomiting by drinking *warm water*, or tickling the throat with a feather. But where it is a symptom of a more general disease, the following remedies must be consulted:

Antimonium cru. — Nausea and vomiting, from *overloading the stomach*, or after drinking sour wine, [also **Ipec. Nux. Puls.**] * Terrible vomiting which nothing can stop, [also **Tart. e.**] * Thick, *milky-white* coating on the tongue.

Arsenicum. — * Vomiting, especially *after* eating or *drinking*, [also **Bry. Verat.**] * Vomiting yellow-green mucus and bile, or *brownish, blackish* substances, [also **Verat.**] * Rapid prostration of strength.

Bryonia. — Vomiting immediately after eating or drinking, [see **Ars.**] * Bitter, bilious vomiting, [also * **Cham. Verat.**] Stitches in the left side when vomiting.

Chamomilla. — Vomiting food which tastes sour or bitter. * Bitter, bilious vomiting. Especially suitable to children.

Cocculus. — * Nausea and vomiting from *riding in a carriage, on a boat*, or from swinging. *Sea-sickness*, [also **Ars.**] Nausea with tendeney to faint.

Conium mac. — * Vomiting a substanee like coffee-grounds, [also **Ars. Sec. cor.**] Vomiting of pregnant women, [also **Ipec. Nux.**]

Ipecacuanha. — One of the best remedies for nausea and vomiting. * *Constant and continual nausea*, [also * **Tart. e.** * **Verat.**] *Vomiting* food or bitter, bilious fluids, or green, jelly-like mucus. * Horrible pain, and sick feeling, in the stomaeh. Siek stomach from eating pork; greasy food, and from smoking tobaeeo, [also * **Puls.**]

Nux vomica. — *Nausea after eating.* * Empty retching of drunkards. * Vomiting sour-smelling and sour-tasting mucus, with headaehe. Vomiting bright red or black blood, [also **Bry. Ipec.**] *Frequent hiccough.*

Pulsatilla. — Where the stomach is very weak, and little food ean be taken. Vomiting after every meal, [also **Nux.**] Especially useful after *eating pork or greasy* food, [see **Ipec.**] Mild, tearful disposition.

Veratrum alb. — Violent vomiting with continuous nausea; great prostration, [also **Ars.**] Vomiting food, acid, bitter, foamy, white, or yellow green mucus. * Vomiting *black bile* and blood, [also **Ars. Ipec.**] Vomiting whenever the patient *moves* or *drinks*. * Cold sweat on the forehead. *Sudden sinking* of *strength*, [also **Ars.**]

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and give one spoonful every half hour or hour in urgent cases until relieved. In mild cases, a dose once in three or four hours will be sufficient.

HÆMATEMESIS.

(VOMITING OF BLOOD.)

Vomiting blood is usually preceded by a sense of weight, fulness, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomaeh; saltish taste in the mouth; nausea, faintness, debility, giddiness and eonfused feeling about the head. The blood vomited varies greatly in quality and quantity. Sometimes it is bright-red and liquid; at others, dark and coagulated. The amount thrown up is at times considerable, being as much as two or three quarts; when this is the case, the blood is usually decomposed and the color of chocolate or coffee-grounds. When it is not thrown up, but carried off

through the bowels, the stools will be black or the color of tar.

Causes.— The direct cause of the hemorrhage is rupture of blood-vessels in the stomach. The exciting causes are various. It may arise from disease of the stomach; the use of strong medicine, alcoholic liquors; mechanical injuries, the sudden checking of bleeding piles; suppression of the menstrual flow, etc.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — When occurring in persons of *full habit* and *young people*. *Blood bright-red.* * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with extreme nervousness.

Arnica.— If caused by *mechanical injuries* and the blood vomited be dark and coagulated. * Sore, bruised feeling in the stomach.

Arsenicum.— Heat and burning, with pressing pain in the stomach. * Vomiting *blackish bile* and blood, [also **Verat.**] *sudden prostration of strength.* Stomach painful to touch. * Extreme restlessness.

China. — For persons of weak, enfeebled constitutions, [also **Ferr.**] * Great debility from loss of blood.

Ipecacuanha. — * Sudden attacks, blood dark, black and sour; great paleness and faintness. **Constant and continual nausea*, [also **Verat.**] Horrible pain and sick feeling in the stomach.

Phosphorus. — Vomiting bright-red blood. Face, lips, gums and tongue pale. * Vomiting what has been drunk so soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. Great drowsiness, especially after dinner.

Secale cor. — Hemorrhage in *thin*, *scrawny*, feeble persons. * Vomiting brown, blackish, decomposed blood. The patient lies still, has no pain, but is very weak. Countenance deathly pale, and skin covered with cold sweat.

Administration. — If the bleeding is active, repeat the medicine every half hour or hour until it is checked; then every three or four hours, as may be necessary. Of a solution of three drops or twelve globules in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, give a spoonful at a dose; or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue.

Diet and Regimen. — For several hours after an attack no food should be eaten; then a little thin gruel, corn-starch, tapioca, or fresh milk may be taken. All food and drink should be taken cool.

In *urgent cases*, dry cups placed just below the ribs, or cloths wrung out of cold water and applied to the lower part of the abdomen, will be found of benefit.

GASTRITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.)

Acute gastritis is characterized by burning, cutting, sticking pains in the region of the stomach; great *soreness* and *tenderness* to pressure or motion; intense thirst for cold drinks, which are thrown up almost immediately; the stomach feels full and is hot to the touch; general febrile excitement, with full, frequent pulse; tongue red on the tip and edges, while the centre is coated with fur; position on the back, with limbs drawn up; bowels constipated and urine suppressed. As the disease advances, the pulse becomes rapid, small, almost threadlike; the features are contracted and sunken; face and extremities covered with cold sweat, and finally convulsions and death close the scene.

Causes.—The introduction of irritating substances into the stomach, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, gastric purgatives, and other poisons. Drinking largely of ice-water, or eating ice-cream when the system is greatly heated, has been known to cause it.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—High fever; hot, dry skin; full, quick pulse, and *intense thirst.* Sharp, shooting pains in the stomach, which is tender to touch. *Bitter, bilious vomiting, with anguish and fear of death. Everything except water has a bitter taste, [see **Bry.**] *Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Shortness of breath; great restlessness.

Arnica.—After mechanical injuries. Painful pressure in the stomach, with pinching, spasmodic, griping pains. *Vomiting of dark, coagulated blood, [**Ars. Nux.**] *Sore, bruised feeling all through the body; bed feels hard. Belching, with taste of *putrid eggs.*

Arsenicum.—Anxious expression of countenance. Great tenderness of the epigastric region. *Heat, or burning in the stomach, with sharp, shooting pains, [see **Bell.**] *Vomiting of everything eaten or drank, [**Bry.**] *During the vomiting, violent pain in the stomach.* *Urgent thirst for cold water, drinks often, but little at a time. *Great restlessness and anxiety, with fear of death. *Rapid prostration of strength.*

Belladonna.—Great tenderness of the whole abdomen, with painful pressure in the stomach. Burning, cutting pains in the stomach, [**Ars. Bry.**] *Pains which come on suddenly

and cease as suddenly. Congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing headache. Delirium, with desire to escape from bed. * Great intolerance to light and noise. * Starting and jumping during sleep. Sleepiness, but cannot sleep.

Bryonia. — Region of the stomach exceedingly sensitive; *cannot bear the least pressure on it.* Stitching and darting pains in the pit of the stomach. *Burning in the stomach.* * Vomiting immediately after eating or drinking, [* **Ars. Verat.**] * Nausea and faintness from sitting up in bed. Delirium, with desire to escape from bed and go home. Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Thirst for large draughts of cold water. * Wants to remain perfectly quiet. *Hard, dry stools, as if burnt.*

Cantharides. — Violent pains in the stomach; the patient tossing about in despair. *Severe burning in the stomach*, sometimes extending down into the bowels. * Constant desire to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time. Stools like scrapings of the intestines. Burning thirst. * Vomiting, with violent retching and severe colic. Anxious restlessness, [**Acon. Ars.**]

Ipecac. — Where nausea and vomiting are the most prominent features. Diarrhœa, *with grass-green mucous stools* and cutting colic.

Nux vomica. — Face red and bloated. Tongue red, clean, and tremulous. *Burning pain in the stomach*, which is tender to touch, [**Ars. Bell.**] * Contractive, spasmodic pains in the stomach. * Vomiting of sour-smelling mucus, also of blood. Burning in the œsophagus up to the mouth. Hard, difficult stools, with frequent urging. All worse in the morning; cannot sleep after 3 A. M. Victims of drastic medicines and quack nostrums.

Pulsatilla. — Epigastrium sensitive to pressure. Aching and darting pains in the stomach. Nausea and vomiting after eating or drinking, [**Ars. Bry.**] * Suffocating and fainting spells; must have fresh, cool air. * Vertigo when rising up, with chilliness. Watery diarrhœa, especially at night. Mild, tearful disposition. Bitter taste, constant spitting of frothy mucus.

Verat. alb. — Eyes sunken and glazed. Lips bluish and dry. Great soreness in the region of the stomach. * Intense thirst for *cold drinks.* Inability to retain anything on the stomach. Extremities cold and covered with clammy sweat. *Extreme prostration*, with anguish and fear of death, [* **Ars.**] *Pulse almost imperceptible. Exhausting diarrhœa.*

Administration.—In urgent cases it may be necessary to repeat the medicine every half hour or hour at first, and to extend the time as the patient improves. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose.

Diet.—In the active stage, little or no food can be taken; only small sips of cold water or bits of ice can be retained in the stomach. When improvement has set in, a little rice gruel, farina or fresh milk may be given, but no solid food should be allowed, until the stomach can bear it without exciting pain. A return to the ordinary diet should be very gradual.

SEA-SICKNESS.

(NAUSEA MARINA.)

This is a distressing affection experienced at sea by those who are unaccustomed to a sea life, and from which those who are accustomed are not always exempt. It is characterized by dizziness, intense nausea, vomiting, debility, etc. The substances thrown up are, the food, water, bile and large quantities of mucus. Its duration and violence depend very much upon the temperament of the individual. It seldom ceases until the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Arsenicum.—Excessive sickness, attended with *utter prostration and helplessness.* *Violent retching, and vomiting everything he eats or drinks. *Intense thirst, drinking little and often. Great fear of death.

Cocculus.—This is one of the principal remedies in this affection. It is indicated by *giddiness*, with *nausea when rising* up in bed or standing erect. *Excessive nausea and vomiting, aggravated by the motion of the vessel. Worse after eating or drinking.

Ipecacuanha.—* *Constant and continual nausea.* Free and copious vomiting, unattended with any great prostration, [reverse **Ars.**] Feeling of emptiness about the stomach.

Nux vomica.—Some advise a few doses of this medicine to be taken before going on board as a means of preventing an attack, and also for the after effects, such as confusion of the head, dizziness, loss of appetite, etc., which often follow.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should be nourishing and easy of digestion, and taken with great regularity; meat in moderate quantities; good bread a day old; puddings of Indian-meal, wheat, rye, or oatmeal; potatoes, peas, beans and tomatoes; ripe fruits, etc. Bits of ice, swallowed

occasionally will be found very grateful; coffee made from roasted corn is a good article of drink.

The patient should assume the recumbent posture as much as possible, and, when able to do so, should take exercise by walking on all suitable occasions.

HICCOUGH—SINGULTUS.

This is a peculiar noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrest the air in the windpipe. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and frequently occurs in the last stage of certain diseases, and also in infants and others apparently in good health.

Treatment. — Hiccough, when developed in connection with other diseases, should be treated on general principles. If, however, it occurs as an isolated symptom, as it frequently does in young children, a little sweetened water will often remove the difficulty; where it does not, a few doses of **Nux vomica** will be found efficient.

CHAPTER X.

AFFECTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN.

COLIC—ENTERALGIA.

THE term *Colic* has been applied to nearly all pains occurring in the abdomen. In its proper acceptation, it signifies an affection or pain in the colon or large intestine. It is characterized by a severe crampy, griping, twisting pain, coming and going in paroxysms, seated in the region of the navel, or in the side along the course of the large intestine. It is so violent at times that the patient writhes like a worm, rolls on the bed or floor, and tosses about in great agony. Nau

sea, vomiting, and belching of wind is a prominent feature in some cases. Cold perspiration breaks out on the face, and the countenance puts on an anxious and woebegone expression. The abdomen is sometimes distended and sensitive to touch; at others, it is drawn in and the pain is relieved by external pressure. The bowels are usually constipated, with frequent inclination to go to stool.

Causes. — It may be excited by partaking of acid or unripe fruits, and indigestible food, such as crude vegetables, cucumbers, celery, warm bread, sponge cake, etc.; also from drinking ice-water or other cold beverages when the system is overheated.

Treatment. — In conjunction with the remedies, great benefit will be derived from *warm fomentations* to the abdomen, and likewise to the extremities. The *warm bath* and warm water enemas can scarcely be dispensed with. The injections should be large in quantity, and the patient should lie on his *right side*, with hips well raised, and should retain them as long as possible.

Remedies.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— Inflammatory colic involving the bladder. Difficult and scanty emissions of urine. Great sensitiveness of the abdomen, [**Bell.**] Intolerable cutting pains in the belly, so violent that he screams, tosses about, and is almost beside himself. * Great fear and anxiety of mind.

Belladonna. — Pad-shaped protrusion of the transverse colon. * Clutching in the abdomen as if seized with claws, [as if grasped with a hand, * **Ipe.**] *Constriction of the abdomen around the umbilicus, as if a ball would form.* External pressure and bending double relieves, [**Chin. Colo. Nux.**] * Periodical pains, which come suddenly and cease as suddenly.

Carbo veg.— Great fulness in the abdomen as if it would burst. Incarcerated flatus in different parts of the abdomen, [* **Chin. Lyc.**] Frequent eructations affording no relief. * Constant pressure downwards in the abdomen. Audible rumbling in the bowels, and belching of sour, rancid food. * Prostration, hippocratic face, with coldness of the extremities, [**Verat.**] *Worse from* 4 *to* 6 P. M.

Chamomilla.— *Flatulent colic*, the abdomen being distended like a drum. Continual drawing, tearing pains in the abdomen, with a sensation as if the bowels were rolled up in a ball, [see **Bell.**] Pressing towards the abdominal ring, as if a hernia would protrude, [pressure towards the chest, **Nux.**]

Vomiting of sour food or of *slimy substances.* * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children want to be carried all the time. * He becomes almost furious about the pains.

China. — Flatulent colic, with thirst. Violent cutting, pinching pains about the navel, relieved by bending double, [* **Colo. Nux.**] * The abdomen feels full and tight as if stuffed, [as if it would burst, **Carb. v. Lyc.**] If the disease was caused by eating fruit or drinking new beer. After exhausting illness, or loss of vital fluids.

Cocculus.— *Violent spasms of the stomach* with a *griping-lacerating* sensation. Contraction of the abdomen, with a downward and outward pressure, [upward pressure, **Nux v.**] Flatulent colic at midnight; belching relieves. * Abdomen distended, and feels as if full of sharp stones when moving.

Coffea. — Insupportable *labor-like* pains in the abdomen. Sensation as if the bowels would be cut to pieces; horrible cries and grinding of the teeth. * The patient becomes desperate on account of the pains, [* **Acon.**] Cannot bear to be touched, the parts are so sensitive. Great excitability.

Colocynth. — *Violent cutting, constrictive or spasmodic pains.* * Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the *intestines were being squeezed between stones, compelling one to bend double,* [see **Bell.**] Great restlessness, moaning, and lamentation. After violent indignation, or after the abuse of *opium.*

Ipecacuanha.—Horrid, indescribable pain and sick feeling in the stomach. Cutting and pinching (as if grasping with the hands) around the umbilicus, worse by motion, and better by rest, [see **Bell.**] * Constant nausea, stooping causes him to vomit. *After vomiting, inclination to sleep.*

Lycopodium. — Colic with *incarcerated* flatulence, [**Carb. v.** * **Chin.**] * Sensation, as if the abdomen will burst, [see **Chin.**] Belching without relief, [with relief, **Cocc.**]

Mercurius. — Very sensitive over the pit of the stomach and abdomen. Pinching pains in the abdomen, during which he is *attacked with chilliness and shuddering,* [* **Puls.**] Frequent urging to stool [* **Nux. Lyc.**], slimy diarrhœa. * Cold, clammy sweat on the thighs and legs.

Nux vomica. — Cramp-like pains in the stomach, with pressure towards the thorax. *Pressure in the stomach as from a stone,* [* **Puls.**] Cutting, pinching pains, with desire to vomit and belch. Flatulent colic, from *indigestion or use of improper food.* * Frequent urging to stool, without effect, [**Lyc.**] *Malicious, irritable disposition, high livers, and the victims of drug medication.*

Pulsatilla. — Putrid, bitter taste, especia'ly after taking food or drink. Aching, drawing pains in the pit of the stomach. Eructations tasting of the food. Frequent loose stools, very changeable, worse at night. Patient cannot bear to be covered, and craves fresh, cold air. * After eating *rich greasy food.* Tearful disposition.

Verat. alb. — Pain here and there in the abdomen, as if cut with knives, [**Colo.**] Terrible colic (cutting pains), with *violent nausea and vomiting.* Great thirst for large quantities of cold drinks. Anxiety, fear, and despair. * Cold sweat over the whole body. *Great weakness, with very feeble pulse.*

Administration. — In severe cases, it will be necessary to repeat the remedy every twenty minutes or half an hour, until relief is obtained. In less urgent cases, a dose every two or three hours will be sufficient. Eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue, or three drops or twelve globules dissolved in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and a spoonful given at a dose.

BILIOUS COLIC.

Bilious colic is induced by the presence of acrid bile in the stomach and intestines. The pain is generally felt in the region of the stomach, and is of a severe griping, burning character, attended by nausea and vomiting greenish-yellow, bitter bile. The attacks do not always set in suddenly, but are often preceded by loss of appetite, bitter taste, coated tongue, and other functional derangements. Violent attacks may lead to inflammation of the liver, or leave the parts so sensitive as to predispose the patient to subsequent attacks.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Bryonia. — Pinching or cutting pains in the pit of the stomach. * Bitter, bilious vomiting, particularly after eating or drinking. Region of the stomach very sensitive to pressure. Patient exceedingly irritable, [also **Cham.**] * Stools dry and hard as if burnt.

Chamomilla. — Spasmodic pain in the stomach, particularly in persons addicted to the use of strong coffee, [also **Nux.**] Painful distention and tightness in the region of the liver. * *Bitter, bilious vomiting.* * If the attack was induced by violent passion or chagrin, [also **Colo.**] Patient *very irritable*, can scarcely answer a civil question.

Colocynth. — A principal remedy. *Bitter taste*, [also **Cham. Nux.**] Vomiting greenish bile. Spasmodic pain in the stomach, extending to the throat. * *Constrictive pain in the*

abdomen as if the intestines were squeezed between stones, compelling one to bend double. * Great restlessness, moaning, and lamentation. After violent indignation or the abuse of *opium.*

Ipecacuanha.— * *Constant and continual sick feeling* in the stomach. Vomiting bilious, bitter fluids. Horrible pain and sick feeling in the stomach. * Griping and pinching in the abdomen.

Nux vomica.— * Constrictive, cramp-like pains in the stomach. Cutting, pinching pains, with desire to vomit and belch. * Region of the stomach very sensitive to pressure. Gulping up *bitter-sour* fluids. * Vomiting sour-smelling and sour-tasting mucus. Constipation, with frequent urging to stool. Suitable to persons of intemperate habits, and the victims of drug medication.

Administration. — The same as advised under "Colic," in the previous article. Also, the same instructions in regard to the application of hot fomentations, the warm bath and the use of injections.

COLICA PICTONUM.

(PAINTER'S COLIC. LEAD COLIC.)

This is a form of colic which generally attacks painters, glaziers and persons who work among the different preparations of *lead.* It mostly comes on gradually, with symptoms of gastric derangement, such as irregular and weak appetite, foul eructations, languor, slight nausea, constipation, with transient pains and a feeling of weight and tightness in the abdomen. Sometimes, however, the attacks come on suddenly; the patient is seized with severe griping, twisting pains in the region of the stomach or abdomen, coming and going in paroxysms; sometimes the pains extend upwards to the chest and arms, and downwards to the region of the bladder and rectum, with difficulty of voiding the urine or evacuating the bowels. The abdomen is hard, drawn in and somewhat tender to pressure; there is nausea, and vomiting slimy fluids with or without acrid bile. The patient is extremely restless — now lying on the stomach, now bending double, now pressing the abdomen against some hard object and trying every possible position to obtain relief. If remedial agents fail to give relief, cold sweats break out on the extremities and face, the vital energies sink and the patient dies in a state of syncope.

Treatment. — In conjunction with the remedies, the appli-

cation of cloths, wrung out of hot water, to the abdomen, the *warm bath* and injections as advised for "Enteralgia," will be found of great benefit.

Belladonna. — * Constriction of the abdomen around the navel, as if a ball or lump would form. * *Clutching* in the abdomen, as if a point were *seized with claws*. Adapted to persons of *full habit*, delicate skin and red complexion.

Colocynth. — Spasmodic pain in the stomach, extending to the throat, [also **Nux.**] Constant disposition to gag and vomit, [also **Ipec.**] * Griping pain in the region of the navel, like a cutting or squeezing, relieved by bending forward. * *Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were squeezed between stones.* The patient is compelled to bend double and press hard on the abdomen; can get relief in no other position. *Great restlessness and lamentation.*

Nux vomica. — *Griping* and *clutching* in the stomach, going and coming at intervals. Cutting in the bowels, with desire to vomit. * The bowels feel as if *bruised*, or sore and raw. Pressing towards the rectum, with desire to go to stool. * Obstination, constipation. Especially adapted to persons of intemperate habits, and the victims of drug nostrums.

Opium. — Pain in the abdomen as if the intestines were *cut to pieces.* * Vomiting, with violent colic and convulsions. * Pulse full and *slow*. Great drowsiness, and inclination to sleep. Constipation, stools composed of *round*, *hard*, *black balls.*

Administration. — In violent cases, the medicine should be repeated every twenty or thirty minutes, until relief is obtained; then extend the time to one, two, or three hours. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and take one spoonful at a dose.

HEPATITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.)

The symptoms of this disease differ according to the seat of the inflammation. If the outer or convex surface be affected, the symptoms will closely resemble pleurisy; there will be high fever, with full, frequent pulse; pain on the right side, under the false ribs, of a sharp, shooting, or burning character; sometimes the pain extends to the chest, between the shoulders, down the right arm, and is increased by coughing, breathing, and lying on the *right* side. The region of the liver is sensitive to pressure, is hot, and some-

times swollen; there is difficulty in breathing; a dry, troublesome cough; pain in the bowels, with constipation.

When the inner or concave surface is the seat of the inflammation, the pains are less acute, but increased when lying on the *left* side; and, in addition to the symptoms already enumerated, there will be nausea and vomiting, tongue covered with a thick, yellow fur; bitter taste; urgent thirst; urine scanty and of a dark-yellow or saffron color; eyes and skin tinged with yellow; pain in the back and limbs; ideas confused, and sometimes there will be delirium.

Acute inflammation of the liver rarely continues beyond the seventh or eighth day without improvement or recovery; but if not properly treated it may assume a chronic form, and then last for weeks or even months.

Causes.—The disease may be induced by violent emotions, anger, grief, strong emetics, drastic purgatives, the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, mechanical injuries, residence in hot climates, concretions in the gall-bladder, etc.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—Violent inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver. *Intolerable pains driving one to despair. *Great restlessness, anxiety, and fear of death. Vertigo on sitting up in bed. Headache as if everything would press out of the forehead. Bitter, bilious vomiting. *Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys. *Great nervous excitability.*

Arsenicum.—Region of the liver tender and swollen, with violent burning pains. Vomiting of *brownish* or *blackish* substances, [**Verat.**] Diarrhœa of blackish stools, worse after eating or drinking. *Violent thirst, drinking little and often. Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon.**] *Rapid prostration* of strength.

Belladonna.—Acute pain in the region of the liver, extending to the chest and shoulder. Tension in the region of the stomach, [**Merc.**] *Tenderness of the whole abdomen, aggravated by the least jar, even of the bed on which he lies. *Congestion of the head, with throbbing pains in the temples. Almost constant moaning, with *starting and jumping during sleep.* *Delirium, with desire to escape. Cannot bear noise or bright light. *Urine yellow as gold.

Bryonia.—Burning or stitching pains in the right side. Pain in the right shoulder and arm. Yellow-coated tongue, with bitter, bilious vomiting, [also **Merc.**] *Lips cracked,

parched, and dry. Head aches as if it would split open, [**Bell. Merc.**] * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and faintness Region of the stomach very sensitive to touch. * Exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. * Wants to keep perfectly quiet.

Mercurius. — Pressive pain and stitches in the liver. Inability to lie on the right side, [**Puls.**] * Inflammation, with great tenderness of the liver to contact, and jaundice-like appearance of the skin. * When coughing or sneezing, a stitch runs directly through the chest to the back. * Much perspiration affording no relief. *Green*, *bilious*, or frothy stools, with *frequent urging* and *tenesmus*. Bilious vomiting.

Nux vomica. — Stitching or throbbing pains in the liver, with great tenderness to contact, [**Bell.**] * Sour or bitter taste in the mouth, with bilious vomiting. Shortness of breath, and sense of pressure under the ribs. * Head aches as if it would split open, [see **Bry.**] Habitual constipation of large, difficult stools. * Cannot sleep *after* 3 A. M., [cannot sleep *before* 3 A. M., **Merc.**] Persons of sedentary or intemperate habits.

Podophyllum. — Fulness and pain in the region of the liver. Nausea and bilious vomiting. * The patient is constantly rubbing and shaking the region of the liver. Bitter taste and risings in the mouth. * Painless morning diarrhœa.

Pulsatilla. — Yellow-coated tongue, and bitter taste in the mouth. Frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night. Nausea and desire to vomit. * Green, slimy diarrhœa, usually at night. * Chilliness, even in a warm room, with vertigo when rising from a sitting posture. *Weeps and complains*, [**Ign. Sep.**] Frequent urging to urinate, with cutting pain. Symptoms all worse towards evening.

Administration. — In urgent cases, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours, until improvement begins; then extend the time to three or four hours. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the liquid in eight dessert-spoonfuls of water, and take a spoonful at a dose.

Diet. — All animal and greasy food should be avoided. Rice, oatmeal, tapioca, plain puddings, simple toast, vegetables and fruits, should constitute the diet. The principal drink should be water.

CHRONIC HEPATITIS.

(LIVER COMPLAINT.)

Liver complaint, so called, is a disease of frequent occurrence, especially in warm climates, and is attended with

much suffering. The symptoms are very similar to those of acute hepatitis, but of a much milder form. The pains in the region of the liver are of a dull, aching character, and those in the shoulder and arm are vague and of a pressing kind; the tongue is coated with a dirty, yellowish fur; there is bitter taste; loss of appetite; nausea, especially in the morning; pain and fulness in the stomach after eating; a dull, stupefying headache; inclination to sleep a good part of the time; weakness and loss of energy; depression of spirits; yellowish color of the skin and eyes; urine scant and dark-colored; bowels constipated; stools light or clay-colored.

Chronic hepatitis is nearly always connected with or consequent upon dyspepsia; indeed, there are few, if any, cases of the latter disorder unattended with derangement of the liver.

Causes. — Partaking of too much animal or greasy food the use of alcoholic liquors; the abuse of drugs, particularly mercury and its different preparations; residences in hot climates; want of proper exercise, etc.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Bryonia.—Pains of a *stitch-like* character, worse from motion or contact. * Pain in the right shoulder and arm. Fulness of the stomach and abdomen. * All food and drink taste bitter. Yellowish color of the face, [also **Calc. c.**] * Exceedingly irritable; everything makes the patient angry. *Constipation of dry, hard stools.*

Calcaria carb.— No appetite. Aversion to anything boiled, [also **Puls.**] Stinging pain in the liver, when stooping. * Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist. *Hard, undigested stools, clay-colored.* * Cold, damp feet. *Scrofulous* subjects.

China.— *Weak digestion* and loss of appetite. Bitter belchings, [also **Bry. Nux.**] * Liver swollen and painful to touch, especially after the *abuse of quinine.* * Painless, undigested stools, very debilitating.

Mercurius.— Ulcers in the mouth, *fetid breath.* Dirty yellow fur on the tongue, [also **Bry.**] * Bitter, sour, putrid or sweet taste. After a meal, the food weighs like a stone in the stomach, [also **Bry.** * **Nux.**] * Stinging pains and great soreness in the region of the liver. Dark-red urine as if mixed with blood. Yellowish face, [also **Calc.**] * Dark green, frothy stools, with griping.

Nux vomica.— *Dizziness*, with obstruction of sight. Pressing pain in the top of the head. Putrid or bitter taste early in the morning, [also **Merc.**] Gulping of a bitter fluid, [also **Bry.**] *Throbbing in the region of the liver. *Great fulness in the stomach after eating, cannot bear the clothing around his waist. *Habitual constipation; stools large, hard and difficult. Persons of *luxurious* or *intemperate habits.*

Podophyllum.— Morning headache, [also **Nux.**] White tongue, with *foul taste.* *Fulness and pain in the region of the liver. *Frequent chalk-like stools*, very offensive.

Silicea.— Hardness of the region of the liver, with throbbing pain, [also **Nux.**] *Formation of abscesses, [also **Merc.**] *Constipation, the stools *recede after being partially expelled.* Scrofulous subjects, [also **Calc.**]

Sulphur.— Low-spirited, out of humor, inclines to weep. Heaviness and fulness in the forehead. **Constant heat on top of the head.* Tongue white, with *red tip.* Soreness of the region of the stomach and abdomen. *Suitable to lean persons who walk stooping.

Administration.— One drop of the liquid on a little sugar, or eight globules dry on the tongue, may be taken three or four times a day, according to circumstances.

Diet and Regimen.— The patient should abstain from animal or greasy food to a great extent; vegetables, and ripe fruits of all kind, bread made from unbolted flour, rice, oatmeal, plain puddings and good fresh milk, should constitute the principal diet.

The patient should practice frequent bathing and take plenty of outdoor exercise, but should avoid getting in a heat, and over-exerting himself.

JAUNDICE—ICTERUS.

Jaundice is not a disease in itself, but a symptom arising from a morbid condition of the liver. It causes yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white or clay-colored stools and brown or even black urine. The yellowish discoloration varies from a light yellow through all shades to a blackish and greenish-brown color. It is often attended with troublesome itching of the skin; with a confused feeling in the head; whitish coated tongue; loss of appetite; flat or bitter taste; inclination to vomit or vomiting mucus and bile: sometimes pain in the region of the liver; chilliness, with feverish heat; *slowness of pulse*, and morning remissions of fever.

Causes.—Violent mental emotions; vexation; anger; obstruction of the excretory duct of the gall-bladder by gall-

stones; the abuse of quinine and arsenic in fever and ague; the use of intoxicating liquors, etc.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—High fever, with acute stitches in the region of the liver. Yellowish color of the skin. Scanty red urine. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability.

Bryonia.—Stitching pains in the liver when pressed upon. Pain in the right shoulder and arm. Pain in the limbs, worse by motion. Yellow-coated tongue, with bitter, bilious vomiting. * Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Nausea and faintness on sitting up. * Constipation, stools dry and hard as if burnt.

Calcaria carb.—Patient of a scrofulous habit. * Large head and open fontanelles. Stitches in the liver during or after stooping. Enlargement of the liver. Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist. * Clay-like stools, scant and knotty. Fetid, dark-brown urine, white sediment. * Cold, damp feet. Swollen abdomen; emaciation and good appetite.

Chamomilla.—Mostly new-born children, or after chagrin, [also **Acon. Chin.**] Yellowness of the face and whites of the eyes. * Green, watery, corroding stools, with colic, [* **Merc.**] Bitter taste, with bilious vomiting. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children are very fretful, and want to be carried.

China.—Persons who have been weakened by loss of animal fluids. *Yellow color of the skin.* Dulness and muddled condition of the head. Oppressive, tearing headache. Liver swollen, hard and tender. * Bitter taste in the back part of the throat, everything tastes bitter, [**Bry.**] * Abdomen feels full and tight as if stuffed. Yellow, watery, undigested stools, without pain. *Aggravation every other day.*

Digitalis.—Frequent and empty retching, with a clean tongue. Soreness and bloatedness of the pit of the stomach. * Stools almost white, [**Chin.**] Frequent and *painful* emissions of *scanty, brown urine. Irregular or intermittent pulse.*

Mercurius.—* *Complete jaundice*, with painfulness of the region of the liver, *skin very yellow.* * Grayish-white fæces, with tenesmus during and after stool. Thickly-coated, flabby tongue. * Bad smell from the mouth. Nausea and vomiting. Loathing of food. Urine scanty and red, with a strong smell.

Nux vomica.—*Swelling and hardness of the liver.* [**Chin. Merc.**] Sour or putrid taste, with aversion to food. Contractive

pain in the region of the liver. Nausea and bilious vomiting * Constipation, with unsuccessful urging to stool. * Cannot sleep after 3 A. M. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Aggravation in the morning. Persons of sedentary or intemperate habits.

Podophyllum. — Icterus consequent upon obstruction of the biliary duct, [see "*Gall-stone.*"] * Pain in region of gall-bladder, attended with excessive nausea. Fulness and soreness in the liver, [**Nux v.**]

Pulsatilla. — Yellow coating on the tongue, with bitter taste in the mouth, [**Cham.**] Nausea and desire to vomit. Frequent attacks of anguish, especially at night. * Chilliness, with vertigo on rising from a sitting posture. * Green, slimy diarrhœa, especially at night. *Thirstlessness.* Mild, tearful disposition. Aggravation towards evening.

Sulphur. — Beating, stitching pains in the region of the liver. Sour or bitter taste in the mouth. Abdomen bloated, [**Chin.**] * Weak, faint spells and flashes of heat. * Constant heat on top of the head. Itching of the skin at night. * Drowsy during the day and wakeful at night. Constipation, or *morning diarrhœa.* Scrofulous habit, [also **Calc.**]

Administration. — Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops in ten teaspoonfuls of water, give two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours; or eight globules may be given dry on the tongue at a dose. In chronic cases, repeating the medicine night and morning will be sufficient.

Diet. — The diet advised under HEPATITIS will be found suitable in this disease.

BILIARY CALCULI.

(GALL-STONE COLIC.)

These concretions are generally found in the gall-bladder, but occasionally in the larger biliary ducts. They vary in size from a grain of wheat to a large hazel-nut, and some have been found as large as a hen's egg. They are roundish or angular in form, and have the feel and consistence of soapstone.

These gall-stones not unfrequently obstruct or pass through the bile-duct, and in so doing often give rise to intense suffering. The pain is felt about three inches to the right, and a little below the point, of the breast-bone; is of a continuous, dull, aching character, at times becoming most excruciating, extending up into the chest and down into the abdomen. These paroxysms cause nausea and vomiting, cold sweat; small, frequent pulse; pallid face, and great exhaus

tion. The attacks usually come on without warning, continue from one to three hours, and stop *suddenly*, as the stone escapes through the duct into the intestine. These attacks having once occurred are liable to be repeated.

The cause of these formations is not well understood.

Treatment. — It is advised by several eminent physicians to give *three* or *four ounces* of warm OLIVE-OIL as soon as the pain appears. Cloths wrung out of *hot water*, or a bag of *heated salt* applied to the locality of the pain, and the *warm* bath, are of great importance in these attacks. At the same time give one of the following remedies: *** Acon. Bell. Cham. * Chin. * Nux v. Sulph.**

Administration. — Of the appropriate remedy, dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and take two teaspoonfuls every fifteen or twenty minutes, until relief is obtained.

ENTERITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.)

Inflammation of the bowels generally commences with chills, followed by high fever; acute, burning, piercing, tearing pains in some part of the abdomen,— mostly in the region of the navel; the pain is aggravated by the least contact, efforts to vomit, breathing, cough, etc. The patient lies on his back, with knees drawn up, moaning, not daring to move, lest the pain should be aggravated. The tongue is dry, coated in the centre, and red at the tip and edges; there are great internal heat and unquenchable thirst; pulse *frequent*, *small*, and *contracted*. The abdomen is swollen, feels hot, and is exceedingly tender to pressure; there is *obstinate constipation*, which continues throughout the disease; nausea and vomiting, first, of mucus and bile; afterwards, of green masses, resembling fæces.

The disease runs a very rapid course, and is quite liable to terminate in mortification; when this is about taking place, the pain suddenly ceases; the pulse sinks rapidly; the countenance becomes pale and death-like; the extremities are cold; the surface is covered with a cold, clammy sweat; and hiccough, slight delirium, and occasional convulsions close the earthly scene. The disease is seldom protracted beyond the seventh or eighth day, without terminating either in recovery or death.

Causes.— Enteritis may be caused by irritating food, unripe

fruit, cucumbers, eating cherries and swallowing the stones; the use of irritating cathartics, like calomel, jalap, croton-oil, aloes, etc.; mechanical injuries; the accumulation of hardened fæces in the bowels, and the abuse of ardent spirits.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — In the early stage, presenting a high inflammatory fever; dry, hot skin, and full, frequent pulse. Mouth and tongue dry, with intense thirst. *Abdomen swollen and tender to touch*, [**Bell. Bry.**] * Cutting, burning, and tearing pains in the umbilical region, aggravated by the least pressure. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability.

Arsenicum. — Usually in the last stage. Very rapid and weak pulse. *Sudden sinking of strength*, cold, clammy sweat, and *great restlessness*. * Intense thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. * Burning in the abdomen, with cutting and lancinations, *worse after eating or drinking*. Vomiting, especially after eating or drinking. Symptoms all worse after midnight.

Belladonna. — Great *heat and tenderness* of the abdomen. Violent contractive or clutching pains in the bowels. * Pains which appear suddenly, and cease as suddenly. Congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing of the carotids. * Face flushed, eyes red and sparkling. * Great intolerance to noise and light. Starting and jumping during sleep. Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [**Opi.**] Almost constant moaning. Partial or general spasms, with unconsciousness.

Bryonia. — Inflammation, with hard swelling around the umbilicus. * Stitching or lancinating in the bowels, worse from the slightest motion. * Lies perfectly still, does not want to move. * Cannot sit up on account of nausea and faintness. *Lips parched, dry, and cracked.* Great thirst for large draughts of water. Vomiting immediately after eating or drinking, [***Ars.**] Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Very *irritable*, everything makes him angry. Delirium; wants to get out of bed and go home.

Cantharides.— Heat and burning in the abdomen, which is very *sensitive to pressure*. Cutting, burning pains through the bowels, [**Acon. Ars.**] * Violent, burning thirst, with aversion to all kind of drinks. * Tenesmus of the bladder, with ineffectual efforts to urinate. Stools pale-reddish mucus, like scrapings of the intestines. *Anxious restlessness.*

Mercurius. — Abdomen swollen, hard and *painful to contact*. Cutting, stabbing pains in the bowels, accompanied by chilliness and shuddering, [**Ars.**] *Green or bloody mucous stools, with violent tenesmus. *Profuse perspiration affording no relief. Pale, wretched complexion. Foul smell from the mouth; vomiting of bitter mucus. *Restless sleep.* Vomiting bitter or bilious mucus.

Auxiliary to the foregoing remedies, warm fomentations will be found of great benefit. Cloths should be wrung out of hot water and applied to the affected part, renewing them every ten or fifteen minutes when the pain is severe. Where there is *persistent constipation*, mucilaginous injections, such as warm slippery elm or flaxseed tea, or milk and water, may be used with advantage.

Administration. — In severe cases the remedy may be repeated every one, two, or three hours, according to circumstances; as soon as relief is obtained, give less frequently. Three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet. — This should be exceedingly simple; a little thin oatmeal, rice or arrow-root gruel, or a little milk may be taken where the *patient desires* food. Great care should be observed during convalescence.

DIARRHŒA.

(LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS.)

Diarrhœa is an affection of the bowels characterized by frequent and usually copious liquid evacuations, attended with or without griping pains, and generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. The discharges vary according to the nature and severity of the case, being watery, slimy, bilious, undigested, feculent, or bloody, and accompanied by severe colicky pains, or no pain at all. Sometimes there is loss of appetite, coated tongue, nausea, and vomiting, rumbling in the bowels, coldness of the extremities, and great prostration.

Diarrhœa may be without danger, getting well of itself, or it may become dangerous by its continuance, or danger may actually exist when the diarrhœa sets in, as many diseases commence or terminate with looseness of the bowels. It should never be checked suddenly by the use of brandy, opium, or astringent medicines of any kind, since such a method is often followed by serious and fatal consequences. Remember that diarrhœa is generally a symptom of, or arises from, some other disease; and in order to treat it properly,

all the circumstances connected with the case should be taken into consideration; merely suppressing the discharge does not, by any means, remove the disorder itself.

Chronic Diarrhœa. — This form of the disease often arises from repeated acute attacks, or is a concomitant of some other affection, as cholera, dysentery, typhus, etc. The stools consist of thin fecal matter, of all colors and consistencies, mixed with slimy, jelly-like matters, very offensive. Sometimes there is alternate constipation and diarrhœa, the hardened fæces always being covered with tough, mucous-like phlegm. The patient suffers but little pain, but is troubled with a flatulence which causes him great discomfort.

The remedies appropriate to this form of the disease will be found sufficiently designated below.

Causes. — Diarrhœa often arises from sudden mental emotions, as fright, fear, and indignation; getting overheated, eating unripe or acid fruits, such as plums, pears, apples, and green corn; also raw vegetables, like cucumbers, melons, salad, and onions. It is a frequent accompaniment of some cutaneous diseases, as measles, scarlet-fever, small-pox, etc.

Treatment.— The best remedies are:

For **Acute** diarrhœa, with sudden prostration of strength: *** Ars. Carb. v. * Sec. * Verat.**

Alternating with *Constipation:* **Ant. c. Bry. Lach. * Nux v.**

Chronic: * Ars. Calc. c. Chin. Ferr. Hepar. Lyc. Phos. * Phos. ac. * Podo. Rhus. Sulph. Verat. a.

Chill, after a: **Bell. Bry. Cham. Chin. * Dulc. Merc. Puls. Verat. a.**

Cold, after taking: *** Acon. Bell. Bry. Cham. * Dulc. Merc. Nux v.**

Cold drinks, caused by: *** Ars. Bry. Carb. v. Dulc. * Puls.**

Drugs, after taking: **Carb. v. * Nux v. Puls.**

Fat Food, after eating: **Carb. v. * Puls.**

Fright, after: *** Acon. Ant. Coff. * Opi. Verat.**

Fruit, after eating: **Ars. Bry. * Chin. Colo. * Puls.**

Grief, from: *** Colo. * Gel. Ign. Phos. ac.**

Indignation, from: **Cham. * Colo.**

Joy, after sudden: *** Coff. Opi.**

Lying-in females: Ant. Dulc. Hyos.

Magnesia, after abuse of: *** Nux. Puls.**

Mercury, after abuse of: **Chin. * Hepar. Nit. ac.**

Milk, from drinking: **Ars. * Calc. c. * Sulph.**

Opium, after abuse of: **Bell. Merc.** * **Nux v.**
Overheating, after: * **Acon. Ant. Bry.** * **Podo.**
Oysters, from eating: **Lyc.**
Painless diarrhœa: **Apis. Ars.** * **Chin. Colch.** * **Ferr. Hepar. Hyos. Phos. ac.** * **Podo. Rhus t.**
Pears, from eating: * **Verat. al.**
Phthisical persons: **Calc. c. Chin. Ferr.** * **Phos.**
Pregnancy, during: **Ant. Dulc. Hyos. Lyc. Phos.**
Veal, from eating: **Ant. c.**
Wet, after getting: **Acon.** * **Rhus t.**

Special Indications.

Aconite.—Stools frequent and scanty, *watery, whitish, or slimy.* Nausea and sweat *before* and *tenesmus during* stool. * Vertigo or fainting on rising up, [* **Bry.**] Restlessness and intense thirst. * If caused by checked perspiration, or exposure to a cold, dry wind.

Antimonium c.—Stools *watery* and profuse, with *deranged stomach.* * Tongue coated white. *Violent vomiting of bitter, bilious*, or *slimy mucus; worse after eating or drinking. After overeating.*

Apis mel.—Stools *greenish, yellowish, slimy mucus*, or *yellow watery.* * Sensation in the abdomen as if something would break, when straining at stool. Tongue dry and shining; little or no thirst, [**Puls.**] Œdema of the feet. Aggravation in the morning.

Arsenicum.—Stools *thick, dark-green mucus, or brown, black, watery.* Involuntary stools, [**Bell.** * **Carb. v. Ferr.** * **Hyos. Rhus.** * **Sec.**] Diarrhœa *excoriating* the parts, [**Cham.** * **Merc. Puls.**] * Great weakness, fainting, and rapid exhaustion, [* **Verat.**] * Restlessness, constantly changing from side to side. * Great thirst, but drinking little, [**Chin.**] *Vomiting after eating or drinking.* Worse after eating anything cold [better after, **Phos.**]

Belladonna.—Stools *thin, green mucus*, or white, watery mucus, small and frequent. Clutching pains in the abdomen. * Pains which come on suddenly and cease as suddenly. * Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [**Opi.**] * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep. Worse at 3 P. M., and after sleeping.

Bryonia.—Diarrhœa in *hot weather*, or when induced by *taking cold drinks* when the *system was heated*, [**Podo.**] Stools brown, thin fecal, or undigested, smelling like rotten cheese [like rotten eggs, * **Cham.**] * Nausea and faintness from sitting up. * Thirst for large quantities of water, at long

intervals. Aggravation *in the morning; from motion;* after suppressed cutaneous eruptions.

Calcaria carb.—Diarrhœa of scrofulous persons. Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite. Stools *whitish or watery*, [* **Phos. ac.**] *Chronic diarrhœa*, with clay-like stools. * Profuse sweat on the head when sleeping, [**Merc.**] * Feet *cold and damp.* Difficult urination; urine clear, smelling strong and fetid.

Carbo veg.—Stools *light-colored; involuntary; putrid; cadaverous-smelling.* In the last stage, and where the vital powers are greatly exhausted, [**Ars.**] * Emissions of large quantities of flatus, inodorous or putrid. *Restlessness and anxiety.* Worse 5 to 6 P. M.

Chamomilla.—Stools *green, watery, corroding with colic.* * Hot, diarrhœic stools, smelling like bad eggs. Bitter taste, with bilious vomiting. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. * Children are very fretful, and must be carried all the time. * One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon.**] Worse at night.

China.—Stools *yellowish, watery, whitish,* or *blackish;* spasmodic colic relieved by bending double. *Painless, undigested,* offensive stools, with much distention of the abdomen, [**Ars.**] * Great weakness and inclination to sweat. *Emissions of large quantities of fetid flatus.* Thirst, drinks often, but little, [**Ars.**] Aggravation *at night*, after eating, and *every other day.*

Cina.—*White, papescent stools.* * Disposition to pick and bore at the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] * White, turbid, or jelly-like urine, [**Phos. ac.**] *Restless sleep, frequently changing position*, and waking with cries. Grinding of the teeth during sleep, [* **Podo.**] Troubled with worms.

Colocynth.—Stools *saffron-yellow, frothy, or thin, slimy, and watery.* Before stool, *cutting colic*, great urging. * Feeling in the abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones, relieved by bending double. Bitter taste in the mouth. Aggravation after taking the least nourishment.

Dulcamara.—Stools yellowish, greenish, watery, or whitish. Colic before and during stool. Griping pain in the region of the navel, with vomiting of mucus. * If caused by taking cold. Aggravated in cold, damp weather. *Dry heat of the skin.*

Ferrum.—*Painless, watery, undigested stools,* [**Chin.**] Bowels feel sore, as if bruised. Emaciation, debility, good appetite, [**Calc. c.**] Vomiting of the food soon after eating, [**Bry.**]

*The least emotion or exertion produces a red, flushed face.

Gelseminum.—Diarrhœa, induced by *sudden, depressing emotions, fright, grief, bad news,* [**Opi.**] Stools the color of tea, dark-yellow. Desire to be quiet.

Hepar sulph.—Painless or *chronic* diarrhœa. Stools *light-yellow, green, slimy, undigested.* *Sour-smelling diarrhœa. Better after eating, [worse after, *Ars.] Hot, sour, regurgitation of food. *Feeling of fulness in the stomach, with desire to loosen the clothing, [**Chin. Lyc.**]

Hyoscyamus.—*Painless, yellow, watery diarrhœa.* *Involuntary stools without consciousness, [**Bell.** *Carb. v.] Diarrhœa during typhoid fever, and in lying-in women.

Ipecacuanha.—Stools *grass-green mucus; fermented.* Before and during stool, nausea and colic. *Vomiting yellow, green, or jelly-like mucus, [**Verat.**] Paleness of the face, and coldness of the extremities. * *Flatulent colic.*

Mercurius.—Stools *dark-green, slimy, frothy,* or *bloody.* *Frequent urging and *tenesmus* during and *after* stool. Cutting, pinching pain in the abdomen, with chilliness, [**Ars. Puls.**] Violent thirst for cold drinks. Aphthæ in the mouth, and increased flow of saliva. *Sour-smelling night-sweat, particularly about the head, cold on the forehead.* Worse at night and in hot weather.

Phosphorus.—Chronic, *painless* diarrhœa, worse in the morning, [**Podo.**] Stools *undigested, watery, with little white flakes* or *lumps like sago.* Gradual loss of strength, [not debilitating, **Phos. ac.**] *Vomiting what has been drunk as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. *Sleepy in the daytime, particularly after meals.*

Phosphoric ac.—*Painless* diarrhœa. Stools *whitish-watery,* or yellowish, very offensive. Great rumbling in the bowels. *Very indifferent, wants nothing, and cares for nothing. Frequent *emissions* of *pale, watery urine.* Profuse perspiration at night. Absence of debility.

Podophyllum.—Painless diarrhœa. *Profuse watery stools,* with meal-like sediment; also yellow mucous stools, *smelling like carrion. Before* stool, loud gurgling in the bowels as of water. **During* stool, prolaspus ani. Gagging or empty retching. Cramp in the feet, calves and thighs. *Always *worse in the morning,* at night, and in hot weather.

Pulsatilla.—Stools *greenish, yellowish, like bile* *Very changeable stools, [**Sulph.**] Before stool, rumbling and cutting pain in the bowels. *Diarrhœa, *worse at night,* from eating

fruit or ice-cream, [fruit with milk, **Podo.**] Bitter taste after eating. *Craves cool, fresh air, worse in a warm room, [better, *Ars.] Chilly even in a warm room. White-coated tongue; loss of taste; thirstlessness.

Secale cor.—Painless diarrhœa. Stools *brown*, *watery*, or *slimy; discharged rapidly and with great force.* Great exhaustion during and after stool. Vomiting without effort, with great weakness. Great anxiety, and burning at the pit of the stomach. **Aversion to heat*, or *to being covered up.* Extreme thirst.

Sulphur.—Stools very changeable, *yellow*, *brown green*, *undigested. Early morning diarrhœa*, without pain Before stool, urging and cutting colic. *Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness **Verat.**] Sour or bitter vomiting. *Frequent weak, faint spells. Drowsiness during the day, and wakeful at night. *After suppressed eruptions.*

Veratrum alb.—Stools *profuse*, *watery*, *blackish* or *greenish.* Severe pinching colic *before* and during stool. *After stool, *great weakness* and empty feeling in the abdomen. *The suffering causes a cold sweat to stand on the forehead. Violent vomiting of frothy mucus. *Intense thirst for cold water. *Excessive weakness.* [**Ars.**]

Administration.—The medicine should be repeated according to the nature of the case. Where the stools take place often, [say every one, two or three hours,] give a dose after every evacuation, until relief is obtained; then less frequently as improvement goes on. Put three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third part full of water, and take two teaspoonfuls at a dose, or eight globules dry on the tongue.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should consist of light unirritating food, uch as well-boiled rice, oatmeal gruel, farina, good fresh milk, mutton broth thickened with flour or rice, and fresh crackers broken in milk or made into a gruel with milk. Acid fruits, eggs, fowls, game, turtle, fish, and the like should be avoided. In chronic cases a more generous diet may be allowed.

In severe cases, the patient should assume the horizontal position, and rest his mind and body as much as possible.

DYSENTERY.

(BLOODY-FLUX.)

Dysentery is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the large intestines. An attack is usually preceded by a sense of weakness, loss of appetite, slight chills alternating with flushes of heat, thirst, transient pains in the bowels, constipation, and occasionally diarrhœa, with which it frequently commences. Sometimes, however, the disease

comes on suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms, with griping pains, and *frequent discharges of mucus mixed with blood*, attended with *straining* and burning in the rectum. The stools are not always mixed with blood, but consist of dirty-whitish or reddish-gray colored mucus, like scrapings of the intestines. These discharges have at first a peculiar fleshy, sweetish, nauseating odor; but, in advanced and dangerous cases, when the mucous membrane begins to decay, they become exceedingly fetid. A characteristic attendant on the disease is a constant *desire to go to stool*, with inclination to *remain* a long while at the chamber. There are tenderness of the bowels to pressure, and acute colicky pains, particularly before and during the evacuations; but exceptions to this will occasionally occur, where little or no pain is felt by the patient during the entire course of the disease. In some instances no fever of consequence is present; more commonly it is of a high grade, with full, frequent pulse, intense thirst, and great restlessness. In protracted cases, and when remedial agents fail to relieve, great prostration ensues; the pulse becomes weak; the countenance contracted; the discharges involuntary; the pains abated; the skin covered with cold sweat; when the mind wanders, and the patient dies from exhaustion or from resulting mortification.

Dysentery generally prevails as an epidemic, and is especially liable to develop in prison-ships, jails, hospitals, and in regions where malaria prevails. It is regarded by some writers as contagious; by others contagiousness is denied. It is said to be propagated by clothing and other articles soiled by the evacuations, and also by the exhalations from privies used by those suffering from the disease.

Exciting causes are: eating unripe fruits, unhealthy vegetables, and indigestible food; exposure to cold, damp atmosphere, and sleeping in the open air on wet ground. It is more apt to occur in the latter part of summer, or in autumn, when the days are hot and the nights cold, than at other seasons of the year.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Usually in the beginning of the disease. Stools frequent, small, bloody, or slimy mucus. During stool cutting pains and tenesmus. *Vertigo on rising up. General dry heat and *great restlessness.* *Fear of death; predicts the day he will die.

Arnica. — Dysentery caused by mechanical injuries. Stools

clear mucus or *bloody, with tenesmus.* Bitter or putrid taste in the mouth. * Putrid eructations as if from bad eggs, [**Sulph.**]

Arsenicum. — Stools *dark or blackish fluid, mixed with blood, of a putrid foul smell*; involuntary, [see **Carb. v.**] *During* stool, tenesmus and burning in the rectum. * Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death. * Extreme thirst, drinks often, but little. Rapid prostration and sinking of the vital forces, [**Verat.**] Aggravation at *night* or *after eating* or *drinking.*

Baptisia. — Stools *scant, bloody mucus. Before* and during stool, violent colieky pains in the hypogastrium. During stool great tenesmus. * Soreness of the flesh and whole body, with chilliness. * The sweat, urine, and stools are all extremely fetid, [* **Carb. v.**]

Belladonna. — Stools *greenish, slimy, bloody.* Great *tenesmus during* and *after* stool, [**Merc.**] * Clutching pains in the abdomen, which appear suddenly, and cease as suddenly. * Pains are relieved by stopping the breath and bearing down. Abdomen hot and tender to pressure. * Sudden starting, and jumping during sleep, [**Ars. Bry.**] *Mouth and throat very dry, with little or no thirst.*

Bryonia. — The disease was indueed by getting overheated, or from taking eold drinks when the system was very warm, [**Acon.**] *Thin, bloody stools*, preceded by eutting eolie. * Sitting up in bed eauses nausea and vomiting. * The patient wants to keep very still. Drinks large quantities at long intervals. Aggravation in the morning, and by motion.

Cantharides. — Stools *white, or pale-reddish, like scrapings of the intestines*, [see **Colch. Colo.**] Great tenesmus and burning, stinging in the anus. * Frequent urging to urinate, with slight and painful diseharge. High fever, with burning and dryness of the mouth, *burning thirst*, or *no thirst at all.*

Chamomilla. — Stools frequent, *small, green*, or *white mucus*, smelling like bad eggs. Colie before and during stool. * Very impatient, ean hardly answer one eivilly. * Children are very fretful, must be earried all the time to be appeased. * One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold, [**Acon. Nux.**] In the first stages, and during dentition.

China. — Weakly persons, and others who have lost much blood. Stools *chocolate-colored, smelling putrid. Before* stool eolie, relieved by bending double, [* **Colo.**] Aggravation at night, and after a meal. Great weakness, and inclination to sweat. * Patient worse every other day.

Colchicum. — Stools *jelly-like mucus*, or *bloody, mingled with a*

skinny substance, with *severe colic and tenesmus.* Also painless bloody stools, [**Ars. Colo. Sulph.**] During stool, spasms of the sphincter ani, with a shuddering over the back. * Autumnal dysentery, when the days are warm and nights cool. Œdema of the feet; urine dark-brown and scant.

Colocynth.—Stools *bloody mucus*, or *like scrapings*, [see **Canth.**] *Before* stool, cutting pain and great urging. * *Violent colicky pains, mostly around the navel, causing the patient to bend double.* Relief after every evacuation. Abdomen distended and painful to contact. Worse after a meal.

Ipecacuanha.—Stools *bloody*, or *bloody mucus.* Great pressing to stool, with griping and pinching about the navel. * Much nausea and vomiting. Disgust and loathing of all kinds of food. If caused by eating unripe, sour fruit. No thirst, [**Puls.**]

Mercurius viv.—Stools *bloody mucus*, or *green, slimy. Before* stool, violent and frequent urging. *During* and *after* stool, *violent tenesmus.* * Wants to remain a long time at the chamber. Pinching and cutting colic, with chilliness, [* **Bell.** * **Puls.**] Prolapsus ani, [* **Podo.**] Violent thirst for cold drinks. Profuse night sweats, particularly on the head. All the symptoms worse at night, and in damp, rainy weather.

Nux vomica.—Stools *thin, bloody mucus*, sometimes mingled with *lumps* of *fecal matter. Before* stool, constant urging; backache, as if broken. *During* stool, violent tenesmus, and cutting pain in the lower bowels, with desire to vomit. *After* stool, relief. * Persons of intemperate habits, or who have been drugged with nostrums. *Symptoms worse in the morning.* * Patient very irritable, and wants to be alone.

Podophyllum.—Stools *bloody and green mucus*, or *jelly-like mucus.* Painless, [see **Colch.**] Disease attended with little or no pain. *Prolapsus ani* during and after stool. Children *toss their heads from side to side.* * Gagging or empty retching. Aggravation in the morning, at night, and during dentition. Loud rumbling in the bowels.

Pulsatilla.—Stools blood-streaked mucus. *Before* stool, rumbling and cutting colic. During stool, chilliness and pain in the back, [see **Merc.**] Thick, yellow coat on the tongue. Bitter taste in the mouth. * Thirstlessness. * Worse towards evening and at night.

Rhus tox.—Stools reddish mucus, or jelly-like. *Before* and *during* stool, cutting colic. * Pain which runs in streaks down the limbs with every evacuation. *Remission of the*

pains after stool, and from moving about. After getting wet, [after taking cold, **Dulc.**]

Sulphur. — Stools green mucus, or blood-streaked mucus; changeable, [* **Puls.**] *Before* stool, cutting colic. After stool, tenesmus. *Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if the internal parts were raw and sore.* * Weak, faint spells. Dysentery, consequent upon suppressed cutaneous eruptions, [**Bry.**] * Lean persons, who walk stooping, or who suffer from piles.

Administration. — In severe cases, give one drop or eight globules in a teaspoonful of water every two or three hours, until relief is obtained, or a change of symptoms requires the selection of another remedy. Soon as improvement is manifest, omit the medicine or lengthen the intervals between the doses.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should consist principally of mucilaginous drinks, or thin gruels made of rice, barley, or oatmeal. Boiled milk, or new milk fresh from the cow may be taken in moderate quantities; mutton soup thickened with flour or rice; but no solid food should be taken until the stools have assumed a natural character. The patient should assume a horizontal position and remain perfectly quiet.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

(SPORADIC CHOLERA.)

The attack generally comes on suddenly and at night. It is characterized by vomiting and purging, spasmodic pain in the bowels, and sometimes cramps in the legs, rapid prostration of strength and coldness of the skin. The matter ejected from the stomach is at first the contents of it, but afterwards it is mucus and bile. The discharges from the bowels consist of thin fecal matter, very offensive; sometimes, however, they assume the character of rice-water, and are without smell.

The disease generally runs a rapid course, lasting only a few hours. In aged persons and others in feeble health, it often proves fatal.

It mostly occurs in the heat of summer, and is incited by overloading the stomach, eating inordinately of certain fruits and vegetables, drinking sour beer and other fermented liquors, sudden change of temperature, and checked perspiration.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium.—* Violent vomiting and diarrhœa. Vomiting slime and bile. *Cramp-like* pains in the stomach. * *Tongue coated white.* Especially suitable after overloading the stomach, or after drinking *sour wine.*

Arsenicum.—The malady is severe from the beginning, and is attended with *rapid prostration of strength.* * Burning in the region of the stomach, [also **Nux v.**] * Violent thirst, drinking little and often. Vomiting immediately after eating or drinking, [also * **Verat.**] *Severe diarrhœa, renewed after drinking.* * Extreme restlessness and fear of death. If caused from eating fruit, ice-cream, or drinking ice-water.

Chamomilla.—Acute colicky pains, or heavy pressure in the region of the navel. Bilious diarrhœa, with vomiting bile. Cramps in the calves of the legs, [also **Nux. Verat.**] * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. If the attack was induced by a *fit of passion.*

China.—Vomiting food, with frequent watery and brownish stools containing particles of undigested food. Oppression of the chest, with eructations affording temporary relief. Especially suitable where the disease has been excited by eating indigestible food, such as unripe fruit, etc., and for the *weakness which remains after an attack.*

Ipecacuanha. — * *Nausea* and *vomiting predominate.* Stools having the appearance of being *fermented.* Griping, pinching pain in the bowels.

Veratrum alb. — * *Violent vomiting, with severe diarrhœa, excessive weakness, and cramps in the legs.* * Cold sweat on the forehead. Violent pain in the region of the navel. Eyes sunken, countenance pale, and expressive of *acute suffering.* Pulse small and thread-like.

Administration.— Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose, or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue. In severe cases, the remedy may be repeated every twenty or thirty minutes, until relief is obtained, then extend the time to one, two, or three hours.

Diet and Regimen.—The patient will seldom be able to take food during an attack, but as soon as the stomach will bear it, a little plain gruel may be taken, or fresh milk, a little soup, or beef tea.

In the first stage, or during the attack, give the patient plentifully of *hot* water to drink, and if the extremities are cold, wrap them in warm flannels, or place warm bricks about them.

CHOLERA.

(ASIATIC CHOLERA.)

This is one of the most formidable and fatal diseases that ever afflicted the human race. Nothing fills the public mind with such horror and alarm as its pestilential visitation. Confined to no nation or clime, age or condition of society,

it speeds on its commission of death, destroying its victims by thousands. The history of its ravages in Asiatic Europe, and other countries, shows the terrible extent of its mortality, and how utterly powerless the allopathic treatment has been to grapple with it; while, on the other hand, the homœopathic system has been found eminently successful in curing the malady.

The disease varies greatly in its mode of attack; sometimes it is preceded by a short precursory stage, with loss of appetite, debility, dizziness, ringing in the ears, dimness of vision, etc. At other times, it sets in suddenly, with purging, puking and immediate prostration of strength; the evacuations, both from the stomach and bowels, are copious, and in appearance resemble rice-water; hence, they have been called *rice-water discharges.* As the disease advances, the patient becomes very restless; there is *intense thirst; cramps* attack the calves of the legs, the fingers and toes; and sometimes the muscles of the abdomen; there is burning in the stomach and griping pain in the bowels.

In the *stage of collapse*, as it is called, the pulse is extremely weak and can scarcely be felt; the extremities and whole body are cold and of a bluish color; the eyes are sunken deep in their orbits; the nose is pointed; the cheeks are fallen in; breath cold; the surface of the hands wrinkled; the voice weak and husky; a clammy sweat bedews the surface; the eyes are fixed and half-opened; hiccough and speedy death follow, terminating the pain and earthly career.

The disease runs a rapid course, often destroying life in a few hours. When recovery takes place, it is from a perfect reaction of the system, and the symptoms gradually subside; but in case of imperfect reaction, the disease sometimes assumes a typhoidal character, and the recovery of the patient is slow and gradual.

Causes. — The primary cause of the disease is no doubt owing to a peculiar *specific poison*, of the nature of which we have little accurate knowledge. The principal *exciting causes* are living in filthy, crowded, and badly ventilated parts of cities; neglect of personal cleanliness; fear of the disease, with other depressing emotions; eating unripe and indigestible food; the use of *intoxicating liquors;* the employment of purgative medicines, etc.

Treatment. — Dr. Hering advises as a *preventive*, *Milk of Sulphur.* Put about half a teaspoonful of it into each shoe or

stocking, and repeat it twice a week. This is to be done when the disease is prevailing in the neighborhood.

At the beginning of the attack, place the patient in bed, cover him well, and place bottles of hot water around him. Give no drinks but cold water, unless warm toast-water is preferred. Mutton, chicken, or beef broth, slightly seasoned with salt, may be taken. He should keep quiet as possible, use a bed-pan, and not be compelled to get up.

In the cramps of the muscles, friction with the dry hand is the best remedy, and will likewise aid in restoring heat and circulation in the extremities.

Remedies.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— In the forming stage, where there is great vascular excitement. *Violent heat* and *dryness of the skin.* * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Full and frequent pulse. * Vertigo, particularly on raising the head. * Bitter, greenish vomiting. Stools whitish, with discharge of lumbrici. * Fear of death, predicts the day he will die.

Arsenicum. — * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon. Verat.**] * Sudden prostration, with sinking of the vital forces. Tongue dry, blackish, and cracked. Violent burning pains in the stomach. Vomiting watery, slimy, greenish, brownish, or blackish substances; worse after drinking. *Vomiting and purging simultaneously,* [**Ipe.** * **Verat.**] * Great thirst; drinks little and often. Skin cold and covered with clammy sweat, or dry and shrivelled.

Camphor. — In the commencement, when there is great anguish and sudden prostration of strength, [**Ars. Verat.**] Pulse small and rapid. Hands, feet, and skin cold. * Burning pains in the stomach and throat. Cramps in the calves. Painfulness of the pit of the stomach when touched. * Icy coldness and blueness of the face and limbs, even of the tongue. * Half stupid and senseless; he moans and groans in a hoarse, husky voice. The common spirits of *camphor* may be used; give drop-doses of the tincture on a little sugar every five, ten, or fifteen minutes in urgent cases.

Carbo veg.— Mostly in the *last stage*, [in the early stage, **Ipe.** * **Phos. ac.**] * Complete collapse of pulse, the patient lies in a state of asphyxia. The spasms and vomiting have ceased, followed by great debility. Cold breath, cold tongue, or coldness all over, [**Camph.**] * Livid countenance, hoarse voice, and sunken eyes.

China.—Hippocratic countenance, pointed nose and hollow eyes. Yellowish, blackish, or parched tongue. Violent thirst, with a desire to drink often, but little at a time, [**Ars.**] Spasmodic pains in the stomach. Painless diarrhœa, stools blackish, bilious or whitish. Prostration even unto fainting. * After loss of animal fluids.

Colocynth.—Vomiting, first food and afterwards a greenish substance. * Violent constrictive pain in the abdomen as if the intestines were squeezed between stones, *relieved by forcible pressure.* * Terrible cramp-like pains which draw the patient nearly double. Thin, greenish, slimy, or watery stools. Aggravation after eating or drinking.

Ipecacuanha.—In the early stage, and where *nausea and vomiting* is a prominent symptom. * Vomiting large quantities of green, jelly-like mucus, or black, pitch-like substances, [**Ars. Verat.**] Griping, pinching in the abdomen, as if grasped with a hand; excited by motion. * Grass-green mucous stools, having the appearance as if fermented. Cramps in the calves, fingers and toes.

Phosphoric ac.—In the commencement before vomitings set in. Diarrhœa, with whitish, watery, slimy stools, without pain. *Tenacious, viscid mucus in the mouth.* * Indifferent, not disposed to talk. Quiet delirium and stupefaction.

Secale cor.—Face pale and eyes sunken. Dry, thick, yellowish-white coating on the tongue. *Unquenchable thirst,* [**Verat.**] Heat and *burning in the abdomen.* Watery, slimy diarrhœa, or involuntary diarrhœa. The evacuations are preceded by vertigo, anguish, cramps in the calves, rumbling in the abdomen, and nausea. * Great aversion to heat, or to being covered. *Thin, scrawny persons.*

Veratrum alb.—Pale, death-like expression of the face. Tongue dry, blackish, and cracked. * Unquenchable thirst for cold drinks. *Vomiting and purging simultaneously. Black vomit,* [**Ars.**] * Great weakness after vomiting. Severe cutting pains in the abdomen. Violent diarrhœa with greenish, watery, flocculent stools, *followed by rapid prostration.* Cramps in the calves. Small, almost imperceptible, pulse. Hoarse, weak voice, cold breath. * Cold sweat over the whole body.

Administration.—Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, in urgent cases, until relief is obtained; then less frequently, as it may seem necessary. One sign of improvement is the breaking out of perspiration.

Diet.—The food should consist of mutton- or chicken broth, with nc

seasoning except a small quantity of salt. Beef soup may be used, but oyster soup is not allowed. Great care should be used in regard to diet during convalescence.

CHOLERINE.

This is a term applied to a form of diarrhœa which often precedes and sometimes follows *epidemic cholera*, but is unaccompanied by the more severe symptoms of the disease. It is characterized by painless, feculent evacuations from the bowels, accompanied by rumbling and excessive flatulence. As it is the precursor of that fatal pestilence, cholera, it should be promptly met with appropriate remedies.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

China.—Stools *yellowish*, *watery*, whitish, or blackish. *Painless*, *undigested*, offensive stools, with much distention of the abdomen. * Great weakness and inclination to sweat. *Emissions of large quantities of fetid flatus.* Aggravation after *eating* or drinking, and at night.

Phosphoric ac. — *Painless* diarrhœa, [also **Podo.**] Stools *whitish*, *watery*, or yellowish; very offensive. Great rumbling in the bowels. * Very indifferent, wants nothing, and cares for nothing. Frequent *emissions* of pale, *watery urine.* Profuse sweating at night.

Podophyllum. — *Profuse*, *watery stools*, with meal-like sediment; also yellow mucus stools, *smelling like carrion. Before* stool, loud gurgling in the bowels, as of water. Cramp in the feet, calves, and thighs. * Always *worse in the morning*, at night, and in hot weather.

Sulphur. — * Disposition to diarrhœa during the prevalence of cholera. Stools very changeable, *yellow*, *brown*, *green*, *undigested.* * *Early morning* diarrhœa, driving the patient out of bed, without pain. * Frequent weak, faint spells.

Compare other remedies under DIARRHŒA.

Administration.—Where the stools are frequent and profuse, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours; in less urgent cases, once or twice a day may be sufficient. Three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, two teaspoonfuls at a dose, or eight globules dry on the tongue.

Diet and Regimen.— During a cholera season, and when there is a tendency to diarrhœa, great care should be exercised in regard to diet and the habits of life. No sudden change should be made in the food, which should consist of beef, mutton, bread, ripe and fresh vegetables well cooked, and good, ripe fruits in moderate quantities; but raw, green vegetables, such as corn, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, radishes, and the like, should be abstained from.

The best beverage is pure, cold water or good, fresh milk; *all alcoholic liquors* should be strictly avoided, and the utmost regularity observed in eating, sleeping, and exercising, both mentally and physically.

WORM AFFECTIONS.

(INVERMINATION.)

Many absurd notions prevail in regard to the origin and development of intestinal worms; and many gross errors have been committed by the common doctors, in treating them and the diseases to which they are supposed to give rise. Their existence in the intestinal canal arises, in a majority of cases, from a diseased condition of the mucous membrane lining the bowels. Their presence is looked upon by many as the cause of all the suffering, whereas they are the mere product of disease upon which their existence depends. It will be well for the practitioner to bear these facts in mind, as it may serve to guide him in a rational method of treatment. How many children have been sacrificed by the violent remedies employed to destroy and expel worms, we shall never know; but a moment's reflection ought to convince those of common understanding, that a drug sufficently powerful to grind to pieces and expel from the system living parasites, would necessarily excite inflammation in the delicate structure into which it passes, and seriously endanger the life of the tender patient. And then, expelling the worms will not prevent their further development, nor will their expulsion cure the disease upon which they depend.

There are three kinds of intestinal worms which are principally found in the human subject, namely, *ascaris*, *lumbricus*, and *tænia*.

ASCARIDES, or *seat worms*. — These are small, white, thread-like worms about half an inch in length, very active, and often passed in large quantities. They inhabit the large intestines, and are particularly abundant in the rectum. They frequently crawl into the urethra and vagina, causing a terrible itching, and discharge of mucus. They are a source of great annoyance to children, and also to grown persons, preventing sleep at night by the excessive itching and pain which they cause.

LONG ROUND WORMS.—*Lumbricoides*. These are from four to twelve inches in length, about the thickness of a goose-

quill, pointed at both ends, and of a whitish, yellowish color. They reside in the small intestines, but sometimes ascend to the stomach, and even to the throat, and are discharged through the mouth. Children are more subject to them than adults, and often pass them in large quantities, sometimes rolled together in balls.

Symptoms.—Pale and leaden color of the face, occasionally flushed with fever; bluish streak under the eyes; pupils dilated or contracted; itching in the nostrils; picking at the nose; offensive breath; disturbed sleep, starting up suddenly with screams as if frightened; grinding of the teeth; inclination to lie on the stomach; *irregular appetite; abdomen swollen* and *hard;* diarrhœa or constipation; pain in the bowels, etc.

Tape-worm.— *Tænia.* This is a long, tape-like worm, formed of sections resembling gourd-seed, and united together by a membranous border; each section is possessed of independent life, and capable of becoming a distinct worm. They vary in length from ten to one hundred and fifty feet, and have been seen five hundred feet long.

A great many theories have been advanced in regard to the true origin of intestinal worms, but as yet it remains a disputed question. They have been found in nearly all parts of the body—in the cellular tissue, the liver, the gall-bladder, the lungs, the windpipe, the brain, the eye, heart, kidneys, and human fœtus. And large numbers have been known to exist in the system without causing any material disturbance.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—Febrile disturbance. The region around the umbilicus is hard, and the whole abdomen distended. Frequent ineffectual straining at stool, or nothing but slime is passed. Itching of the anus, worse at night, with restlessness, [**Merc.**] *Much fear and anxiety; the child is even afraid to go to bed.

Belladonna.—Flushed face and red eyes. *Violent starting and jumping during sleep. Involuntary discharge of fæces and urine. Grating of the teeth, moaning, and uneasy sleep.

Calcaria carb.—Headache, dark rings around the eyes. Pale, bloated face, and distention of the abdomen. Pain around the navel, [**Cina.**] Itching of the anus, particularly in the evening. Scrofulous persons.

China.—If the patient has had much diarrhœa, or taken aperient medicine. The child frequently passes worms, picks its nose much, and the belly is distended, [* **Cina.**] Painless diarrhœa of undigested stools. Pain in the abdomen, worse at night, after eating.

Cina.—* Constant boring at the nose. Frequent swallowing. Restless sleep, with rolling of the eyes. Short, hacking cough, particularly at night. Abdomen hard and distended, with frequent pain in the umbilical region. * The urine turns milky after standing a short time.

Lycopodium.—Earthy, yellow complexion, with blue circles around the eyes. Much flatulent distention in the stomach and bowels. Sensation as of something crawling and moving in the abdomen. *Ascarides*, with much itching about the anus. * Red, sandy sediment in the urine. Constipation of hard stools.

Mercurius.—*Ascarides*, with troublesome itching of the anus; the worms crawl out, and can be seen on the perineum. Continual greediness for eating, yet grows weaker withal. Offensive breath.

Sulphur.—Frequent passage of lumbricoides, ascarides, and tænia. Creeping and biting in the rectum. * Gets very hungry about 11 A. M. * Frequent weak, faint spells through the day. Rawness and excoriation of the anus much of the time. Pustular eruptions on the skin.

Administration.—It will generally be sufficient to give six or eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning; but in some cases where there is febrile disturbance, it may be necessary to repeat the remedy every three or four hours.

When persons are tormented with seat-worms, which often prevent the rest at night, injections of salt water will be found to give great relief.

Diet and Regimen.—The food should be wholesome and nutritious, well-cooked beef, mutton, and fowl; good bread and butter, *ripe fruits*, plain puddings, etc. All pastry, short-cake, *pies*, *sweetmeats*, uncooked vegetables, and the like, should be avoided.

CONSTIPATION—COSTIVENESS.

By constipation we understand a state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, and where the act of expulsion is attended with pain and difficulty. In health, the intestinal apparatus completes its revolution once in twenty-four hours. During this period, the whole process of digestion, the carrying forward of the contents of the stomach, the absorption of the chyle, and

the expulsion of the fæces should be accomplished. Any deviation from this may be regarded as a departure from a state of health. In some cases, however, from some constitutional peculiarities, the bowels do not act oftener than once or twice a week, and yet the individual apparently enjoys good health.

Constipation is generally a mere symptom, or is associated with some other derangement of the organism, and therefore should be treated not as a disease in itself, but as a part of the whole. It arises from a great variety of causes, and the very means which have been used to remove the difficulty have too frequently operated to fasten it upon the system. The common practice of taking physic to cure constipation, is productive of vastly more evil than good, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for mankind. Purgatives will never cure constipation; on the contrary, they increase the difficulty, and often lay the foundation for incurable diseases, which remain to torment and embitter life for years thereafter.

Causes. — Among the many causes of constipation are sedentary habits; close mental application; grief, sorrow, and home-sickness; derangement of the stomach and liver; the use of cathartic medicines and astringents, opium, quinine, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium c. — Hard stool with very difficult expulsion. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of aged persons, [**Bry. * Phos.**] * A sensation as if a copious stool would take place, when only flatus is expelled; finally, a very hard stool is voided.

Apis mel. — Pain in the eyeballs and forehead. Inability to fix the thoughts on any subject. Tenderness of the abdomen to pressure, [**Bry. Nux.**] * Sensation in the abdomen as if something would break if much effort was made to void the stool.

Belladonna. — Constipation, with tendency of blood to the head. When stooping, the blood rushes to the head followed by giddiness. * Violent throbbing and stitching pains, particularly in the forehead. Plethoric individuals.

Bryonia. — Lips dry and parched, with much thirst for large quantities of water. Frequent eructations, especially after a meal; food is vomited immediately after eating. Head aches as if the skull would split; worse from motion. [**Bell.**] Hard, dry stools as if burnt. *Irritable mood.*

Calcaria c. — * Stools large, hard, and sometimes only partially digested, [**Hepar.**] After stool, a gloomy feeling in the head. * Cold, damp feet. Women who suffer from *profuse and too frequent menses.*

Causticum. — Frequent and unsuccessful desire to pass stool, with pain, anxiety, and redness of the face. * Stools tough, light-colored, whitish, *shining like grease.* Soft, small stool, size of goose-quill, [*hard, small* stool, * **Phos.**] Soreness in the anus and rectum when walking.

Graphites. — * Stools hard and knotty, the lumps being united by mucous threads. Sometimes a large quantity of mucus is expelled with the stool. Unhealthy skin, [**Cal. c. Sil.**] * Itching blotches over the body, which emit a glutinous fluid.

Ignatia. — Anxious desire for stool, with inactivity of the rectum. Constipation from taking cold, or from riding in a carriage. * After stool, a violent stabbing stitch from the anus upwards into the rectum. * Full of grief, with a weak, empty feeling in the stomach. Blind piles, prolapse with every stool, [**Rhus. Sep.**]

Lycopodium. — Ineffectual urging, particularly in the evening. Stools *very hard, scant, and passed with great difficulty.* Sensation after stool as if much remained behind. Acidity and heart-burn, with *great drowsiness* after dinner, [**Phos.**] Much fermentation in the abdomen. * Loud rumbling and gurgling in the bowels. * Red sand in the urine, [**Phos. Sil.**]

Nitric ac. — *Painless constipation.* Stools *hard, dry, and scant.* Difficult, irregular stool, with much pressing. Head aches; it feels as if surrounded by a tight bandage, [**Merc. Sulph.**] *Sour or bitter taste after eating;* sour eructations. Excessive flatulence. * Fetid and strong-smelling urine, like that of horses.

Nux vomica. — Stools *large, hard,* and passed with great difficulty. *Frequent urging to stool,* [**Bry. Lyc.**] * Sensation as if the anus were closed, or too narrow. Frequent eructations of sour or bitter fluids. Feeling of fulness in the stomach soon after eating. * Sensation as if a stone or lump of lead were in the stomach. Persons of *sedentary habits,* pregnant women [**Bry. Lyc. Sep.**], *high-livers and the victims of drugs.*

Opium. — Torpor of the bowels, after chronic diarrhœa, or from the abuse of cathartics, [**Nux.**] Costiveness for weeks, with loss of appetite. * Stools of nothing but *small, hard,*

black balls. * Constipation from fright or fear. *Paralysis* of the intestines.

Phosphorus.—Persons with phthisical constitutions, lean and slender. * Stools long, narrow, and hard, like a dog's; very difficult to expel, [see **Caust.**] Alternate diarrhœa and constipation of old people. * Belching up large quantities of wind after eating. Very sleepy after meals, especially after dinner.

Pulsatilla.—Constipation, consequent upon eating *rich, greasy food.* Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, [**Ant. c. Bry.** * **Phos.**] Adapted to females, or persons of a mild, gentle, tearful disposition.

Sepia.—Hard, knotty stools, sometimes mingled with mucus, with cutting pains in the rectum. * Sense of weight or of a lump in the anus, not relieved by stool. * Especially suited to pregnant women, or to females suffering from uterine difficulties.

Silicea.—Constipation of difficult stools, as if the *rectum had not power to expel them.* * After much effort and straining, the stool *recedes back into the rectum* after having been partially expelled. Constipation of females, particularly before and during menstruation; also of infants and scrofulous children.

Sulphur.—Stools hard and lumpy, mixed with mucus, followed by burning pain in the anus and rectum, [**Sep.**] Hard, knotty stools, insufficient, accompanied by hemorrhoids. The *first effort at stool is often very painful*, compelling the patient to desist. Flashes of heat and throbbing headache. * Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness, **Verat.**] * Frequent weak, faint spells.

Veratrum alb.—Chronic constipation, particularly of infants. Stools of large size and very hard. Inactivity of the rectum; it seems as if paralyzed. * Much straining, with cold perspiration on the forehead. * Great exhaustion and faintness after stool.

Auxiliary Measures.—Persons suffering from constipation should endeavor to establish a habit of relieving the bowels at a certain time every day; just after breakfast is the most suitable time for such an occasion. In persons troubled with *prolapsus of the rectum*, it is better to have the bowels relieved on going to bed.

In some obstinate cases it will be necessary to make use of mechanical means for temporary relief. Enemas of *warm water*, with a little hog's-lard stirred in, are very suitable. The injection should be large in quantity when given, the patient should lie on his right side, with hips well elevated, and it should be retained as long as possible. In cases of long standing,

where the fæces become impacted in the rectum, they will have to be removed by an instrument; the handle of a large spoon will answer the purpose. After being oiled, it should be introduced into the rectum, and the fæces extracted by gentle manipulations.

Administration.— It will seldom be necessary to repeat the medicine oftener than once or twice a day, and in most cases once in two or three days will be often enough. One drop or eight globules in a little water may be taken at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.— Bread made of unbolted flour, fruits and vegetables fresh and ripe, may be eaten freely, together with a moderate amount of meat. Dried fruit, such as peaches, apples, prunes, etc., will be found an excellent article of diet. The principal drink should be pure, cold water. A tumbler full, taken every evening on going to bed, will be found very beneficial.

HEMORRHOIDS.

(PILES.)

HEMORRHOIDS, or PILES as they are usually called, consist of an enlargement of the hemorrhoidal veins coursing along the rectum. These enlarged veins form tumors, which are situated in the mucous membrane outside and inside of the sphincter ani. They vary in size from a pea to a large walnut, and are, at times, very tender and painful to touch. When the tumors form inside of the anus, they are called *internal hemorrhoids;* when on the outside, *external hemorrhoids.* When these tumors bleed, they are called *flowing piles;* when they do not bleed, but remain swollen and painful, they are called *blind piles;* when mucus is discharged instead of blood, they are called *mucous piles.*

The hemorrhoidal veins do not always remain in a turgescent state. There are intervals when the swelling subsides and the tumors disappear, and when the patient feels comparatively free from any inconvenience. During "a fit of piles" the tumors are usually red or purple, inflamed, and attended with severe dragging, tearing, burning, stinging pains, aggravated to an almost intolerable degree during stool. The bleeding spells which occasionally take place frequently afford relief to the patient; and if suppressed by taking cold or by external applications, they are often followed by serious consequences.

Causes.— One of the principal causes of piles is the use of gastric *purgatives.* Dosing with these has had more to do with engendering and fostering the disease than all other causes combined. Obstinate constipation, sedentary habits,

the use of alcoholic liquors, pregnancy, parturition, etc., are also exciting causes.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Bleeding piles, [**Bell. Nit. ac.**] Stinging and pressure in the anus. General dryness of the skin. * Constant restlessness, inability to keep still. Persons of a full, plethoric habit.

Apis mel.—Hemorrhoids, with stinging, burning, and smarting pains, relieved by cold water. * Constipation, with a sensation in the abdomen as if something tight would break in voiding the stool. * Enlargement of the right ovary, and pain in left chest, with cough.

Arsenicum. — Blind piles, which *burn like fire*, particularly at night, hindering sleep. During the day, stinging pains, particularly when walking. * Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death. Much thirst, drinks little and often. All worse at night, particularly *after midnight.*

Belladonna. — Bleeding piles, with great tenderness and pain from the slightest touch. * Feeling in the back as if it would break, hindering motion. * Pains which appear suddenly and cease just as suddenly. Congestion of the head, with throbbing in the temples. * Sleepy, but cannot sleep.

Calcaria carb. — Varices swollen and protruded, emitting considerable blood. Burning, pricking in the rectum, so that the patient cannot remain still. Drawing, cutting pains in the rectum, with a feeling of painfulness, particularly after stool. * Menstruation too frequent and too profuse. * Cold, damp feet. Vertigo on going up-stairs.

Carbo veg. — Swollen, protruding varices, discharging pure blood. * Acrid, corroding humor oozing from the rectum, emitting a *fetid smell*, [see **Sep.**] Tickling, itching, and burning of the varices. Stools of *foul, bloody mucus.* * Eructations of sour, rancid food, with *much flatulence* from the bowels.

Causticum.—Large and painful varices, hindering stool. * Stinging and burning of the tumors when touched, intolerable when walking. Weak, scrofulous persons, with yellow complexion. Pressure and fulness in the abdomen, as if it would burst; worse after eating.

Graphites. — Hemorrhoids, with prolapsus recti. Painful, burning cracks between the varices. Burning, itching, and sticking in the rectum. * Prolapsus recti, without straining,

as if the sphincter were paralyzed. * Chronic constipation of hard, difficult, *knotty stools.* * Unhealthy skin, and eruptions that excrete a sticky fluid, [a watery fluid, **Dulc.**]

Ignatia. — Hemorrhoids, with violent, shooting pains high up in the rectum. * The tumors prolapse with every stool, and have to be replaced, [**Rhus. Sep. Sulph.**] Soreness of the parts, as if excoriated. * Bleeding and pain worse when the stool is loose. Drawing pain around the pelvis. * Full of suppressed grief, with an empty feeling in the stomach.

Nitric acid —Bleeding piles, protruding after every stool. * Sharp, cutting pain in the rectum, lasting for hours after an evacuation, and is worse after a loose stool. * Old hemorrhoidal tumors, secreting much slime, and bleeding profusely after stool. *Fissures of the anus*, [**Ars.**]

Nux vomica.— Blind or bleeding piles, [* **Sulph.**] Burning, pricking pains in the tumors. Discharge of light-colored blood after stool. Horrid tearing, pressing pains in the small of the back and lower bowels. * Frequent and ineffectual urging to stool. * Habitual constipation, with frequent urging to stool. Is very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Persons of sedentary or intemperate habits, and the victims of drugs, nostrums, etc.

Pulsatilla.— Mostly *blind* piles, with painful pressure on the tumors. Stinging, itching in the rectum, and *soreness of the anus.* * Obstinate constipation, with nauseous, bad taste in the morning. * Inclination to be chilly even in a warm room. *Disposition to weep and complain*, [**Ign. Sep.**] * Vertigo on rising from a sitting posture. Symptoms all *worse towards evening.*

Rhus tox.— Sore, blind piles, protruding after every stool. Drawing in the back from above downwards; tension and pressing in the rectum. * Pain in the small of the back as if bruised, relieved by motion. Worse from getting wet, or by lifting heavy loads. Rheumatic diathesis.

Sepia.—Mostly *bleeding* piles, with protrusion of the tumors and rectum during stool. Continual straining pain in the rectum, with heat, burning, and swelling of the anus. Oozing of moisture from the rectum, [*corroding, and fetid*, **Carbo v.**] * Sense of weight or of a ball in the anus, not relieved by stool.

Silicea.— Inflammation and suppuration *of the tumors*, [also **Hepar.**]

Sulphur.—*Blind or bleeding* piles. Constant urging to stool,

which continues after a thin, bloody evacuation. * Stinging, burning, and soreness in and about the anus. Prolapsus recti, especially during a hard stool. Violent stitching pains in the back. Burning pains in the urethra during micturition. * Weak, faint spells, especially when standing or walking. * Constant heat on top of the head. Aggravation in the morning.

Auxiliary Measures.— In *blind piles*, where the tumors are highly inflamed and painful, *warm* sitz-baths, or a soft sponge dipped in *hot water*, and applied to the parts, will be found very soothing to the patient. Ten drops of **Tincture Arnica** put into a teacup half full of *warm* water, and applied by means of linen cloths, will also have a happy effect. Cases in which the tumors incline to suppurate, mild bread and milk, or flaxseed poultices may be used.

Where the bowels are constipated and the evacuations very painful, injections of slippery-elm or flaxseed tea should be resorted to.

Administration. — Where the pain and suffering are severe, dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three hours. In chronic cases, when the suffering is not very great, eight globules dry on the tongue, once or twice a day, will be sufficient.

Diet and Regimen.— This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules, and what has been said under the article on DYSPEPSIA, will be found suitable in these cases.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

(FALLING OF THE RECTUM.)

Prolapsus ani consists of an eversion of the lower portion of the rectum and its protrusion through the anus. This weakness is mostly met with in children and aged persons. It may depend on natural laxity and delicacy of structure, or be caused by violent straining, in consequence of costiveness, dysentery, or by the existence of piles, etc.

Treatment. — The protruded parts should be carefully washed, and then replaced by pressure with the hand. Sometimes a large portion of the rectum protrudes, becomes swollen and tender from constriction of the sphincter. In this case, it will be necessary first to apply cloths, dipped in ice-water, to the parts before attempting to replace them. After the bowel is replaced, it should be retained in place by a compress and bandage, and the patient kept still for a day or two.

For the radical cure of this weakness, the following remedies will be found of great importance.

Calcaria carb.— Prolapsus ani in scrofulous subjects. Chil-

dren who have large heads, and where the openings do not close properly. * Hard, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite. Diarrhœa, with clay-like stools. * Much crawling and itching in the anus, [also **Ign.**]

Ignatia.—Difficult stool causing prolapsus ani, [see **Podo.**] *Blind piles*, the tumors prolapse with every stool. * Patient full of suppressed grief, with frequent sighing.

Mercurius.—Prolapsus during *diarrhœa* or *dysentery* where there is much *straining*. Hardness and swelling of the abdomen, [see **Calc. c.**]

Nux vomica.—* Habitual constipation, stools large, hard and difficult. * Persons of *intemperate habits*, and who live a sedentary life. *Painful hemorrhoidal tumors.* Persons who suffer from dyspepsia, and are the victims of drugs. Symptoms worse in the morning.

Podophyllum.—Painless undigested stools. * During and after stool, *prolapsus ani.* Especially suitable to children suffering from summer complaint.

Sulphur.—Prolapsus of the rectum during stool, [also **Merc. Podo.**] Itching, burning, and stinging at the anus and in the rectum. * Suitable to scrofulous subjects, and to persons with a dry, scaly, unhealthy skin.

Administration.—In most cases it will be sufficient to repeat the remedy two or three times a day. One drop or six globules in a little water may be taken at a dose.

HERNIA—RUPTURE.

Hernia signifies a protrusion of any portion of the intestine from the cavity of the abdomen, forming a tumor externally. It is an affection common in every rank of life, and one, for most part, requiring the skill of an experienced physician to treat it properly. A few simple suggestions, however, will not be out of place here, to aid those who may not be able to procure the services of a physician, and where delay might prove disastrous.

There are several varieties of hernia, the principal of which are *umbilical*, *inguinal*, *femoral* and *scrotal*.

Umbilical hernia is where the protrusion takes place at the navel, and is for obvious reasons most frequent in infants soon after birth. It is not uncommon, however, in women who have borne many children.

Inguinal hernia makes its appearance in the groin, passing through one or both abdominal rings, having taken the

same route that the testicle takes in its descent from the abdomen into the scrotum.

Femoral hernia is a protrusion of the intestine through the canal that conveys the femoral blood-vessels, and makes its appearance a little below the groin on the thigh.

Scrotal hernia is where the intestine descends with the testicle and makes its appearance in the scrotum, and is then called congenital scrotal hernia.

Hernia is also divided, according to the condition of the protruded viscera, into *reducible*, *irreducible*, and *strangulated*.

Reducible hernia is where the protruded part can readily be replaced or put back into the abdomen.

Irreducible is applied to those parts which, in consequence of adhesions or thickening, cannot be reduced, although there is no material constriction.

Strangulated hernia is where the opening that gives passage to the protruded intestine contracts, and intercepts not only the contents of the intestines, but the circulation of blood and other fluids. The patient complains of colicky pains, a sense of tightness across the belly, desires to go to stool, and has inability to evacuate. To these symptoms succeed vomiting the contents of the stomach, and sometimes those of the bowels. On examination, the surgeon finds a rupture, which he cannot put back, and which is tense and incompressible. If this state of things continue, the parts become inflamed and tender to touch, obstinate constipation appears, and other alarming symptoms follow.

Treatment. — The first thing to be done in a case of hernia, is to return the protruded parts into the abdomen. To do this, the patient should lie down on his back, elevate the hips so that the ruptured part will be higher than the rest of the abdomen; both thighs should be bent towards the belly, and kept close to each other so as to relax the abdominal muscles. The tumor should now be grasped with the left hand, and the fingers of the right hand pressed over the top, rubbing it softly, and gradually increasing the pressure; continue these efforts for half an hour or more, if the tumor does not subside. But should the efforts at reduction be unsuccessful, and the parts become inflamed and tender to touch, burning pains in the abdomen, nausea, and bilious vomiting occur, give a dose of **Aconite** every hour or two, and lose no time in sending for a skilful surgeon.

After the hernia is reduced, it should be retained in place

by compress and bandage, or a suitable truss. Better intrust the matter of selecting and fitting the truss to the surgeon, or a responsible truss-maker, as a bad-fitting truss is worse than none at all, and may even make the rupture incurable.

CHAPTER XI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

THIS is a disease of the kidneys in which the cortical substance seems to be particularly affected. The disease usually commences with chills, followed by febrile excitement, thirst, dryness of the mouth and throat; pain and tenderness in the region of the kidneys, sometimes extending to the groin and testicles; irritation at the neck of the bladder, with frequent desire to urinate; scanty, red, or dark-colored, sometimes bloody urine; loss of appetite; dull pains in the head and dizziness, especially when lying down. These symptoms are soon followed by puffiness of the eyelids and face, and dropsical swelling of the body and limbs. The urine, if *tested*, will be found to contain *albumen*, and a strong glass reveals coagulated fibrin, "epithelial casts," blood globules, and fibrinous casts from the inflamed urinary tubes.

If the disease be properly treated in the incipient stage, it may terminate in complete recovery; but if, from mismanagement or otherwise, it be allowed to assume a chronic form, it will be found very difficult to cure. Its progress is not very rapid; it may continue for several months or as many years, depending upon its causes and complications.

Causes.—Exposure to cold and wet; the abuse of acrid

diuretics, as cantharides, balsam of cubebs, turpentine, and the use of alcoholic liquors. Long-lasting suppurations and caries of the bones are said to have caused it.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Chill, with fever; dry, hot skin; thirst and *nervous restlessness.* Dark, scanty urine and stitches in the kidneys. If caused by exposure to cold, dry winds, [also **Hepar.**]

Cantharides. — Burning pain in the kidneys, extending along ureters to the bladder. **Constant desire* to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, sometimes mixed with blood. Scanty, dark urine, with burning in the bladder. The urine contains *cylindrical casts* and epithelial cells.

Hepar sulph. — * Sensation of throbbing in the region of the kidneys. Feeling of weight in the loins. Urine *dark-red* or *bloody.*

Apis mel. — Swellings of the face and extremities. Pain and soreness in the region of the kidneys on pressure, or when stooping. Frequent and painful urging to urinate, with *scanty discharges* of red urine. Where the disease *follows scarlet-fever*, this is an important remedy, [also **Ars. Bell.**]

Lycopodium. — Severe, pressing pains, extending from the kidneys along the ureter to the bladder. **Red, sandy* sediment in the urine, [also **Phos. Sep.**] Terrific pain in the back previous to every urination, with relief as soon as the urine begins to flow.

Phosphorus. — Where the disease is complicated with pneumonia, bronchial catarrh, ulceration of the bones, etc. Suitable to *tall, slender* persons, with fair skin, blonde or red hair.

Rhus tox. — Tearing pain in the region of the kidneys. * Urine with snow-white sediment. Dropsical swelling all over. Rheumatic and gouty subjects, and where the disease has been induced by getting wet.

Administration. — In acute cases it may be necessary to repeat the remedy every three or four hours, but in the chronic form it will be sufficient to give it night and morning. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and take two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — In the inflammatory stage, the diet should be plain and simple. In the chronic form, the patient should be supported by a nourishing diet; well cooked tender beef, mutton chops, fowl, and fresh cooked vegetables, puddings, bread and milk, etc. All *alcoholic liquors* should be strictly avoided.

Daily ablutions and frequent out-door exercise are highly commendable, but excesses of every kind should be avoided.

DIABETES.

Numerous theories have been advaneed respeeting the seat and nature of this singular malady; but, as yet, we are in the dark in regard to its true origin.

The disease is eharaeterized by *excessive secretion* of urine eontaining *sugar*. The quantity voided in different eases varies greatly; some patients pass from thirty to fifty pints in twenty-four hours, eaeh pint eontaining from two to three ounees of sugar; while others void only eight or ten pints in the same period. The urine is of a pale straw eolor, of a disagreeable odor, and has a sweetish taste; there is exeessive thirst, especially at night; voracious appetite; distress after eating; eonstipation, with hard seant stools; hot and dry skin; eonstant wasting away of the flesh; depression of spirits; loss of memory; great weakness; coldness of the extremities; diffieulty of breathing; swelling of the limbs, and general prostration.

The prognosis in this disease is not very favorable; it may continue for months, and even years, before terminating fatally.

Treatment. — Leading indieations.

Arsenicum. — Involuntary discharges of burning urine. Emaciation and *rapid prostration of strength.* * Extreme thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. * Great restlessness and fear of death.

Digitalis. — Exeessive emission of water-eolored urine. Great nervous weakness. * Violent, audible palpitation of the heart.

Mercurius.— The quantity of urine emitted is larger than the amount of fluid drank. Violent burning thirst day and night. * Symptoms all worse at night and in damp, rainy weather.

Phosphoric ac. — * Frequent profuse emission of watery urine, which forms a white eloud as soon as passed. Urging to urinate, with pale faee, heat and thirst. Pain in the baek and region of the kidneys. Exeessive emaeiation and great prostration. * Patient is very indifferent to the affairs of life.

For further indieations in regard to the foregoing and other remedies for this disease, eonsult "*Characteristic Symptoms*," in Part. II.

Administration.— One drop or eight globules in a little water may be taken three or four times a day, until a perceptible change is apparent, or another remedy required.

Diet. — The food should be *nutritious* and of easy digestion; that which contains the greatest amount of nutritive matter in the smallest bulk is preferable. Beef, mutton, venison and fowl, well cooked, are to be preferred as animal food. Good bread made of oatmeal, unbolted flour or rye, will be found the best. Potatoes and fruit are not allowed, and all alcoholic liquors of every description must be dispensed with.

NEPHRITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.)

This disease usually commences with chills followed by fever, acute pain, burning heat, and sense of weight in one or both kidneys; constant painful urging to void urine, which passes off in small quantities; is dark, thick and usually mixed with blood; complete suppression of urine when both kidneys are involved; inability to lie on the diseased side; severe pains on rising up or on assuming the erect posture; the pains sometimes extend along the ureters to the bladder, or follow the spermatic cord to the testicles. The inflammation generally attacks the left kidney; both are rarely affected at the same time. The duration of the acute stage is usually from six to nine days, but sometimes it takes on a slow chronic form, and causes the patient no inconsiderable suffering for months and even years.

The most common causes of nephritis are: taking cold or getting wet; the use of spirituous liquors; the abuse of diuretics, [medicines given to increase the secretion of urine,] falls, blows, strains of the back from overlifting; violent exertions, etc.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Aconite. — In the early stage, when there is high fever, evinced by hot, dry skin, quick pulse, and intense thirst. * Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys. * Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability. * So giddy, cannot sit up in bed.

Belladonna. — Shooting pains from the kidneys to the bladder. * Pains which appear and disappear suddenly. * Sensation as of a worm writhing in the bladder, [of a *ball* in the bladder, **Lach.**] Urine scanty, of a bright-red or yellowish color, depositing a whitish, thick sediment. Heat and swelling in the region of the kidney. * Back feels as if it would break, hindering motion.

Cantharides. — Burning heat, with thirst and anxiety. Shooting, cutting, or tearing pains in the loins and region of the kidney. * Constant desire to urinate, passing but few drops at a time, sometimes mixed with blood, [**Colch. Dig. Merc.**] Burning, cutting pains in the bladder, with ineffectual efforts to urinate. * Vomiting, with violent retching and severe colic.

Hepar sulph. — Where suppuration has occurred, or abscess is imminent, [**Lyc. * Merc. Sil.**] * Sensation of throbbing in the region of the kidney. Feeling of weight in the loins. Alternate chilliness and heat, followed by profuse perspiration.

Lycopodium. — * Renal colic, the pain is felt along the ureters into the bladder, especially right side. * Red, *sandy* sediment in the urine, [**Phos. Sep.**] Cutting pain across the lower bowels, from right to left. * Terrific pain in the back previous to every urination, with relief as soon as the urine begins to flow.

Mercurius. — For a similar train of symptoms as are described under **Hepar,** and where that remedy does not produce the desired improvement. Urine scanty and red, with *strong smell.* * Much perspiration, affording no relief.

Nux vomica. — In persons of sedentary habits, or where the disease arises from suppressed hemorrhoids. Pain in small of the back so bad he cannot move. * Painful desire to urinate, with scanty emissions in drops, with burning pains. Reddish urine, with brick-dust-like sediment, [**Acon. Nux. * Puls.**] * Constipation of hard, difficult stools, and frequent urging.

Pulsatilla. — Persons of a mild, tearful disposition, or females with scanty or suppressed menses. Aching pain in small of the back. * Frequent and almost ineffectual urging to urinate, with cutting pain. Pale watery urine, with *jelly-like sediment*, [**Phos. ac.**] Chilliness even in a warm room. Headache, relieved by compression. * Craves cool, fresh air; worse in a warm room. *Bad taste in the morning.* * Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture.

Sepia. — Yellowness of the face, particularly across the bridge of the nose, resembling a saddle. Sensation of emptiness in the stomach. Intense burning and cutting pain when urinating. **Fetid urine*, depositing a clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the vessel. * Sense of great weight in the anus, not relieved by stool.

Sulphur. — In chronic cases where only partial relief has been obtained by other remedies. * Burning and drawing pain in small of the back. Pulsative stitches in the region of the loins and kidneys. Painful desire to urinate, with discharge of drops of bloody urine. * *Very fetid urine*, [**Merc. Sep.**] Frequent weak, faint spells. * Constant heat on top of the head.

Nephritis arising from the use of Spanish fly-blister, will be relieved by **Camphor** in drop-doses.

Administration. — In the acute stage, when the symptoms are urgent, the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours until improvement sets in, then extend the time to three or four hours. Dissolve three drops of the liquid or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet. — In the early stage, the appetite is usually suspended, and the patient can only take a little toast-water, barley-water, or thin gruel; but when improvement sets in, plain puddings made of rice, farina, corn-starch, tapioca, etc., may be allowed. All fermented or spirituous liquors should be scrupulously avoided, and only pure, fresh water taken as a drink.

NEPHRALGIA—RENAL COLIC.

(GRAVEL. STONE IN THE BLADDER.)

This painful affection is mostly caused by the passage of *calculi* (gravel) from the kidneys through the ureters into the bladder, whence they are discharged with the urine. These concretions are formed in the kidneys, and vary greatly in size and in appearance. In passing through the ureters, they cause very great suffering; the pain is of a pressing, crampy character, extending along the ureter to the bladder, and in males to the testicle, which is *drawn up*. It is attended with vomiting, cold perspiration, cold extremities, frequent desire to urinate, scanty, high-colored and sometimes bloody urine. The pain ceases suddenly when the stone passes into the bladder, and the patient feels a sense of entire relief, except that he may be annoyed by the "gravel" so long as it remains in the bladder. In this event, there will be frequent inclination to pass urine and sudden stoppage of the flow, in consequence of the stone moving in front of the urethra, blocking up the passage and causing acute pain. This secondary affection may continue for years, and cause much suffering, unless relieved by an operation.

Calculi have been found in the brain, lungs, bladder, liver, spleen, gall-bladder, uterus, the articulations, and the soft parts of nearly every portion of the organism; but the ur-

nary organs are by far the most common seat of these formations.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Calcaria. — Calculous affections of *scrofulous* subjects. The pains in the urinary organs and the desire to pass water are worse during the night, and the urine is of a dark color, fetid, and deposits a *white sediment.* Emaciation, and great weakness of the whole body.

Belladonna. — Spasmodic, crampy, straining along the ureter to the bladder. Retention of urine, it passing off only in drops.

Cantharides.— *Pressing pain* in the kidneys, extending along the ureters to the bladder. *Dragging pain along the ureters to bladder*, with emissions in drops of burning, bloody urine.

Lycopodium. — Renal colic, right side, [**Bell.**] Frequent urging to urinate, *passing red sand with the urine.* * Pain in the back previous to every urination.

Nux vomica.— Pain, especially in the right kidney, extending to the genitals and right leg. *Spasmodic contraction of the spermatic cords, the testicles being drawn up. Nausea, vomiting, and tenesmus of the bladder. * Ineffectual urging to stool.

Opium.— Pressive, squeezing pains, as though something had to force its way through a narrow space. Shooting pains in the bladder and testicles. Vomiting of slime and bile. Great anxiety and restlessness. * *Slow pulse.*

Phosphorus. — Where the disease occurs in broken-down constitutions, and in old and debilitated subjects. Loss of power over the urinary organs. Involuntary passing of urine and fæces at the same time. Sudden *interruptions* of the course of the stream when passing urine. * The urine deposits a whitish or brick-dust sediment and emits an odor like ammonia.

Auxiliary Measures.— Great benefit will be derived from hot fomentations applied to the locality of the pain, and especially in the use of *warm baths* and injections of *warm* slippery-elm or flaxseed tea

Administration.— During the violence of an attack the remedy may be repeated every half hour, until the desired impression is produced. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet.—This should be in accordance with the homœopathic restrictions. Pure, *soft* water must constitute the principal drink, and all alcoholic liquors, and *hard* or "limestone water," should be strictly avoided.

CYSTITIS.

(INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.)

This disease is characterized by pain in the region of the bladder, which is aggravated by pressure or motion; there is frequent desire to urinate, each effort giving rise to increased pain, great anxiety, and uneasiness. At its height the pains become more severe, and extend up the ureters to the kidneys; there is manifest swelling at the lower part of the abdomen, and continual burning sensation in the bladder; great difficulty in voiding the fæces, on account of the pain excited from muscular pressure. The urine is high-colored, hot, and sometimes mixed with blood and ropy mucus; it is voided in small quantities, and with great difficulty. When the inflammation is extensive, there are high fever, vomiting, prostration, coldness of the extremities, delirium, etc.

Causes. — Inflammation of the bladder may be caused by taking cold or getting wet; external injuries; irritating drugs, as *turpentine*, *cantharides*, balsam copaiba, etc.; or it may be caused by the presence of stone in the bladder; prolonged retention of urine; stimulating injections into the urethra; injuries resulting from childbirth, and the spread of inflammation from adjoining parts.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Dry, hot skin, intense thirst, and great restlessness. Frequent and violent urging to urinate, with burning in the bladder, [Ars.] * Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys. Painfulness of the region of the bladder. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability.

Arnica. — If the inflammation was caused by some *mechanical injury*. Retention of urine, with tenesmus of the neck of the bladder. *Brown urine, with red sediment.* * Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised.

Belladonna. — The region of the bladder is very sensitive to touch. * The urine is hot and fiery red, sometimes mixed with blood, discharged in drops with great difficulty. * Sharp pains, which come on suddenly and cease just as suddenly. The back feels as if it would break. *Throbbing headache and delirium.*

Camphor. — If the inflammation was caused by the abuse of *cantharides* and other irritating drugs. The tincture should

be given in drop-doses, and repeated every two or three hours.

Cantharides. — Swelling and tenderness in the region of the bladder, with tensive and burning pain in the loins. *Violent pains* and *burning heat in the bladder.* * Very frequent micturition, with burning and cutting pains, so severe the patient screams aloud. Constant desire to urinate, with *scanty emissions of dark or bloody urine.*

Digitalis. — Inflammation of the neck of the bladder. Continual desire to urinate; each time only a few drops are emitted. * Frequent, sharp, cutting pains in the neck of the bladder, as if a *straw was being thrust back and forth.* Urine dark-brown and hot. Can retain the urine best in a recumbent posture.

Lachesis. — Dull pain in the bladder, and stitching pains in the region of the kidneys, [**Acon.**] Frequent micturition, with copious discharge of foaming, dark urine. Yellow urine, the color of sulphur or saffron. *Sensation as of a ball in the bladder*, [of a worm, **Bell.**] * Very unhappy and distressed after sleeping. Women at the climacteric period.

Nux vomica. — *Burning and lacerating pain in the neck of the bladder* and *urethra*, [**Dig.**] Painful ineffectual desire to urinate, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine, [**Canth.**] Spasmodic stricture of the urethra, with retention of urine. * Constipation, with large, hard, difficult stools. Sedentary habits; brandy drinkers.

Phosphorus. — Contractive pain in the bladder, or stitches in the neck of the bladder. Urine white like curdled milk, soon becoming turbid with *brick-dust sediment.* Also brown urine, with sediment of red sand, [* **Lyc.**] Smarting, cutting, and jerking in the urethra. * Constipation, stools *long*, *narrow*, *hard*, and very difficult to expel.

Phosphoric ac. — Great desire and urging to urinate, with pale face, heat and thirst. * Frequent micturition, the urine like milk mixed with jelly-like, bloody pieces, with pain in the kidneys, [see **Phos.**] * Is very weak and indifferent to the affairs of life.

Pulsatilla. — Aching, burning, and cutting pains in the region of the bladder. * Retention of urine, with redness, heat, and soreness of the vesical region externally. * Involuntary emissions of urine when sitting, coughing, or walking, [**Caust.**] * After urinating, spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder, extending to the pelvis and thighs.

Scant, red, brown urine, with reddish, bloody, or mucous sediment. Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

Sulphur.—Obstinate *chronic* cases; the urine is mixed with mucus or blood; *very fetid*, [**Phos. ac.**] *Burning in the urethra *during micturition.* Incontinence of urine, particularly at night. *Constant heat on top of the head. *Lank, lean persons who walk stooping.

Auxiliary Measures.—Cloths rung out of *hot* water and applied over the region of the bladder, will be found very beneficial; and if the bowels are constipated, injections of warm slippery-elm or flaxseed tea should be taken.

Administration.—In severe cases the remedy may be repeated every hour or every two hours, until relieved; then lengthen the intervals to three or four hours. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet.—During the acute stage, the food should be of the simplest kind: mucilaginous drinks, thin oatmeal or rice gruels and the like, are about all that can be taken; but as the symptoms abate, a more substantial diet may be allowed.

IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER.

This distressing affection is mostly met with in aged persons, although it may occur at any period of life. The difficulty arises from an inflammation or irritation about the neck of the bladder, so that the presence of even a small quantity of urine in the bladder causes such uneasiness that the patient is greatly annoyed, both night and day, by frequent calls to evacuate the urine, which is emitted in drops and attended with much suffering. The urine at first may be normal, but after a time it becomes mixed with mucus or pus, and sometimes deposits a sandy sediment.

If the disease continues long, the general health of the patient gives way from the constant irritation; the appetite becomes impaired; the spirits depressed, and all the functions more or less deranged.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Aconite.—*Difficult* and *scanty emissions* of urine, with frequent urging, and sometimes pinching pain in the bladder. Patient feverish, nervous and very restless.

Apis mel.—Stinging pains in the urethra during micturition; the *urine dark-colored and scanty*, [brown, black, *Colch.] *Incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts; worse at night and when coughing. *Sensation as if something in the abdomen would break.

Arnica.—Retention of urine, with tenesmus of the neck

of the bladder. Urging, the urine dropping out involuntary. *Brown urine, with brick-red sediment*, [* **Phos. Puls.**] * Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised. After mechanical injuries.

Belladonna. — Difficult micturition, the urine being passed drop by drop, with frequent urging. The urine is yellow and turbid, or the color of gold; sometimes depositing a reddish sediment. * Constant dribbling of urine, wholly involuntary; also enuresis with profuse perspiration. Sensation as of a worm in the bladder, [as of a ball, **Lach.**] * Pains come on suddenly, and cease just as suddenly. Back feels as if it would break.

Cantharides. — *Violent pains and burning* heat in the bladder. * Frequent passing of urine, with burning and cutting pains, so severe that the patient screams aloud. * The urine is dark and bloody, and emitted in drops. [When the disease has been induced by the *abuse* of cantharides, by blistering, etc., give drop-doses of **Camphor.**]

Colchicum. — Persons of a gouty or rheumatic diathesis. Constant desire to urinate, with scanty emissions of *dark-red urine depositing a whitish sediment. Brown, black urine*, [white, like milk, **Phos. ac.**] Rheumatic pains in the limbs, especially during warm weather.

Conium. — * The flow of urine suddenly stops, then continues at short intervals. Cutting pain in the urethra while urinating. Urine thick, white, and turbid. * Vertigo, particularly when lying down. Old men and others suffering from sexual excesses, [**Phos. ac.**]

Lycopodium. — Pain in the small of the back, and pressure in the region of the kidneys. Stitches in the bladder and rectum. Pain in the back previous to urination, with relief soon as the urine begins to flow. * *Red sediment like sand in the urine*, [**Phos. Sep.**] * Constant sense of fulness in the stomach. Cutting pain across the lower part of the abdomen from right to left. * Great fear of being left alone.

Mercurius. — Stinging pains in the small of the back, with a sensation of weakness. Constant desire to urinate, with scanty emissions of dark-red urine soon becoming turbid and fetid. The urine looks as if *mixed with blood*, with white flakes, or as if containing pus. * Worse at night, and in damp, rainy weather, [see **Rhus.**]

Rhus tox. — Involuntary emissions of urine at night, or when at rest. Difficult urination, with drops of bloody

urine, [* **Canth.**] * Snow-white sediment in the urine. Rheumatic subjects; worse before a storm and in damp weather, [**Merc.**]

Nux vomica. — *Burning and lacerating pain in the neck of the bladder and urethra*, [also **Dig.**] Painful, ineffectual desire to urinate, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody urine, [also * **Canth.**] * Constipation, with large, hard, difficult stools. Especially suitable to persons of sedentary habits, and those who use intoxicating drinks.

Administration. — Where there is much suffering, the remedy may be repeated every three hours, but in ordinary cases, night and morning will be sufficient. One drop or eight globules in a little water may be taken at a dose.

Diet. — This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules.

HÆMATURIA.

(PASSING BLOOD WITH THE URINE.)

The seat of the hemorrhage is not always easily discovered. The blood may come from the kidneys, ureters, bladder, prostate, or urethra. If it proceed from the kidneys, the pain will be felt in that region, the blood be more abundant, and thoroughly mixed with the urine. If it comes from the bladder, or other parts, it will be less in quantity, and not uniformly diffused through the urine. When it oozes from the urethra, it will contain no urine, but sometimes is mingled with mucus.

Hæmaturia is often caused by a blow, fall, or some mechanical injury; by the irritation of gravel; by the congestion consequent on scarlet-fever; and by other diseased states of the system, as Bright's disease, typhus and scurvy.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Camphor. — If caused by irritating drugs, as cantharides, balsam copaiba, turpentine, etc.

Cantharides. — Violent cutting, pressing and crampy pains in the bladder extending to the ureters and kidneys. * Constant desire to urinate, discharge of blood in drops. The pain is increased from drinking water.

Ipecacuanha. — Hæmaturia, with cutting in the abdomen and in the urethra. * Profuse bleeding, with deadly paleness, *sickness of the stomach.*

Mercurius. — The urine looks as if mixed with blood, with

white flakes, or as if containing pus. *Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Nitric acid. — *Active hemorrhage.* *The urine has an intolerably offensive smell, or smells like horse urine. Especially suitable after the *abuse of mercury.*

Nux vomica. — Suitable after the abuse of *alcoholic liquors* allopathic *drugs*, *suppression of piles*, and menstrual discharges.

Phosphorus.—Where it depends upon a general dissolution of the blood, [also **Sec.**] *Suitable to subjects in which *small wounds bleed much.*

Secale cor. — *Passive hemorrhage.* *Blood thin, the corpuscles wanting in consequence of dissolution. Painless discharge of blood in consequence of disease of the kidneys. Coldness of the body, and *great weakness.*

Administration. — In ordinary cases it will be sufficient to repeat the remedy two or three times a day. One drop or eight globules in a little water may be taken at a dose.

Diet. — In all such cases the diet should be plain and unstimulating; bread made from unbolted flour, boiled rice, light puddings, and a little tender beef broiled, may be taken. Cold mucilaginous drinks, such as slippery elm, or gum-Arabic tea, or fresh soft water, should be the principal beverage.

STRANGURY.

(DIFFICULTY IN PASSING THE URINE.)

This arises from a variety of causes. It is characterized by frequent desire to pass urine, which is accomplished with great difficulty; the urine is voided in drops and with great straining, each act is attended with burning and cutting pains at the neck of the bladder, which is usually the seat of the disease. The difficulty may arise from inflammation of the neck of the bladder, or of the urethra, consequent upon the use of acrid injections; disease of the prostate gland; the abuse of *cantharides*, either taken internally or applied in the form of blisters, and from the pressure of hemorrhoidal tumors.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite.—Painful and very scanty emissions of a few drops only of *deep red*, turbid urine. Pains in the bladder, the parts seem swollen and the pains are aggravated on urinating.

Apis mel.—Strangury, with burning and smarting in the urethra, as if it were scalded. The urine is *scanty and high colored*, [also **Acon.**]

Belladonna. — Difficult discharge of only a few drops of bloody urine. * Sensation as of a *worm* in the bladder, [as of a ball, * **Lach.**] * Back aches as if it would break. Heat and throbbing in the head.

Cantharides. — * Constant desire to urinate, passing only a few drops at a time, [also **Dig.**] Spasmodic pain in the bladder, with suppression of urine. During micturition, burning or cutting pain in the urethra.

Conium. — * Great difficulty in voiding the urine, *the flow intermits.* * Adapted to old men and persons suffering from sexual excesses.

Digitalis. — * Frequent sharp, cutting pains in the neck of the bladder, as if a *straw were being thrust back and forth.*

Nux vomica. — Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate. * Has to rise frequently at night to urinate, passing only a few drops of red, sometimes bloody, burning urine. Especially adapted to persons of *intemperate habits* and the *victims of drugs and nostrums.*

Auxiliaries. — Great benefit will be derived from the application of *hot fomentations* to the region of the bladder, and from the use of *warm sitz-baths*, and if the bowels be constipated, injections of warm slippery-elm or flaxseed tea.

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours, in urgent cases, until relief is obtained, then less frequently. When the case is chronic or of long standing, six or eight globules taken dry on the tongue night and morning will be sufficient.

ENURESIS.

(INCONTINENCE OF URINE.)

This affection is most common in children and persons in advanced life. It is recognized by a partial or total loss of power to retain the urine. Where there is a complete loss of power over the voluntary muscles concerned, the urine dribbles away as fast as secreted, and it becomes a source of great annoyance to the patient. Where the loss of power is only partial, the patient can retain the urine until a certain amount accumulates, when he will suddenly be compelled to evacuate the bladder. This weakness is often found in children, and is especially troublesome at night during sleep. Some persons have recourse to punishment as a remedy in such cases; but this is both cruel and wicked, and betrays the grossest ignorance on the part of the individuals who

would resort to such measures. As well might they expect to cure measles or whooping-cough by similar treatment.

Causes.—The disease may arise from irritation at the neck or the bladder, consequent upon acrid urine, gravel, the presence of worms in the rectum, the abuse of diuretics, or paralysis of the sphincter muscles of the bladder, etc.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Belladonna.—Continuous dropping of urine, consequent on paralysis of the sphincter muscles of the bladder.

Cina.—Involuntary emissions of urine, especially at night. This remedy is particularly indicated where the difficulty arises from the irritation of worms in the intestines.

Conium.—Frequent micturition during the night; the urine cannot be retained. Wetting the bed at night. * Especially suitable to old men.

Nux vomica.—Where the weakness has been caused by the use of intoxicating drink, and intemperate habits.

Phosphoric acid.—If self-pollution or solitary vice has been the cause of the difficulty. * In children and young persons who grow too fast.

Pulsatilla.—The urine is discharged by drops when sitting or when walking. * Involuntary emissions of urine when coughing, and during sleep, [also **Rhus.**] Suitable to persons of a mild, tearful disposition, [also **Sep.**]

Rhus tox.—Involuntary discharges of urine at night, or while sitting, or when at rest. Suitable to rheumatic or gouty subjects.

Sepia.—Involuntary discharges of urine at night, especially in the first sleep. * The urine is very offensive, and deposits a clay-colored sediment which adheres to the chamber.

Sulphur.—*Wetting the bed at night.* * Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit, and others who suffer from cutaneous eruptions.

Administration.—Eight globules should be given twice daily until improvement sets in, or a change of symptoms requires the selection of another remedy.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should be strictly in conformity with the homœopathic rules. All acid fruits, water-melons or canteloupes, and all stimulating drinks of whatever kind, should be discarded.

Persons troubled with involuntary emissions of urine at night during sleep, should drink but little in the after part of the day, and always remember to urinate before retiring. Frequent bathing and the vigorous application of the flesh-brush will also be found beneficial.

SEMINAL EMISSIONS.

(SOLITARY VICE. ONANISM. MASTURBATION, ETC.)

There are few diseases that entail upon its victims a more pitiable condition than those who suffer from *involuntary seminal emissions.* Occasionally, however, young people, at the age of puberty, are troubled with these nocturnal discharges, which occur without any perceptible cause, and do not affect the general health of the individual. But it is not to these we wish to call particular attention; but to others that arise from "Solitary vice" or "Self-pollution."

The only object in alluding to the subject in a work like this, is to give a word of warning to parents and guardians who may have the care of childen, that they may save them from this degrading and ruinous habit. It is far more common among the youth of our country than is generally supposed, and is indulged in by both sexes, but more particularly by the male portion. No single vice causes so much mental and physical debility, is the source of more wretchedness and misery, than this pernicious practice. It impairs the intellect, weakens the memory, debases the mind, ruins the nervous system, exhausts the vital power and destroys body, mind, and soul.

The habit is generally formed in early life, about the age of puberty, and is taught by the older to the younger — by the guilty to the innocent. The youth know not the evil consequences of this vice, and must be watched and taught to shun the wicked practice. Parents are often greatly to blame for the misery which this filthy habit entails upon their children; for it might be prevented, or broken up in its incipiency, by timely instruction and proper management; whereas, if it is once firmly established, it will be found extremely difficult to eradicate, and, in most cases, beyond the possibility of cure. Few know the extent of this evil; if they did, it would alarm the parents as well as the victims, who are more unfortunate than guilty. How important then that parents and teachers not only understand this subject, that they may watch the children while young, but be able to give them the proper instructions as they grow older!

The practice is often produced in little girls by uncleanliness, or eruptions irritating the parts, and compelling the

friction which results in the unnatural gratification. But the most fruitful source of instruction in this ruinous vice is acquired at our public schools — and especially at boarding-schools and colleges. It is in these institutions that the habit is formed early in life, by being communicated from one to another. A single boy or girl may, in a short time, corrupt a whole school, despite the utmost care and vigilance on the part of parents and teachers.

But I cannot dwell longer upon this subject here. I simply throw out these few suggestions, to put parents and teachers on their guard, that they may be watchful, and endeavor to teach these innocent children the terrible consequences that will necessarily follow the practice of this sinful vice.

Treatment. — The first essential in the treatment of involuntary seminal emissions caused by self-abuse, is, to *abandon at once the practice* that has induced this condition. The patient should restrain his thoughts from all lascivious subjects, and avoid the reading of all books that tend in any way whatever to excite this passion. He should make use of frequent ablutions, and take regular active exercise in the open air; sleep on a hard bed or mattress in a well-ventilated room, and rise early in the morning. These measures should be strenuously persevered in, and with the aid of the following remedies will be found to have a salutary effect:

Calcaria carb. — The patient is low-spirited and inclines to weep, [also **Staph.**] *Apprehensive of some misfortune. Frequent nocturnal, involuntary emissions. *Cold feet, as if they had on damp stockings.

China. — *Indisposed to perform any kind of labor. Nocturnal emissions after Onanism, very *debilitating*, [also **Phos. ac.**] *Weak digestion*, with loss of appetite. *Exhausting night-sweats.*

Nux vomica. — Disposed to be angry; is malicious, spiteful. *Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [also **Chin.**] Habitual constipation, stools *too large and hard.* Suitable to persons of intemperate habits, and who are the victims of quack medicines.

Phosphoric ac. — *Perfect indifference; not inclined to talk, even to answer questions. *Frequent involuntary, very *debilitating* emissions. Nervous system especially affected. *Profuse morning sweats.

Staphysagria. — Great sadness, with ill-humor; he worries about his ailments and *inclines to weep.* Inflammation of the

edges of the eyelids. *Weakness of memory.* Nocturnal emissions, accompanied with lascivious dreams.

Administration.—Of the chosen remedy, take eight globules dry on the tongue every evening for a week; then omit the medicine for a few days, and if better, take no more medicine while the improvement lasts. But should the symptoms show no signs of yielding, select another remedy, and take it in the same way.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should be plain but nutritious; very little animal food should be taken, and no stimulating condiments used. The suppers should be especially light, and never taken late. All stimulating drinks of whatever kind, even tea and coffee, should be strictly avoided, as well as tobacco in all its forms.

CHAPTER XII.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

MEASLES—MORBILLI.

THIS is a disease usually occurring among children, although persons of all ages are liable to it. When adults are attacked, they mostly suffer pretty severely. It usually prevails as an epidemic in the latter part of winter, and is communicated from one to another by infection. The period which elapses between the introduction of the poison into the system and the invasion of the disease, varies from seven to fourteen days. Persons rarely suffer from more than one attack.

The disease mostly commences like an ordinary cold, with profuse watery discharge from the eyes and nose; short, dry and distressing cough; the eyes present a peculiar watery appearance and are sensitive to light; there is considerable fever, headache and pain in the limbs. As the disease progresses, the cough becomes more violent; there is hoarseness and soreness of the throat; high fever; difficulty in breathing and sometimes vomiting and diarrhœa.

About the fourth or fifth day from the commencement, the eruption makes its appearance, first on the forehead and face, then on the neck, chest, abdomen, and lastly on the extremities. It consists of small, irregular-shaped red spots, resembling "flea-bites," slightly raised above the surface. About forty-eight hours after its first appearance it arrives at its height, and soon after begins to die away, disappearing in the same order in which it arrived. When the eruption subsides, the cuticle comes off in the form of small bran-like scales, accompanied by a troublesome itching of the parts. In this stage the patient is exposed to more or less danger from taking cold, which may lead to pneumonia, and in scrofulous subjects terminate in real consumption. The disease may likewise be followed by swelling and inflammation of the glands of the neck, weakness of the eyes and discharge from the ears.

Measles in its simple form requires but little treatment apart from careful nursing, but when the patient is confined in a hot, ill-ventilated apartment, and dosed with toddy and disgusting teas, it often assumes a very dangerous character. This irrational treatment, the result of allopathic teaching, ought to receive the condemnation of every intelligent parent who values the life and health of his child.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite.— *At the beginning, when there is dry, hot skin, full, quick pulse, and much thirst.* * Eyes red, watery, and sensitive to light, [**Bell.**] Catarrhal irritation, with dry, hacking or hoarse, croupy cough. * Great anxiety and restlessness. Headache, and vertigo on rising up, [nausea and faintness, * **Bry.**]

Apis mel.— Confluent eruption and œdematous swelling of the skin. * Cough and soreness in the chest as if bruised. Oppression of the chest, with inability to remain in a warm room, [**Puls.**] Scanty and high-colored urine. * Diarrhœa in the morning, stools greenish-yellow.

Arsenicum.— In severe cases, when typhoid symptoms are present. * Burning and great dryness and itching of the skin. The eruption disappears too suddenly, [* **Ipe.**] * Bloatedness of the face, and dry, parched lips. * Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death. * Constant craving for cold water, drinking often, but little at a time. *Rapid prostration.* Aggravation about midnight.

Belladonna. — Bright-red appearance of the throat and

tongue, with difficulty of swallowing. * Red and hot face, with throbbing headache. Back feels as if it would break, [as if broken, **Phos.**] Dry, spasmodic cough. Constant drowsiness, and moaning during sleep. * Starting and jumping during sleep, with flushed face and red eyes. If *complicated with scarlet-fever.*

Bryonia. — The eruption is imperfectly developed. * Congestion of the chest, with shooting, stitching pains, increased by deep breathing, [**Phos.**] *Great dyspnœa and quick breathing. Dry, painful cough, with roughness and dryness of the larynx. * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and faintness. Thirst for large draughts of water.

Coffea.—Measly spots on the skin, with dry heat at night. * Great sensitiveness, with general excitability. * Extreme wakefulness. Dry, hacking cough, with constant tickling in the larynx.

Ipecacuanha.— Eruption slow to make its appearance, with oppression of the chest, [* **Puls.**] * Constant tickling cough with every breath, and rattling of phlegm in the chest. * Much nausea and vomiting. *Suppression of the eruption.* Constant sense of nausea.

Mercurius.— The glands of the throat swollen, with difficulty in swallowing, [see **Bell.**] * Soreness of the throat and *ulceration* of the tonsils. Profuse secretion of the saliva, and bad breath. * Great sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach. Much perspiration without relief. Diarrhœa, with green, slimy, or bloody stools, with *severe tenesmus.*

Phosphorus.— If the disease be complicated with pneumonia, or if typhoid symptoms set in. * Tightness across the chest, with violent and exhausting cough and *rust-colored* sputa. Sticking pains in the chest, aggravated by coughing or breathing, [* **Bry.**] * Hoarseness, with loss of voice.

Pulsatilla.—Generally in the beginning, when the catarrhal symptoms first appear. Eyes red, watery and sensitive to light, [**Acon. Bell.**] Thick, yellow discharge from the nose. * Dryness of the mouth, without thirst. * The eruption is tardy in coming out. Loose cough, with thick, yellow mucous expectoration. Nightly diarrhœa. * Craves cool, fresh air, worse in a warm room.

Administration.— In mild cases, it will be sufficient to repeat the remedy once in four hours; but in more urgent forms it may be necessary to repeat it every two or three hours. Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler one-third part full of water, give two teaspoonfuls as a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet should consist of plain light puddings made of corn-starch, tapioca, farina, etc., during the febrile and eruptive stages, after which it may be varied and more generous. Slippery-elm or gum-Arabic tea may be sipped frequently if the cough is troublesome, and pure, fresh water may be drank at pleasure.

The temperature of the room should be moderate and the apartment well ventilated, and the patient should avoid all draughts and sudden changes.

SCARLET-FEVER — SCARLATINA.

Scarlatina in its simple form is not attended with danger, but runs its course like a simple, continuous fever, and in a few days terminates in convalescence. It usually prevails as an epidemic, and for most part attacks children. It is a contagious disease, and seldom attacks a person the second time.

The disease assumes two principal forms — the simple and malignant. The *simple* form is characterized by fever, which varies in intensity; sometimes it is but slight, and at others there is great heat of the skin, very *quick, frequent pulse*, headache, sore throat, tenderness over the region of the stomach, and nausea, with vomiting. About the second or third day there appears upon the skin a bright, scarlet-colored eruption, in the form of small spots separated from each other; but soon they coalesce, giving the surface a smooth, shining, somewhat bloated or swollen appearance. If the finger be pressed on the skin, it causes for a moment a white spot, which *immediately grows red* again. On examining the throat it will be found red and swollen, and the tongue coated white, but red on the edges. The skin is burning, hot, dry, and itches intensely. The feet and hands are very red, swollen, stiff, and painful. The time during which the eruption remains upon the skin is from four to five days, and as it subsides the cuticle peels off in large flakes; the fever and sore throat gradually lessen, and finally, in from two to three weeks from the commencement of the attack, the patient will have fully recovered. This is the usual course of a case of *simple* scarlatina.

In the *malignant* form, the symptoms are all more severe from the commencement. The throat is particularly affected; the tonsils and soft palate are swollen, inflamed, and covered with ulcers; sometimes the parts assume a dark appearance, and there is extensive sloughing; the breath is very offensive; there is great difficulty in swallowing; the breath-

ing is oppressed; there is an acrid discharge from the nose; the fever is intense; the brain is involved, and there is stupor and delirium. The eruption is very irregular in this form, and generally does not appear as early as in the simple variety, and then only in patches of a raspberry hue. Such cases are apt to prove fatal in a very few days.

Scarlet-fever is exceedingly liable to be followed by local or general dropsy, glandular swellings, deafness, otorrhœa, sore eyes, and other ailments, which require great skill and care to treat them successfully.

Causes.—Scarlatina can only proceed from a specific morbific contagion, respecting the nature of which we are entirely ignorant.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—In the commencement, before the eruption makes its appearance. Dry, hot skin, with full, frequent pulse, great restlessness, violent thirst, and hurried breathing. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Pain in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting.

Apis mel.—Fever of a typhoid character. Tongue of a deep-red color, and covered with blisters. * Nose discharges a thick, white, fetid, or bloody mucus, [a thin, purulent matter, **Nit. ac.**] *Ulcerated throat.* Abdomen sore to the touch. Dropsical symptoms during desquamation. Child lies in a stupor.

Arsenicum.—The eruption delays or grows suddenly pale, *with rapid prostration.* Putrid sore throat. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. * Intense thirst, drinking little and often. Internal heat, with external coldness. Fetid diarrhœa.

Belladonna.—* The eruption is perfectly smooth and scarlet-red, [purple colored, **Rhus.**] Skin so hot that it imparts a burning sensation to the hand. Tongue white, with red edges and prominent papillæ. Fauces and tonsils inflamed, of a *dark-red color*, with *burning*, *stinging pain*, [**Acon. Apis.**] * Congestion to the brain, with delirium, and throbbing of the carotids. * Starting and jumping while sleeping. Springs suddenly up in bed, and attempts to escape. *Used as a preventive.*

Bryonia.—The eruption does not come out fully, or suddenly disappears, [**Ipe.**] Congestion to the chest with difficult, anxious breathing. Sensation of weight upon the chest, with troublesome cough. Head aches as if it would

split open, worse by motion. Lips parched, dry, and cracked. * Patient wants to lie perfectly still.

Calcaria carb.— Protracted cases, where the glands of the neck are swollen and hard. Throat greatly inflamed, with aphthæ on the tonsils and roof of the mouth. Does not convalesce after the regular recession of the eruption. Face pale and bloated, showing no signs of rash. * Scrofulous children with large heads and open fontanels.

Ipecacuanha.— Slight fever through the day, increased in the evening. * Constant nausea and vomiting of green, bilious, or slimy matter. Great uneasiness in the stomach and epigastrium. Violent itching of the skin. Sleeplessness, with sadness and despondency.

Lachesis.— Scarlatina maligna, with external swelling of the neck and glands. Diphtheritic inflammation of the throat, with great difficulty in swallowing. * External throat very painful to touch. Ulcers on the tongue. * Aggravation after sleeping, [**Apis.**]

Lycopodium.— Inflammation of the throat of a brownish-red color, with stitches on swallowing. * Ulceration of the tonsils, beginning on the right and spreading to the left, [beginning on the left side, **Lach.**] Obstruction of the nose. Rattling in the throat, and hawking up of bloody mucus. Dryness of the mouth and tongue, without thirst. * Red sediment like sand in the urine.

Mercurius.— Ulcers from the mouth, throat, and upon the tonsils, covered with ash-colored sloughs. Swallowing very difficult, attended with a stinging pain. Fluids escape through the mouth and nose when he attempts to swallow, [**Bell. Lach.**] Very fetid breath. * Profuse secretion of saliva, often offensive. Acrid discharge from the nose.

Nitric ac.— Putrid sore throat extending up into the nose. Profuse discharge of thin, purulent matter from the nostrils. *Putrid-smelling breath; mouth full of fetid ulcers.* Swelling of the parotid and submaxillary glands, [**Merc.**] Ulceration of the corners of the mouth and lips. After the abuse of mercury.

Opium.— * Extreme drowsiness, stertorous breathing and vomiting. Delirious talking, with eyes wide open, face red and puffed up, [see **Bell.**] * Impending paralysis of the brain.

Rhus tox.— The rash is dark-colored and *itches violently*, [skin scarlet-red, **Acon. Bell.**] Tongue red and smooth, with

drowsiness and delirium. Much fever and restlessness, *particularly after midnight.* * Pain in the limbs and joints. Ichorous or yellow, thick discharge from the nose. * Constantly changing position.

Preventive and Palliative.— When scarlet-fever is prevalent, a dose of **Belladonna** taken occasionally will usually ward off an attack, or at least so modify the disease as to render it comparatively harmless. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler half full of water, and give a teaspoonful twice a day for a week, after which it will be sufficient to repeat the dose once in two days.

For the troublesome itching that often disturbs the patient so much, anoint the skin with *cocoa-butter*, or rub with *reasty bacon.*

The tenacious phlegm that accumulates in the throat will be loosened and removed by taking teaspoonful doses of **Glycerine** in a little water.

The patient should be sponged off two or three times a day with tepid water, and his linen and the bed-clothing frequently changed. The temperature of the room should be maintained at about 70° F., and amply supplied with pure, fresh air.

Administration.— In severe cases the remedy may be repeated every two or three hours; but when the symptoms are less urgent, a dose every three or four hours will be sufficient. Dissolve twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler one-third part full of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.— A little milk or thin gruel is all the patient should be allowed during the violence of the attack. Even after the fever abates, and there is a craving for food, great care must be exercised in the giving of nourishment. Milk is one of the very best articles of diet, and may be used in any stage of the disease. As soon as digestion is being performed regularly, a little mutton- or chicken-broth, cream toast, light puddings, etc., may be taken. Fresh water or bits of ice will be found very grateful to the patient, and may be taken at pleasure.

SCARLET-RASH.

Scarlet-rash very closely resembles simple scarlatina; indeed, it is regarded as a modification of that disease. It usually commences with slight febrile excitement, sore throat, headache, and feeling of lassitude. The eruption consists of small, dark-red pimples or spots slightly raised above the surface, and accompanied by intense itching; pressure with the finger leaves no white mark as observed in scarlet-fever; and in passing the hand over the skin, small grains are felt beneath it.

The disease does not run a regular course like other eruptive fevers. It is contagious, and a person who has suffered from it once is not exempt from future attacks.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Febrile excitement, with great restlessness, espe-

cially at night. This remedy will usually suffice when uncomplicated.

Belladonna. — *Sore throat*, pain in the head, redness of the eyes, puffiness of the skin, and sick stomach. If complicated with *scarlet-fever*.

Bryonia. — If the eruption is slow in making its appearance, or should *recede* suddenly, [also **Ipec.**] * Constipation. with *dry*, *hard* stools.

Coffea. — *Wakefulness*, restlessness, and agitation. Pain in the head, back, and extremities.

Ipecacuanha. — Should the rash *suddenly recede* from the surface. **Nausea*, *vomiting*, and oppression of the chest.

Pulsatilla. — The disease is complicated with measles. * Diarrhœa, especially at night; stool watery or *green-like bile*. Aggravation towards evening. Tearful subjects.

Administration. — Give eight globules or one drop in a spoonful of water every three or four hours, until amelioration or change.

CHICKEN-POX — VARICELLA.

This disease bears a close resemblance in many respects to the milder form of small-pox; and it is important to be able to distinguish the difference between the two diseases, in order to avoid exposing others, and protecting them by vaccination.

Chicken-pox is confined almost exclusively to childhood, runs its course rapidly, and is not attended with danger. The fever in most cases is scarcely obvious, and the eruption, which consists of small vesicles or blisters filled with a milky fluid, come out irregularly; while some are in a matured state, others are just making their appearance. At the end of three or four days the pustules dry up, fall off, and sometimes leave a slight scar. The disease generally lasts from seven to ten days, often prevails as an epidemic, is contagious, and, like small-pox, rarely attacks the same individual twice.

Treatment. — The disease seldom requires any treatment; a little careful nursing and attention to diet will be all that is necessary. If, however, there should be considerable fever, with restlessness and anxiety, a few doses of **Aconite** will suffice. Should there be congestion to the head, soreness of the throat, starting during sleep, give **Belladonna.** If catarrhal symptoms supervene, with watery eyes, tardy appearance of the eruption, diarrhœa, especially at night, give **Pulsatilla.**

SMALL-POX—VARIOLA.

This is one of the most loathsome and fatal diseases to which the human race is subject. It is very contagious, and the infectious matter can be carried by persons in their clothing, or anything which has been in the atmosphere of the patient. When a person has been exposed to the contagion, he should be immediately vaccinated, as it will greatly modify the disease, if it does not entirely prevent it.

Two varieties of the disease are recognized, namely, the *distinct* and *confluent*. The *distinct* is much the milder form; the pustules are fewer in number and separated from each other; whereas in the *confluent*, the pustules are more numerous, run together and form a continuous scab, with much swelling.

The disease commences with repeated chilly sensations, followed by fever, pain in the head, soreness of the throat, sickness of the stomach and *terrible backache*. On the evening of the third day the eruption makes its appearance in the form of small red spots or pimples, which in the course of forty-eight hours begin to fill with a whitish fluid and become *depressed* in the centre. As they mature, the pustules enlarge and fill with yellow matter, and by the eighth day suppuration is at its height. On the tenth or eleventh day they burst, and the matter forms dark scabs, which in four or five days fall off, leaving the skin of a reddish-brown color, and sometimes pitted. This is the ordinary course of the disease, occupying about fifteen days when the issue is favorable, but it is subject to modification from a variety of causes.

Varioloid, which is a mild form of small-pox, modified by vaccination, runs a mild and short course; the suppurating process is slight and the skin seldom disfigured by scars. The disease is capable of communicating genuine small-pox where there is no protection by vaccination. The same treatment is required as in other forms of the disease.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite.— At the commencement, during the febrile stage, especially if there be congestion to the head or lungs. Headache, bleeding at the nose, and injected eyes. Fulness in the chest, with increased action of the heart. Pain in the back and aching in the limbs.

Apis mel.—If there is an erysipelatous redness and swelling, with stinging, burning pains. *Stinging and burning pains in the throat, [**Acon.**] *Sensation in the abdomen, as if something tight would break.

Arsenicum.—The eruption is dark, and the skin turns blue or livid. Great sinking of strength; small, frequent pulse, and restlessness, [**Camph.**] *Extreme thirst, drinking little and often. *Great anguish and fear of death.

Belladonna.—Congestion to the head, with throbbing or stitching pain in the forehead. High fever and sore throat. *Starting and jumping during sleep. Restless tossing about cannot get to sleep. *Pain in the back as if it would break

Mercurius.—During the suppurative stage. *Ulcerated throat, with profuse flow of saliva.* Diarrhœa, with green or bloody mucous stools, with tenesmus. *Perspiration without relief.

Opium.—If the brain becomes oppressed, and there is great drowsiness, with stertorous breathing. *Complete loss of consciousness. Dilated pupils.

Rhus tox.—The disease has assumed a typhoid character. Tongue dry and cracked, corners of the mouth sore and ulcerated. Sordes on the lips and teeth, mind wandering. Great debility and restlessness. *Worse after midnight.

Sulphur.—In the early stage, and about the period of desiccation; also as an intercurrent remedy when others seem to fail.

Tartar em.—This remedy has been found to greatly ameliorate the disease. It reduces the fever, and the pustules run their course, leaving scarcely a mark behind. Especially suited where there is much irritation of the respiratory organs.

Administration.—The medicine should be repeated every two or three hours, in urgent cases. In the milder forms, a dose once in three or four hours will be sufficient. Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops in a glass one-third full of water give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should consist of light puddings, gruels, milk, stewed or cooked fruits and cooling beverages. Milk in most cases will be all that is necessary for the patient to take until convalescence sets in.

The room should be kept perfectly clean, well ventilated, the temperature low and the light for most part excluded.

NETTLE-RASH.

(URTICARIA — BOLD HIVES.)

This disease takes its name from the fact that the eruption closely resembles that produced by the sting of the nettle. It is characterized by irregular spots or patches raised above the surface, whitish on the tops, and surrounded by reddish borders. They appear in groups on different parts of the body, change their locality often, and sometimes are diffused over the entire surface. The eruption is attended with intolerable *itching* and burning, and often by gastric disturbance. It usually appears suddenly, and, after tormenting the patient a few hours, disappears as suddenly as it came. Occasionally, however, it lasts several days, and in some cases assumes a chronic character.

The eruption called "hives," is one and the same thing as nettle-rash. It is a non-contagious disease, and principally attacks children. It often arises from errors in diet; eating shell-fish, mushrooms, honey, salads, certain kernels, as bitter almonds, etc. Sudden cooling of the body after exercise; sudden checking of the perspiration and functional derangement of the liver are likewise exciting causes.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite. — Fever, with hot, dry skin; thirst, furred tongue, hard and quick pulse, restlessness and anxiety.

Apis mel. — * The eruption red and shining, with *stinging, burning* in the parts. Croupy cough, with hoarseness, [also **Acon.**] *Urine dark-colored and scanty.*

Dulcamara. — When excited by exposure to cold or dampness. The symptoms are aggravated by every cold change in the weather. Violent itching of the skin, burning after scratching.

Pulsatilla. — * If caused by eating pork meat or unwholesome food. *Delayed and scanty menses.* Green, diarrhœic stools, especially at night. Mild, tearful disposition.

Rhus tox. — *Violent itching* and *burning* of the skin, which is red and swollen. If caused from getting wet; worse in the cold air.

Sulphur. — Marked *scrofulous habit*, with appearance of debility. Pale, sallow, and sickly expression of the face; redness of the margins of the eyelids; swellings of the glands of the neck. Violent itching of the eruption, especially at

night, from the heat of the bed, and occasionally from exposure to cold air.

Administration. — The remedies may be given dry, or dissolved in water, and repeated every three to six hours, according to the urgency of the case.

Dusting the parts with powdered starch or rye-flour will often allay the troublesome itching. Bathing with hot water will also be found beneficial.

ERYSIPELAS.

(ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE — ROSE.)

This is a very common affection, and appears in a variety of forms. It would be difficult, and of little practical importance, to give a description of its many phases here. It will be sufficient to state its general character, without going into speculative details.

The skin and cellular tissue is the most common seat of the disease. An attack is generally preceded for a short time by a sensation of chilliness, fever, headache and other signs of constitutional disturbance. The local symptoms manifest themselves by a circumscribed redness on some part of the surface, with swelling, tenderness, itching and burning. The inflamed portion presents a red, shining and smooth appearance, spreading over a greater or less extent of surface, forming patches with irregular margins. When pressed upon by the finger, the redness disappears, but *immediately* returns when the pressure is withdrawn. In some cases the epidermis becomes raised, and covered with vesicles filled with a limpid or yellowish fluid, which burst and form one continuous scab. The disease frequently attacks the face, and the swelling often becomes so great that the features can scarcely be recognized. In such cases inflammation of the brain sometimes supervenes, and the disease becomes very alarming.

There is a great difference of opinion among medical men respecting the cause of this disease. In some persons there seems to exist a peculiar constitutional predisposition to it, from the fact of its frequent recurrence. It is often excited by derangement of the digestive organs, exposure to cold, the use of stimulating food, and indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — High fever, with dry, hot skin and full, quick

pulse. Great *redness*, *tingling*, and burning in the face, [**Bell.**] Chilliness, with internal heat. * Vertigo from sitting up in bed. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous exeitability. * Cannot bear the pain, nor to be touehed or uncovered.

Apis mel. — Erysipelas of the face, with œdematous swelling. * Burning, stinging pains in the affected parts. Pressing pain in the forehead and temples, worse when sitting or in a warm room. * Chilliness from the least motion, with heat of the faee and hands. * Dryness of the throat, without thirst, [**Puls.**] Urine dark-colored and scanty.

Arsenicum. — When the parts assume a *blackish hue*, *with a tendency to gangrene*, [**Carb. v.**] * Burning pains, the parts burn like fire, [**Acon.**] * Rapid prostration of strength. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. * Intense thirst, drinking little and often. Worse at night, *particularly after midnight.*

Belladonna. — Especially facial erysipelas. * Smooth, red, shining skin, not much swollen, [**Acon.**] * The redness begins in a small spot, and runs in streaks from the eentre. * Congestion of blood to the head, with delirium and throbbing of the carotids. *Throbbing headache*, worse from motion. * Great intoleranee of light or noise. Aggravation about 3 P. M.

Bryonia. — If the disease attaeks the joints, [**Puls.**] Hot, red swelling of the affected parts, with inability to move them. * Pains, stitehing, burning, and stinging; worse from the least motion or toueh. * Patient wants to remain perfeetly quiet. * Cannot sit up from nausea and faintness. *Lips parched*, *dry*, *and cracked.* Head aches as if it would split open. Very irritable and impatient. *Dry*, *hard stools*, as if burnt.

Graphites. — Unhealthy skin; the slightest injury inelines to suppurate, [**Hep.**] * Phlegmonous erysipelas of the head and faee, with burning, tingling pains, [**Bell.**] * Vesicular eruptions, diseharging a stieky, glutinous fluid. Persons inclined to obesity.

Hepar sulph. — Where the disease inelines to terminate in suppuration, [see **Graph.**] The eruption is very sensitive to touch. Especially after the abuse of mercury. *Empty feeling at the stomach.*

Opium. — Cases which supervene during *pneumonia*, typhoid, or other fevers. * Profound coma, with stertorous respira-

tion. Eyes dull and watery, pupils dilated. Face dark-red and bloated. Stools composed of hard, black balls. Slow pulse.

Pulsatilla. — *Erratic erysipelas.* Hard, bluish-red swelling, with burning heat and stinging, particularly when touching or moving the part. * Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness. Thickly coated tongue, with *very bad taste in the morning. Mild, tearful* persons, with blue eyes and blonde hair.

Rhus tox. — * Vesicular erysipelas, [**Canth. Graph.**] Burning and redness of the surface, which soon swells and becomes covered with *watery vesicles.* * *Intolerable burning, itching, and tingling* in the affected parts. Swelling and redness of the face, with partial or entire closure of the eyelids. Bruised feeling in the limbs and back.

Sulphur. — In cases terminating in ulceration, and where it has assumed a chronic form. The parts burn and itch when near the fire, or from getting in a heat. * Frequent weak, faint spells. Vesicular eruptions filled with *pus*, [oozing a *glutinous* fluid, **Graph.**] * Constant heat on top of the head. Early morning diarrhœa. Dry, husky, scaly skin. *Scrofulous diathesis.*

Administration. — Of a solution of twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler one-third full of water, give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours in urgent cases, until relief is obtained; then repeat at longer intervals.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet should be very simple; thin gruel made of rice, arrow-root, tapioca, farina, or corn-starch. All food and drinks of a stimulating character must be discarded.

All *unguents* and *washes* of whatever kind should be prohibited. Dusting the parts with powdered starch or rye flour will often allay the troublesome itching and burning that annoys the patient so much.

ITCH — PSORA — SCABIES.

This is a vesicular eruption, generally appearing first between the fingers, on the wrists, at the bend of the joints, and sometimes extending over the entire body, except the face, where it rarely, if ever, appears. The eruption consists of small, pointed vesicles, slightly raised above the surface, transparent at the top and filled with a watery fluid. It is attended with almost constant itching, which is aggravated by scratching, the heat of the fire and by the warmth of the bed. It is highly contagious, "never gets well of itself," and may last for years, if its cure is neglected.

The disease is caused by a small animalcule, called *acarus scabiei*, which burrows itself into the skin, and by crawling about through the little canals which it makes, causes intense itching. It is only by the aid of a powerful glass that these insects can be detected, and a knowledge of their true character can be obtained.

Treatment.—The entire body should be bathed daily in tepid water, using a little fine soap. After the bath, wipe dry, and apply a lather of strong rosin-soap to the affected parts, allowing it to remain on an indefinite time. At the same time take **Sulphur,** eight globules night and morning dry on the tongue, which will be found sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases in a very short time, if persisted in.

Beware of the external applications advised for the cure of itch; they are all more or less dangerous, and should never be used, except by and through the advice of a physician.

Mercurius viv.—This is a useful remedy where the eruption inclines to bleed. *The pustules form running sores, with itching and burning, especially at night. The parts have a *raw* appearance.

HERPES — TETTER.

Tetter appears in a variety of forms, and is subject to various modifications according to its cause, duration and locality. It is characterized by an outbreak of small vesicles appearing in groups situated on an inflamed basis, and separated from each other by portions of sound skin. As the vesicles increase in size, the fluid which they contain dries into thin scabs and scales off. The eruption is accompanied by a burning, crawling or smarting sensation, which is often very annoying to the patient. It is not usually attended with febrile excitement, nor is the disease contagious.

Another and very common form of the disease usually appears in patches on the face or neck, on the hands and wrists, and in the bends of the joints. The patches are rough, incline to crack, and have a raw appearance; an acrid fluid oozes from the surface, which dries and is thrown off in branlike scales. Its duration is often protracted, and may last for months and even years.

Other varieties are described by nosologists; but they are mere modifications of the same disease, depending upon the

locality or peculiar structure of the parts affected, and their recital here would be of no practical importance, so far as the choice of the proper remedy is concerned.

The disease is often caused by errors in diet; the immoderate use of fat, rich, and indigestible food, and a morbid condition of the cutaneous excretions. In persons of a scrofulous habit, there often exists a predisposition to the disease.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Antimonium c.— Particularly where the disease breaks out on the face or in the joints of the extremities. * The eruption is dry, hard, and has a *horny* appearance; skin inclines to be dry and harsh.

Arsenicum.—Vesicular eruptions, *burning violently*, especially at night; or the parts are dry and rough, with coverings like fish-scales. Great dryness of the skin; it feels like parchment.

Calcaria carb.— Persons of a scrofulous habit, [also **Sulph.**] *Eruptions moist*, [also **Graph. Rhus. Sep.**] Unhealthy skin, readily ulcerating; even small wounds suppurate and do not heal, [also **Hepar.**]

Graphites.— * Moist tetters, especially in the bends of the limbs, groins, neck and behind the ears. * Eruptions oozing out a sticky fluid, [a watery fluid, **Dulc.**]

Lycopodium. — * Moist, suppurating tetters, full of deep cracks and covered with thick crusts. This remedy follows well after **Calc. c.**

Rhus tox.— The eruption resembles that produced by poison ivy. Hardness of the skin with thickening, [also **Ant. c.**] Stinging and tingling in the parts, burning after scratching.

Sepia.— *Dry tetter*, with itching and burning, [also **Calc. c. Sulph.**] * *Herpes circinatus*, (ringworm.) Suitable to *females* and persons of delicate skin.

Sulphur. *Dry, scaby, and scurfy tetter*, cracking open after washing. Unhealthy skin, the nails crumble off. Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit, and who are affected with glandular swellings, etc.

Administration.— In acute cases, give eight globules or one drop in a spoonful of water three times a day. In the chronic form, a dose every evening will be sufficient.

SHINGLES — HERPES ZOSTER.

This is a disease intermediate between erysipelas and herpes. It consists of a narrow belt of vesicles, upon an inflamed basis, about a hand's-breadth, extending around the body or over the shoulders. The eruption is burning, itching, and stinging, is accompanied by more or less fever, and other constitutional disturbance. It is not dangerous, and requires but little treatment; the vesicles dry up, form dark-colored scabs, and fall off in a few days. Not unfrequently, however, after the subsidence of the eruption, pains of a neuralgic character supervene in some parts of the chest, greatly to the annoyance of the patient.

The disease generally arises from errors in diet; the use of indigestible food, or some functional derangement of the digestive apparatus.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Feverish excitement; sleeplessness, with restlessness. Heat and redness of the skin, with burning.

Mercurius viv. — The eruption extends from the back around the abdomen like a girdle. The pustules are moist, form dark scabs, and *burn when touched.*

Pulsatilla.—When there is gastric derangement, especially from *eating pork.* The eruption itches violently at night in bed. *Mild, tearful disposition.*

Rhus tox. — The eruption resembles erysipelas, is *vesicular*, appears in patches, burns and itches violently. * Frequent sharp pains in the parts, as if pricked with needles. If caused by getting wet or drenched in the rain.

Sulphur. — The vesicles are filled with pus, itch a great deal, and form yellow or brown crusts. The patient is of a *scrofulous habit*, is troubled with old sores and chronic skin diseases.

Administration. — The remedy may be repeated every three to six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Eight globules or one drop in a teaspoonful of water should be taken at a dose.

RINGWORM — HERPES CIRCINATUS.

This is a common affection, particularly among children. It is recognized by an eruption of small vesicles appearing in the form of circles, the skin within the rings having a natural color at first, but subsequently becomes rough, of a

reddish hue, and scales off as the eruption dies away. It generally disappears in a week or ten days, but sometimes it spreads, forming new vesicles round the external ring, itches violently, and proves not only troublesome, but difficult to cure.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Causticum. — When occurring on the nape of the neck. The eruption is moist, and itches violently, especially in the evening. Suitable in chronic cases, and to persons with *yellow complexion.*

Mercurius. — Ringworm, especially on the arms. * The eruption inclines to suppurate and form ulcers, which burn when touched. * The parts have a raw, sore feeling, worse at night.

Rhus tox. — The eruption consists of small watery vesicles, similar to that caused by poison ivy. * Burning and itching of parts. Sometimes the eruption alternates with pain in the chest, and dysenteric stools.

Sepia. — This remedy should be given for ringworm where the *eruption is brown* and moist, attended with burning and itching. Suitable to *females*, and those having a *delicate skin.*

Staphysagria. — The eruption is *dry* and *crusty*, itches violently in the evening, and *burns when scratched.*

Administration. — A dose of the chosen remedy morning and evening will be sufficient. In chronic cases, it should not be repeated oftener than once a day or every two days. Eight globules or one drop in a teaspoonful of water may be taken at a dose.

CRUSTA LACTEA.

(MILK-SCAB. MILK-CRUST.)

This is a disease of nursing infants, and usually occurs during the first period of dentition. It is characterized by an eruption of numerous small, white pustules appearing in clusters upon a red surface. It generally breaks out on the face first, mostly on the cheeks or forehead, and is attended by violent itching. The vesicles, which are filled with an acrid fluid, become broken by friction, and the humor dries into thin, yellowish scabs. As the irritation increases, the scabs grow thicker from the constant secretion beneath them. The isolated patches run together, and the eruption gradually spreads over the whole face, and sometimes the entire body.

There is considerable heat and redness in the surrounding skin, and the child, who is exceedingly restless and fretful, is constantly rubbing the affected parts.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Arsenicum. —There is an acrid discharge from the eruption; it itches violently; worse at night, and in cold air. Better from external warmth.

Calcaria carb. — Children of a *scrofulous habit*, [also **Sulph.**] * The eruption is covered with thick scabs, with yellow pus underneath. * The stools are white, like chalk, and the child has *cold*, *damp* feet.

Dulcamara.—Thick, brown, herpetic crusts on the face, forehead, temples and chin, with reddish borders, — bleeding when scratched.

Graphites.—* The eruption exudes a sticky fluid. It appears mostly on the *chin* and *behind the ears*. *Unhealthy* skin, every little injury causes suppuration.

Lycopodium. — * The eruption suppurates, and has a bad smell. Thick crusts form, having deep cracks on the skin underneath.

Rhus tox.— *Watery vesicles, with red edges.* The eruption itches violently, especially at night. Swollen glands on the neck and throat.

Sepia. — Eruption very moist, almost constantly discharging pus-like matter. Sometimes the eruption appears in the form of ringworm, [also **Calc.**] The child often jerks its head to and fro.

Sulphur.—Soreness and excoriations in the folds of the skin. Where the eruption extends more or less over the whole body. with violent itching. Bleeding after scratching. * Early morning diarrhœa. Scrofulous habit, [also **Calc.**]

All external applications, such as washes, ointments, etc., should be discarded. It is desirable to keep the parts dry as possible. A little *cola cream* may be applied occasionally to allay the itching.

Administration.— Six globules may be given dry on the tongue once or twice a day, according to the severity of the case.

DANDRUFF.

This is a superficial affection, usually confined to the hairy scalp. It is characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which may be easily removed by a brush or a comb, but which is speedily reproduced. It never forms crusts, nor is it accompanied with excoriations, and is non-contagious

Treatment.— This consists in extreme cleanliness, the frequent use of warm water and soap, attention to diet and keeping the head cool. At the same time one of the following remedies taken every night will be found to have a salutary effect: **Cal. Graph. Lyc. Sep. Sulph.**

TINEA CAPITIS—SCALD-HEAD.

This disease usually attacks children between one and twelve years of age. It is in a certain sense contagious, and may be communicated by inoculation, or by using a comb or hair-brush which has been used by one having the affection.

The eruption appears on, and for most part is confined to, the scalp. It is characterized by circular, red-colored patches covered with numerous small, yellowish points or pustules slightly raised above the surface. These pustules soon break, and their contents form into thin scabs. The patches frequently unite with adjacent patches and assume an irregular form, and extend in some cases over the whole head. These incrustations accumulate, and become thick and hard; when removed, the surface beneath is left red and glossy, but studded with slightly elevated pimples. There is always more or less swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck and head. The eruption discharges a viscid, thick fluid, which is very offensive. If the disease continues long, the hair on the scalp is finally destroyed.

Want of cleanliness, vermin, the wearing of warm fur caps, bad diet, etc., cause the disease, where a predisposition exists in the organism.

Treatment.— The hair should be clipped close to the head; and if the scab is extensive, thick, hard, and dry, it should be softened and removed by the application of a little sweet-oil; then wash the parts with tepid water and a little fine soap, rinse off thoroughly, and dry with a soft napkin.

Calcaria carb. — This remedy is adapted to persons of a scrofulous habit, [also **Sulph.**] The eruption forms a thick crust on the head, which is dry, and itches very much at times. * The skin is dry and flabby, the hair looks like tow, and inclines to fall out.

Hepar sulph. — Unhealthy skin, every little injury inclines to suppurate, [also **Graph.**] The eruption is *moist*, and is sore

when touched. When the disease extends to the forehead, face, and neck, or when the eyes become sore and inflamed.

Graphites. — * The eruption is moist, and oozes out a *sticky fluid.* The disease extends down the sides of the head *behind the ears*, [also **Sep.**] The eruption has an offensive smell, [also **Rhus.**]

Rhus tox. —* Humid, suppurating eruption, forming heavy crusts, eating off the hair; offensive smell, and itching, worse at night. Also suitable in the beginning, when the eruption consists of *watery vesicles*, and itches violently.

Sulphur. — Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit. * The eruption *is dry and scabby*, bleeds easily, and has an offensive smell. The child is troubled with soreness in the folds of the skin, and with seat-worms, causing much itching of the anus.

Administration. — In the beginning the medicine should be taken twice a day; when improvement sets in once a day will be sufficient. One drop or six pellets in a teaspoonful of water may be given at a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — The homœopathic rules of diet, as given in the first chapter of this work, should be strictly adhered to.

The hair must be kept closely trimmed, the head bathed once or twice daily, and the parts kept as cleanly as possible.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

This is usually a symptom of some other disease, and is often a source of great annoyance to the patient. It is characterized by intense itching of the skin, without any eruption, or with a very slight appearance of pimples. Sometimes the itching is confined to certain parts, as the lower extremities, the back, arms, etc.; at other times it extends over the entire body. It may be caused by the use of fatty food, extremes of heat and cold, or by want of proper cleanliness.

Treatment.—The free use of the flesh-brush over the whole body will often greatly relieve the suffering, or the warm bath with the use of soap will be found very beneficial. Bathing the parts with dilute alcohol will often allay the irritation. But the most efficient method of treating all such cases is by the use of the following internal remedies:

Arsenicum. — Where there is a parchment-like dryness of the skin, with *burning and itching.*

Ignatia. — When it is worse after getting into bed; feels as if caused by flea-bites, and when scratched moves from one place to another.

Mercurius. — The itching is worse at *night*, and from the *warmth of the bed*, [also **Puls.**] * Dry, rash-like eruption, readily bleeding when scratched.

Nux vomica. — The itching always commences *when undressing*, and extends over the whole body.

Pulsatilla. — * Biting itching here and there, or like ants creeping over the skin. Where it commences after the patient gets warm in bed.

Rhus tox. — When the itching is accompanied by intense burning, [also **Ars.**] The itching extends over the whole body, particularly of the hairy parts.

Sulphur.—Itching and tingling, with burning after scratching or with soreness after scratching. Itching burning in different parts, *worse* from the heat of the bed.

Administration. — One drop or eight globules in a teaspoonful of water may be taken two or three times a day.

RASH.

By rash we understand a circumscribed or diffused redness of the skin, or an eruption of red pimples or spots, showing itself on some part of the body, unaccompanied by fever or other constitutional disturbance. It appears in various forms, and is caused from errors in diet; the immoderate use of fat, rich, and indigestible food; exposure to intense heat; taking cold from getting wet; drinking cold or ice water when overheated, etc. It seldom requires any special treatment; attention to the general principles of health — cleanliness, exercise, food, ventilation, clothing, etc.,—will usually be sufficient to complete a cure. When, however, it does not, one of the following remedies should be exhibited:

Aconite.— Especially for the rash of children, and where it has arisen from exposure to cold north-west winds.

Bryonia.— Where it occurs in lying-in women, or from getting overheated.

Chamomilla.— Red rash on the cheeks, on the forehead * Suitable to infants, and during nursing and dentition.

Dulcamara.— Red spots, as if caused by flea-bites. * The eruption gets worse at every cold change in the weather.

Ipecacuanha.— Rash in lying-in women, [also **Bry.**] * Itching of the skin, with nausea. * Where the eruption is not clearly defined, or suddenly recedes, followed by nausea and vomiting.

Pulsatilla.—* Eruptions from eating pork or greasy food, itching violently in bed. The rash looks like *measles.*

Sulphur.—Red rash over the whole body, stinging and itching. * Pimply eruptions filled with pus. Dry, scurfy, *unhealthy* skin.

Administration.—The medicine may be taken dry on the tongue, six or eight globules at a dose, twice a day. In case the rash should suddenly "strike in," repeat the dose every hour until it reappears.

BOIL — FURUNCLUS.

A boil is a hard, round, inflamed, painful tumor terminating in suppuration. The matter discharged is at first mixed with blood, afterwards it is composed of pus. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass appears, which is called the core; and the abscess does not heal until after its separation.

The term *blind boil* is given to an indolent, imperfectly suppurating tumor of the kind described above. Some persons have a peculiar constitutional predisposition to these tumors, and are annoyed with them for months together, unless relieved by appropriate treatment. Their exact cause is unknown.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—If the boil be highly inflamed, and attended with a good deal of fever and restlessness. * The parts burn as if from hot coals.

Arnica.—Especially suitable for *blood-boils.* * The tumor is of a *dark* color, with a dull, sore pain as if from a *bruise.*

Belladonna.—The boil has a fiery-red appearance, resembling erysipelas. * The parts have a *hot, dry* sensation, with throbbing pain, [also **Hepar.**] Swelling of the glands under the arms and in the groins.

Hepar sulph.—* Where suppuration is inevitable, [also **Merc. Sil.**] Throbbing pains frequently preceded by chilliness. Suitable for scrofulous persons, and after the abuse of *mercury.*

Mercurius.—If the boil is inflamed, hard and painful. It *matures slowly*, [also **Hepar.**] * Profuse sweating without relief.

Sulphur.—Where there is a strong predisposition, and frequent return of the disease. Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit, and to others with a dry, scaly, unhealthy skin.

Administration.—In acute cases, and where the tumors are very painful, dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three hours. Where **Sulph.** is indicated, give eight globules dry on the tongue every evening.

Where the parts are very tender and painful, simple poultices of bread and milk, or ground flaxseed, will tend very materially to mitigate the suffering, and favor suppuration.

CARBUNCLE—ANTHRAX.

This is a species of malignant boil, and is recognized by a deep-seated, hard, circumscribed, inflamed tumor, accompanied with *severe burning* pain. After several days of gradual increase, the tumor becomes livid, soft, and spongy. Unlike a boil having a central opening, the carbuncle is flattened on the top, and has several small fistulous openings, from which exudes an acrid fluid resembling thin gruel. The apertures enlarge and run together; the parts turn black and slough out; after which new granulations spring up and the wound slowly heals, leaving an ugly scar. The tumors are often as large as a hen's egg, sometimes much larger; they mostly appear on the back, loins, between the shoulders, and on the nape of the neck. There is always more or less constitutional disturbance, such as fever, pain in the head, loss of appetite, great prostration of strength, inability to sleep, etc.

Carbuncles usually occur in persons past the middle age of life, and are owing to a vitiated and depraved state of the system. They are always attended with danger, particularly when seated about the head or face.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Apis mel.—Where the inflammation is extensive, and the pains are *stinging and burning*. The patient is worse in a *warm* room, and the pain is relieved by *cold* applications.

Arsenicum.—* Violent *burning* in the parts, as if from hot coals. Great *restlessness*, extreme *weakness*, and violent *thirst* characterize this remedy. * The tumor threatens to mortify, [also **Carb. v.**] Better in a *warm* room, and from external, *warm* applications.

Belladonna.—*Bright redness* of the parts, *throbbing pain*, violent headache. * Sleepy, but cannot go to sleep. Worse 2 P. M.

Carbo veg.—The tumor has a dark, blackish appearance, and the discharge a putrid smell. * Great prostration, cold sweat on the extremities, and wants to be fanned.

Lachesis.—Bluish, *purplish color* of the carbuncle, which threatens to mortify, [see **Ars.**] *Symptoms all worse after sleeping. *Can bear no bandage around the neck.

Silicea.—Where suppuration is imminent, or where the discharge becomes fetid, thin, and watery. The pain is acute and pungent. *Suitable during the process of ulceration; it promotes healthy granulations.

External Applications.—In the early stages, much relief will be afforded by *hot fomentations*, or poultices of bread and milk or flaxseed meal.

Administration.—When the suffering is very acute, it will be necessary to repeat the remedy every two or three hours, until relief is obtained; then less frequently. Three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, two teaspoonfuls at a dose; or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue.

FELON—WHITLOW—RUN-AROUND.

This is an abscess seated in the extremities of the fingers or between the joints, and sometimes attacks the toes. It usually commences with a pricking pain in the finger, as if a brier or splint were in it, and the patient often attempts to extract the offending cause with a needle or point of a knife. Soon, however, the part begins to swell, becomes hard, hot, and exceedingly painful. The patient gets no rest night or day, and walks the floor incessantly. The formation of matter is announced by the increase of local heat and swelling, with an alteration of the previous acute to a more obtuse, *throbbing* pain. Little or no fluctuation is perceptible, from the matter being bound down by the unyielding character of the parts involved, and the matter burrows around the bone, causing caries and sometimes destruction of the joint. One form of the disease is more superficial, and extends around the root of the finger-nail, and is termed a *run-around.*

There is a strong disposition to a recurrence of the abscesses in persons who have once suffered from an attack. Sometimes it is caused by a bruise or external injury; very often, however, the cause is wholly unknown.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Apis mel.—*Burning, *stinging* pain. The application of cold water relieves the pain. Especially suitable after the abuse of sulphur.

Arsenicum.—*Burning in the parts like fire. The sore turns *black*, assuming a gangrenous aspect, [also **Lach.**] Anxious restlessness and *prostration.* Worse about midnight.

Belladonna. — The parts are very *red*, and the inflammation spreads over the whole hand and up the arm. *Throbbing headache.* Persons of full habit.

Graphites. — Run-around. Superficial inflammation about the root of the nail, with burning pain. * The sore does not heal readily, and "proud flesh" springs up in it, [also **Sil.**]

Hepar sulph. — Where suppuration is imminent, [also **Merc. Sil.**] * Violent *throbbing*, "gathering pain." This remedy will accelerate suppuration, [also **Lach. Sil.**]

Mercurius. — When the inflammation extends to the sheaths of the tendons and ligaments of the joints. * Caries of the bones, [also **Sil.**]

Lachesis. — * Where the inflamed portion assumes a purplish hue, or becomes gangrenous, [also **Ars.**] The pains are tearing, pricking, and pulsating.

Silicea. — Where the pain is intense, and the swelling unabated. * Suppuration is imminent, or in cases where the discharge becomes fetid, thin, and watery. Fistulous openings form, which are very slow to heal.

External Applications. — In the early stage, before matter forms, soak the finger or part affected in *lye*, hot as can be borne, for half an hour at a time, two or three times a day. This will often disperse the inflammation. *Warm poultices*, made of bread and milk or flaxseed meal, will be found very useful in softening the skin and relieving the pain.

If, despite the foregoing treatment, matter forms in the tumor, a free incision should be made into it, and the matter allowed to escape.

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours until the pain is relieved.

ABSCESSES — GATHERINGS.

An abscess is a collection of purulent matter in some part of the system, the result of inflammatory action. There are two kinds of abscesses — acute and chronic.

The *Acute* form commences with the ordinary signs of inflammation, such as heat, redness, swelling, and throbbing pain, which is soon followed by suppuration. It often depends on a disordered condition of the blood, and is a frequent sequel of fevers.

The *Chronic* form is seldom preceded by the symptoms which denote the formation of the acute abscess. It is generally the result of a low and unexpected degree of inflammation, or some non-inflammatory, scrofulous deposit. It may

be either internal or external, and require the same general treatment.

Treatment. — Special indications.

Aconite. — The tumor is swollen, red, and shining. Violent cutting pains; the parts burn, as from hot coals, [**Ars.**] Great nervous and vascular excitement. * Gets desperate about the pain, and declares that something *must be done.* * Great fear and anxiety of mind. Aggravation in the evening, and during the night.

Arsenicum. — The abscess threatens to become gangrenous, and is accompanied with *great debility.* *Violent burning pains; the parts burn like fire, [**Acon.**] Restless tossing about. * Great thirst, but can drink but little. Aggravation during rest, and better by motion, [**Rhus.**]

Belladonna.— The tumor is much swollen, hard, and of an erysipelatous appearance. Pressing, burning, stinging or throbbing pains, [also **Hep.**] * Pains which appear suddenly and leave as suddenly. *The parts have a hot, dry sensation, with much throbbing; they get worse about 3 P. M. Mammary abscesses, [**Bry.**]

Bryonia. — Mostly in the beginning, when the abscess is hard, swollen, and *feels heavy*, [also **Bell.**] The tumor alternates in color, and is either very red or very pale. * Stitching pains, aggravated by the slightest motion. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt.

Hepar sulph. — * Where suppuration is inevitable, [**Lach. Merc. Sil.**] Throbbing pains, frequently preceded by a chill. Scrofulous persons, and after the abuse of mercury. Suitable in *chronic* cases, [also **Merc. Phos. Sil. Sulph.**]

Lachesis.— If pus has already formed, it promotes its escape externally; or where the inflamed portion assumes a *purplish hue*, or becomes gangrenous, [**Ars.**] If caused by the introduction of *poisonous matter* into the system.

Mercurius.—In the commencement, often prevents suppuration. *Glandular abscesses;* particularly when not inflamed, or with *intense, shining redness, beating and stinging*, [**Bell.**] Where the disease extends to sheaths of tendons and ligaments of joints.

Phosphorus.— In the incipient stage, to prevent the formation of pus. Especially in *mammary abscesses* [**Bell.** * **Bry.** * **Phyto.**], it facilitates the suppurative process, and guards against ugly scars.

Phytolacca.—* Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of

the mammæ, * and where from ill treatment they degenerate into fistulous ulcers, [also **Phos.**]

Pulsatilla.—The abscess bleeds easily, with stinging or cutting pains, [**Apis.**] Violent itching, burning, and stinging in the periphery of the abscess. Pus copious and yellow. After violent and long-continued inflammations. * Mild, tearful persons; they weep at everything, be it good or bad.

Rhus tox.—Especially for abscesses of the axillary or parotid glands. Stinging or gnawing pains in the tumor, which is very painful to touch. Discharge of a bloody-serous matter. * Pain worse during rest, and relieved by moving the affected parts, [**Ars.**]

Silicea.—Where suppuration is imminent [**Hep. Lach. Merc.**], or in cases where the discharge becomes fetid, thin, and watery. Fistulous openings form, which are very slow to heal. * In whitlow, where the pain is intense and the swelling unabated.

Sulphur.—Inveterate cases, where there is a profuse discharge of matter, with emaciation, hectic fever, etc. Where there is a constant tendency to a return of the disease, [**Hep.**] Scrofulous persons who are frequently troubled with boils. * Psoric diathesis. * Lean persons who walk stooping.

Auxiliaries.—Poultices relax the skin, soothe the pain, encourage the formation of pus, and expedite its progress to the surface. They may be made of bread and milk, linseed meal or corn mush. Warm water dressings are a very good substitute for poultices in many cases, especially for irritable sores.

Administration.—In acute cases attended with severe pain and other constitutional disturbance, it will be necessary to repeat the remedy every three or four hours; whereas, in the chronic form, a dose once or twice a day will be sufficient.

Diet.—This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules as laid down in the beginning of this work.

ULCERS—SORES.

An ulcer has been defined as a solution of continuity of the soft parts, attended by a purulent or other discharge, kept up by some local disease or constitutional disturbance. They have been divided into several classes according to their appearance, progress and effects.

The Simple Ulcer is generally the result of some superficial injury, as a bruise, burn, abscess, etc. This form of ulcer will heal of itself in a very short time, providing the system is in a healthy condition.

The IRRITABLE ULCER is hot, tender, and subject to a gnawing pain. The edges of the sore are ragged or notched, and the parts around are red and inflamed. Irregular hollows occupy the bottom of the ulcer, and contain a thin, greenish or reddish matter, which is acrid, and excoriates the adjoining skin. This form of ulcer is mostly found on the lower limbs, and in persons who eat and drink too freely.

The INDOLENT ULCER is the most common form of "sore," and is the most difficult to heal. The surface is flat, has a shining appearance, and is covered with a whitish or dark-gray crust and is very tenacious. The edges are raised, thick, white and insensible; the discharge thin and scanty. Such ulcers are often stationary for a long time. They are almost peculiar to persons of filthy, dissolute and intemperate habits.

Treatment.—Special indications.

Arsenicum.—When the ulcer bleeds easily, is very painful. * The parts *burn* as if from fire. The edges of the ulcer are hard, irregular and turned outward. The discharge is rather scanty, thin, *offensive*, bloody or blackish. Also * *old ulcers, with fetid ichor and proud flesh.* * Mortifying ulcers, [also **Carb. veg.**]

Belladonna.—*Scrofulous and mercurial ulcers*, [also **Hepar, Sil. Sulph.**] Great soreness around the ulcer, *burning* when touched. Black crust of blood on the ulcer.

Carbo veg.—* The ulcers bleed readily, have a *putrid smell*, with a burning pain, [also * **Ars.**]

Graphites.—Unhealthy skin, every little injury causes suppuration, [also **Hepar sulph.**] Ulcers with fetid pus, proud flesh, and itching, stinging pain. * The discharge is glutinous sticky.

Hepar sulph.—Ulcers with itching, corrosive, gnawing pain. Burning and throbbing at night. * The ulcer *bleeds* even when slightly wiped. * The discharge has a *sour smell* like old cheese. Caries of the bones, [also **Nit. ac. Sil.**]

Lachesis.—Foul, flat ulcers, of various sizes, scattered over the body. * Ulcers very sensitive to touch, have an uneven bottom and discharge an ichorous, offensive matter. Especially *old sores on the lower limbs.* Around the ulcer are many small pimples on a purple skin.

Lycopodium.—* Fistulous ulcers, with hard, red-shining, upturned edges. *Mercurial ulcers*, [also **Hepar, Nit. ac. Sil.**]

Mercurius.—Deep ulcers, disposed to spread rapidly, bleed

easily, very sensitive, the least touch causing severe pain. * The sore has a reddish look, like *raw beef;* the edges are raised and notched. * *Syphilitic ulcers*, [also **Lach. Nit. ac.**]

Nitric acid. — Bleeding ulcers, with stinging pain, as if from splinters. Discharge bloody, ichorous. * Carious ulcers, [also **Merc. Sil.**]

Silicea.— *Old, unclean ulcers* on persons who have become debilitated either from the abuse of mercury or drunkenness, [also **Lach.**] * Ulcers with rough, callous edges, the parts around the sore enlarged and of a bluish-red color. Discharge thick and discolored, or thin, bloody and offensive.

Sulphur.— Dry, scaly, unhealthy skin; especially suitable to *scrofulous ulcers* that are slow to heal, and where there is a tendency to the production of proud flesh. Irritable ulcers that bleed easily, with raised, swollen and sensitive edges; they discharge a thin, fetid, ichorous fluid. Pricking or pulsating pains, or no pain at all.

Administration.— Give six or eight globules dry on the tongue once or twice a day, as may be necessary, judging from the condition of the sore and severity of the pain.

Dressings.— The ulcers should be dressed with *simple cerate,* or a little *mutton suet.* Spread either on a bit of linen rag and bind it on the sore to protect it from injury. In some cases, *warm* water dressings will answer best; while in others it may be necessary to poultice with bread and milk or ground flaxseed.

Diet.— This must be strictly in keeping with the homœopathic rules.

WARTS—VERRUCA.

These fungous growths are too well known to require a description here. They chiefly attack the hands, and particularly the fingers, but sometimes the face and other parts of the body, greatly to the annoyance of the patient.

Treatment. — Warts may frequently be removed by paring them closely with a sharp knife, and then applying a little *strong* vinegar three or four times a day. Touching them in the same manner with **Tincture of Thuja** will cause them to disperse. Should it be necessary to resort to internal remedies, a dose of one of the following, taken every day for a week, will be found very salutary:

Antimonium c.— Where they are flat, hard and brittle.

Calcaria carb.— Especially when situated on the sides of the fingers.

Causticum. — Fleshy or seedy warts, especially in aged persons.

Dulcamara. — When situated on the back of the fingers. *Delicate skin, sensitive to cold.*

CORNS — CLAVI.

These horny indurations of the skin have a central nucleus, very sensitive at the base, and occur on the exposed portions of the joints of the toes. The common cause of corns is pressure or pinching from wearing tight, stiff, or ill-fitting shoes. Frequently, however, they arise from some constitutional taint which strongly predisposes to the painful affection.

Treatment. — As a palliative, soak the corns for some minutes in *warm* water; then pare closely with a sharp penknife, and bathe the parts with dilute *arnica tincture*. If this does not have a salutary effect, bind cotton on the corn at night, and saturate it with *spirits of turpentine*. This will mostly remove the collosity in a short time.

But as the difficulty often arises from some constitutional taint, it will be necessary to eradicate the predisposing cause by the judicious selection of one of the following remedies, namely: **Ant. c. Lyc. Phos. Sep. Stl. Sulph.** For their indications, consult "*Characteristic Symptoms*," in Part II.

A dose may be taken every day for a week; then omit for the same length of time, and if no better, select another remedy, and take it in the same way.

IN-GROWING TOE-NAIL.

This is a troublesome and often very painful affection, usually occurring in the great toe. It arises not so much from an alteration of the nail, but of the contiguous soft parts becoming swollen and inflamed by constant pressure against the edge of the nail by wearing narrow and tightly-fitting shoes. If this state be permitted to increase, suppuration occurs, and an ulcer is formed, from whence large fungous growths or "proud flesh" spring up, which are extremely painful and tender to touch. The patient is often unable to wear a shoe or to use the foot in walking.

Treatment. — If the toe is much inflamed and tender, soak it well in *warm* water until the soreness is in a measure relieved; then with a dull penknife introduce under the edge of the nail pledgets of lint, in order to force it up out of the flesh. At the same time, with a sharp-pointed knife, scrape a groove lengthwise through the centre of the nail, from the

root to the point. Repeat the scraping from day to day until it nearly penetrates the quick, and keep it in this condition. When treated in this way the nail can be more readily bent out and the lint forced under the edge. The nail should be cut or *notched* out at the *end*, and permitted to grow at the corners.

When "proud flesh" springs up in the ulcer, and it is very tender, take a little *perchloride of iron* in powder and insinuate it as deeply as possible between the free edges of the nail and the ulcer. This may be repeated in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, if necessary. It will be found a very efficient remedy in the treatment of this painful affection.

In addition to the foregoing treatment, one of the following remedies, taken night and morning, will afford great assistance:

Arsenicum.—If the pain is of a burning character, the parts have a blackish look, and emit a foul odor, [also **Carb. v.**]

Phosphorus.—The parts are hard and dry, with pain as if frozen.

Silicea.—Ulcerated pain in the toe, also with stinging. * Sweaty feet, with cadaverous smell.

Sulphur.—Thick, shining swelling of the toe. *The parts suppurate, and "proud flesh" springs up, which is very tender and painful.

CHAPTER XIII.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

MENSTRUATION.

AT the age of puberty, women in a state of health eliminate from the uterus every month a certain amount of sanguineous fluid called the *menses*. The occurrence of this discharge defines the period of puberty. This generally

takes place between the thirteenth and fifteenth year; although we meet with cases of earlier and later puberty, dependent, probably, upon peculiarity of constitution, habits of life, pursuits, etc. The first appearance of this change is usually marked by a reserve in manners; a more erect carriage; a change in the voice; expansion of the chest; enlargement of the breasts, etc. In healthy women it returns regularly every twenty-eight days.

The duration of a menstrual period varies in different persons from two to seven days; the average is about five days. The quantity which escapes each time is from four to six ounces, and is discharged slowly and gradually. The character of the secretion resembles venous blood, being of a dark-red color, thin, and not coagulable, nor easily decomposed. In young females, or those who menstruate too soon, the quantity is less, and more mixed with mucus; merely streaked with blood.

The age at which the discharge ceases is forty-five or fifty in some cases it ceases earlier; in others continues longer. The period of its cessation is called by women the "*time, or turn of life*," and is preceded by irregularity and occasiona interruption.

RETENTION OF THE MENSES.

By retention is understood a delay in the appearance of the *first* menses. The absence of this discharge alone, so long as the general health does not suffer, should excite no serious apprehensions. But when all the visible signs of womanhood have appeared, with the mental and moral changes that usually take place at the period of puberty, and the menses do not show themselves, especially if periodical pains in the hips, loins, and back occur, attended with a sensation of weight and fulness in the lower part of the abdomen with bearing down, then the efforts of Nature should be assisted by appropriate treatment. But at such times beware of all quack nostrums, herb teas, and foreing medicines, which are often productive of vastly more evil than good.

The causes which impede menstruation are sedentary habits; close application to study; delicate health; disease of the ovaries; imperforate hymen, etc.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—In young girls of sanguine temperament, who lead a sedentary life. *Tendency of blood to the head, [also **Bell.**] Vertigo or fainting on rising from a recumbent position.

Arsenicum.—*The face is pale and swollen in the morning on rising, with swelling of the feet. Sensation of heat in the circulation, with *prostration* of strength.

Belladonna.—*Frequent bleeding of the nose, [also **Bry.**] Redness of the eyes, with dread of light and noise. *Bearing-down pain in the genital organs, [also **Sep.**] Inflammation of the right ovary.

Bryonia.—*Frequent bleeding of the nose when the menses should appear, [also **Bell. Puls.**] Constipation, with *hard, dry stools.* Exceedingly irritable. She wants to keep quiet.

Cocculus.—If there is a complication of nervous affections. Contracting, pinching pains in the lower part of the abdomen, with oppressed respiration and groaning. *Sick headache from riding in a carriage.

Phosphorus.—Females of a delicate form, with light complexion and lively disposition. *Weak conformation of the chest, with predisposition to consumption. Expectoration of blood in small quantities.

Pulsatilla.—Paleness of the face with occasional flashes of heat. *Disposition to be chilly even in a warm room. Pain in the abdomen and across the back. Hysterical symptoms, *alternate laughing and crying.* Discouragement and sadness, [also **Sep.**] *Persons of a mild, tearful disposition, [also **Sep.**] Better during exercise and in the *open air*, generally worse *towards evening.*

Sepia.—In feeble constitutions, with delicate skin. *Yellow streak across the nose and on the cheeks in the form of a saddle. Coldness of the hands and feet and frequent flashing of heat to the head and face. Great sadness, with frequent weeping, [also **Puls.**]

Sulphur.—*Constant heat on top of the head. Want of appetite, with sickness after eating. Heavy, dead sleep the whole night. *Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates. Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit.

Administration.—Give the medicine once a day for a week, then wait four or five days, and if better, wait as long as the improvement continues. But if the symptoms get worse and the menses do not appear, select another remedy and use it in the same way. One drop or eight globules in a teaspoonful of water may be taken at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.—The food should be simple but nutritious, con

sisting of easily digestible articles in due proportion from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; avoid all highly-seasoned compounds and all stimulants, even tea and coffee. The patient should take free exercise in the open air; riding on horseback or in an open carriage, jumping the rope and the like, will be found very beneficial. *Warm* foot-baths taken occasionally before going to bed will also have a salutary effect.

CHLOROSIS—GREEN SICKNESS.

This is a disease or condition almost peculiar to young females at the age of puberty, consequent upon, or accompanied with, suppressed or vitiated menstruation. It is characterized by derangement of the stomach and bowels, manifest by a pale, bloated appearance of the tongue, foul breath, loss of appetite, or morbid craving for certain indigestible articles, as chalk, coal, clay, paper, etc. The bowels are torpid; the stools imperfectly digested, and of an unnatural color. The skin is extremely pale, sometimes clear, sometimes yellowish, greenish, waxy. Even the lips and mucous membrane of the mouth appear pale, and dark rings encircle the eyes. In some cases the face and eyelids become swollen, particularly after sleeping. The nervous system is disturbed by dizziness, headache, noise in the ears, pains in different parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, and great weakness. If the menstrual discharge is not entirely suppressed, it is scanty, pale, and watery.

The causes of this disease are not well understood. Pathological anatomy has so far been unable to reveal any disorganizations that might be looked upon as peculiar to this malady.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium crud. — Thick, milky-white coating on the tongue, [also **Nux. Sep.**] Derangement of the stomach, with loss of appetite, and fluid eructations tasting of what has been eaten.

Arsenicum. —* Pale, death-like color of the face, with puffiness of the eyelids. Violent thirst, *drinking often, but little at a time*, [also **Chin.**] Trembling; frequent fainting and great debility. Wants to be in a *warm* room.

Calcaria carb. — Low-spirited; inclines to weep, [also **Puls. Sulph.**] Pale, sallow countenance, with dark border around the eyes. Dizziness, especially on going up-stairs. Disgust for all meats; craves *sour* and even indigestible things, as chalk, clay, etc. After eating, swelling of the stomach, and

palpitation of the heart. Great shortness of breath and weakness of the muscles. *Very sensitive to cold air. Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit.

China. — * Indisposed to perform any kind of labor. *Weak digestion;* sour belching and bloated abdomen. Painless, very debilitating diarrhœa, stools undigested, [also **Ars. Ferr.**] * Especially suitable to cases resulting from *loss of blood*, or where the disease sets in after severe and protracted illness.

Ferrum. —*Ashy pale or greenish color of the face, which becomes fiery-red from the least emotion or exertion. Palpitation of the heart, and difficulty of breathing. * Constant desire to lie or sit. Patient very feeble and easily exhausted. * Spitting of blood, with pain between the shoulder-blades. The menses are either suppressed, or pale and watery. *Always better from walking slowly about.

Nux vomica.—Where the functions of the *stomach* and *liver* are particularly affected. * *Bitter, sour eructations.* * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone. She has much, anxious concern about little things. Pale, yellowish complexion. * Cannot sleep after 3 A. M., ideas crowd upon the mind so. *Habitual constipation of large, difficult stools.*

Pulsatilla. — * First menstruation delayed, or, having appeared, is suppressed, [also **Sulph.**] Drawing, pressing pains in the lower part of the abdomen. * Frequent *palpitation* of the heart and loss of breath after exertion, [also **Ferr.**] *Cold hands and feet*, with chilliness even in a warm room. Tongue coated white, with *bad taste in the morning.* * All kinds of fatty food, pork, pastry and the like disagree. *Marked desire for spirits* or *spicy things, stimulants.* Suitable to persons of a mild disposition, and after abuse of iron.

Sepia.— Suppressed menses, and frequent leucorrhœa, [also **Puls.**] Hysterical or nervous headache. *Great sadness, weeps frequently*, [also **Puls.**] * Yellow streak across the nose and on the cheek resembling a saddle, [yellow *blotches* on the face, **Ferr.**] Frequent sickness of the stomach, brought on by even the smell of cooking. * Fetid urine, depositing a reddish, clay-colored sediment which *adheres to the bottom* of the chamber *with great tenacity.*

Sulphur.— Suitable in the commencement and for scrofulous subjects. Constant drowsiness in the daytime and sleepless at night. Delayed and difficult first menstruation, [also * **Puls.**] *Dry, husky, scaly skin.* Difficult digestion, with pressure and fulness in the stomach. * Burning heat

on top of the head. Nervous debility, fainting, and sensitiveness to the open air. * Aversion to being washed.

Administration.—Select the remedy with great care, and repeat it night and morning for a week; then omit all medicine for four or five days, and if no improvement is manifest, choose another remedy and give it in the same way. Take eight globules or one drop in a teaspoonful of water at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.—This should be the same as advised for "*Retention of the Menses*" in a previous article.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES—AMENORRHÆA.

By suppression of the menses is understood the suspension or temporary cessation of the discharge after it has been regularly established. The consequence of such suppression is severe spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels, often attended with retching to vomit, headache, flushed face, wild delirium, convulsions, hysteria, palpitation of the heart, difficulty of breathing, etc. If the suspension of the discharge be gradual, or arise from causes operating in the interval, the evil consequences will not appear so suddenly, but will be no less certain in its results. The patient will become pale, languid, and debilitated; loses her appetite and ambition; looks sickly and dejected; feet and ankles swell; nervous symptoms set in; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath; and in persons predisposed to consumption that disease is most sure to follow.

Causes.—Cold is the most common cause of this obstruction; sudden and powerful mental emotions; grief. Disease of the chest, liver, and of the organs directly concerned may also give rise to suppression.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—If the suppression is the result of direct application of cold. Congestion of blood to the head or chest, with flushed face. Shooting and beating pains in the head, with delirium or stupefaction. * Vertigo, with faintness on rising from a recumbent position. Age of *puberty*, [* **Puls.**] Suitable to persons of *full habit*.

Arsenicum.—Pale, waxen color of the face. Great prostration of strength from the least exertion. Loss of appetite; sadness and melancholy. Fear of death and of being left alone. Much chilliness; wants more clothes on, or to be near the fire. * Intense thirst, but drinks little. * Sufferings all worse after midnight.

Belladonna. — Throbbing headache at the approach of each menstrual period. Red face, with determination of blood to the head when stooping. * Bearing-down pain in the lower abdomen, as if the menses would appear, [see **Cham.**] * She cannot bear light or noise.

Bryonia. — Swimming in the head, with painful pressure in the temples. *Bleeding of the nose*, when the menses should appear, [**Bell. Puls.**] Drawing pains in the lower part of the abdomen. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. * Symptoms all worse by the least motion.

Chamomilla. — Pressure towards the genital organs, like labor-pains. Cutting colic, and drawing in the thighs previous to a menstrual period. * She is very irritable, can hardly answer one civilly. * One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon. Nux.**] Passing of large quantities of colorless urine.

Colocynth. — Amenorrhœa from anger and silent grief. * Severe colicky pains which compel one to bend double. Great anguish and restlessness.

Crocus. — Sensation as if the menses would appear, with colic and dragging down in the direction of the privates, [see **Bell.**] * Sensation of something moving in the abdomen. Discharge of thick, black, stringy blood from the nose, [see **Bry.**]

Dulcamara. — Amenorrhœa from exposure to cold, or from getting wet. * At each menstrual period a rash shows itself upon the skin. Every time she takes cold, has urticaria or some other eruption on the skin.

Graphites. — Suppression of the menses, with a sense of weight in the arms and lower extremities. An occasional show of the menses, the discharge being very pale and scant. Swelling and coldness of the feet. * Eruptions on the skin oozing out a sticky fluid.

Pulsatilla. — * Suppression, especially from *getting the feet wet.* Aching pains over the forehead, with pressure on the vertex. Vertigo, with buzzing in the ears. Stitching toothache, the pains suddenly shift from one side to the other. Palpitation of the heart. Pain in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting. * Constant chilliness even in a warm room. * Mild, tearful disposition, with a tendency to sadness, [**Ign. Sep.**] Symptoms all worse in the evening.

Sepia. — Frequent paroxysms of hysteric or nervous headache. Toothache, with great sensitiveness of the dental

nerves. * Sallow complexion or dingy spots on the face. Nervous debility and great disposition to sweat. * Painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, [**Ign.**]

Sulphur.— Aching and tensive pain in the head, especially from the back part to the neck. Rush of blood to the head, with a whizzing noise in the brain. * Constant heat on top of the head, [**Graph.**—*Coldness*, **Verat.**] Pale, sickly complexion, blue margins around the eyes. Frequent weak, faint spells through the day. * She gets very hungry about 11 A. M., cannot wait for her dinner.

Veratrum alb.— Nervous headache at every menstrual period, with hysterical symptoms. Pale, livid face, and cold sweat upon the forehead. Coldness on top of the head, [**Sep.** —*Heat*, * **Sulph.**] Cold hands, feet, and nose. * Great weakness, with frequent spells of fainting.

Administration.— In sudden suppression, where the symptoms are urgent, dissolve twelve globules or three drops in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours until improvement sets in. In the milder forms, eight globules may be given dry on the tongue once or twice a day.

Where the difficulty arises from taking cold, *warm sitz-baths* will be found very beneficial; also bathing the feet in water hot as can be borne, will greatly assist the action of the medicine.

Diet.—This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules laid down in the beginning of this work.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

(MENSTRUAL COLIC — DYSMENORRHŒA.)

This is a form of abnormal menstruation of common occurrence. It is characterized by severe pains in the back, loins, and region of the ovaries or uterus. The attack often sets in several days before or at the time the menstrual discharge begins, and generally lasts a day or two, and sometimes through the whole menstrual period. The amount of suffering varies, sometimes it is very great, causing spasms, etc. The quality of the discharge differs in different persons, and in the same person at different times. It is usually scant, paler than is natural, mixed with clots, and sometimes contains membranous shreds.

The *causes* of the difficulty are taking cold; smallness of the mouth of the womb; disease of the ovaries; a congested state of the secretory vessels of the uterus, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — The pains preeede the flow, with congestion to the head and eonfusion of sight. Frightful visions and sereaming. * Disposition to bite and tear things. Redness and bloatedness of the faee. * Strong *bearing down*, as if everything would escape through the vulva, [* **Sep.**] * Pains come on suddenly, and cease just as suddenly. Discharge eopious, and of a bright-red color; sometimes elotted and offensive.

Calcaria carb. — Preceding the flow, swelling and tenderness of the breasts, headache, colic, shiverings, and leucorrhœa. During the flow, cutting in the abdomen, toothaehe, bearing down in the abdomen, and enlargement of the veins. * Feet eold, as if they had on damp stoekings. *Scrofulous diathesis.*

Chamomilla. — Pressure in the uterus, resembling *labor-pains.* * Discharge dark-colored, eoagulated, with tearing pains in the thighs, [**Cimi.**] Frequent desire to pass urine. Bloated, red face, or *one cheek red and the other pale.* Hot perspiration about the head. * Very impatient, ean hardly answer one eivilly.

Cimicifuga. — Scanty or profuse flow of eoagulated blood. * Severe pains in the back, down the thighs, and through the hips. Labor-like pains, with heavy pressing down, [see **Cham.**] Hysteric spasms, eramps, and tenderness low down in the bowels. Low-spirited and very sensitive.

Conium. — Diseharge scant, and brown in appearanee. Previous to the menses, the breasts swell, become hard and painful, [**Calc. c.**] Pressing downwards in the abdomen and drawing in the legs. * Mueh difficulty in voiding urine, it stops and starts repeatedly. * Aching pains about the heart, and vertigo when lying down or turning over in bed.

Nux vomica. — Menses return too soon, discharge thiek and clotted. Writhing pains in the abdomen, with nausea, or pain in the back and loins as if disloeated. * Soreness aeross the pubis as if bruised. Frequent desire to pass urine. Constipation, with frequent urging; hard, difficult stools. After the use of drugs and nostrums.

Pulsatilla. — Delayed menses, the blood is thiek and black, flowing by fits and starts. Feeling of heaviness, as if from a stone in the pelvie eavity. * Pains so violent that she tosses about in all direetions, with cries and tears, [**Cimicifu.**] Drawing sensation and numbness, extending down the thighs. * Vertigo on rising up, with ehilliness. * Mild, tearful woman. *Worse in a warm room.*

Sepia. — Menses too early and scant. Colicky pains, and *great bearing down, obliging her to cross the limbs*, [see * **Bell.**] Before the menses, leucorrhœa, excoriating the parts. * Painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach. Sick stomach, particularly in the morning. She weeps and complains, [**Ign.** * **Puls.**] Hard, knotty, difficult stools, with a sensation of *weight in the anus.*

Sulphur. — Discharge thick, black, and acrid. Violent pinching in the abdomen, with great heat, chilliness, and sort of epilepsy. * Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness, * **Verat.**] * Frequent flashes of heat, and weak, faint spells. Chronic cutaneous eruptions. *Lean persons who walk stooping.*

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules or three drops in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour or hour until relief is obtained.

Warm sitz-baths, or fomentations to the abdomen, will be found of infinite value in this painful affection.

MENORRHAGIA.

(MENSES TOO COPIOUS.)

By *menorrhagia* is understood a profuse flow of blood from the womb, occurring at the menstrual period. It may be regular as to time, or it may come too soon, or it may last too long. It is usually attended with lassitude, a sense of oppression in the head, wandering pains in the back, loins, and lower extremities; sense of weight and pressure in the pelvis; chilliness, cold feet, and impaired appetite.

The causes are various. It may arise from structural changes and morbid growths of the uterus; irritation or congestion of the secretory vessels concerned in menstruation; excesses in eating and drinking; sexual excitement; Onanism, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Adapted to plethoric females and young girls. * Profuse menses, with great fear and anxiety of mind. * Vertigo on rising from a recumbent position. If induced by exposure to a dry, cold wind.

Belladonna. — Too early and profuse, [* **Calc.** **Cimicifu.** **Phos.**] Discharge bright-red, *imparting a sense of heat.* * Violent pressing down, as if everything would escape through the genitals, [**Nit. ac.** * **Sep.**] * Throbbing headache and pain in the

small of the back. Clutching pain in the uterine region, with screaming and disposition to bite and tear things.

Calcaria carb. — Menstruation too soon, too profuse, and lasting too long, [**Croc. Phos.**] Preceding the flow, there is swelling and sensitiveness of the breasts, headache, colic, and shiverings. During the flow, cutting in the abdomen, toothache, and bearing down. * Vertigo when stooping, worse on rising or going up-stairs. * Feet feel as if they had on cold, damp stockings. Very *sensitive to the least cold air.*

Chamomilla.—* Profuse discharge of dark and clotted blood, flowing at intervals. * Violent labor-like pains in the uterus, and tearing in the veins of the legs. Very *impatient*, can hardly answer a civil question. Frequent emissions of large quantities of pale urine.

Cimicifuga. — Too early and profuse. Discharge dark and coagulated, [**Cham. Croc.**] * Severe pain in the back and down the thighs. Aching across the hips and pressing down in the uterus. Great nervousness and hysterical spasms. Severe pain in the head and eye-balls, increased by the least motion.

Crocus. — Menses regular, but too *profuse* and long-continued. * Discharge dark, clotted, stringy blood. * The least movement increases the flow. Yellowish, earthy color of the face, [**Sep.**] * Sensation as of something moving in the abdomen, [**Sabi.**] Great debility and palpitation of the heart on going up-stairs.

Nux vomica.—Menses too early and too profuse; discharge dark-colored blood. * The flow, after continuing several days, stops and then returns, [**Sulph.**] Dragging about the loins, with bearing down in the pelvis. * Cramp-like pains in the abdomen, extending down to the thighs. * She gets angry and violent without provocation, [**Cham.**] Habitual constipation, with frequent *urging to stool.*

Phosphorus. — Menses *too soon*, too copious, and lasting *too long*, with pain in the small of the back and in the abdomen. Great weakness, with cold feet and legs. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. * Belching up large quantities of wind after eating. Very sleepy after meals, especially after dinner. * Long, slim, hard, difficult stools. Tall, slender people, with fair skin, [comp. **Ign.**]

Sabina. — *Very profuse* and debilitating menses. Discharge partly pale-red and partly clotted blood. * Labor-like pains drawing down into the groin. * Drawing, tearing pains

from the back through to the pubis. Very nervous and hysterical, [**Ign.**] Great liability to miscarry.

Secale cor. — Too profuse and too long-continued. Discharge dark, liquid blood, increased by motion, [**Croc.**] * All her common ailments worse just before the menses. Suitable to thin, scrawny women.

Sepia. — Menses too early and profuse. Before the menses, violent colic. * Painful sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach. * Fetid urine, having a sediment like burnt clay. *Yellow spots on the face*, especially across the nose. * Prolapsus uteri. * Sensation as if everything would escape through the vagina, [* **Bell.**]

Sulphur. — The menses last too long. * She seems to get almost well, and then it returns again and again. Discharge acrid, corroding the thighs and smelling sour, [offensive, **Bell.**] * Flashes of heat, followed by weak, faint spells. * Constant heat on top of the head. Bleeding hemorrhoids.

Administration.— In urgent cases where the discharge is very profuse, repeat the remedy every twenty or thirty minutes, until relief is obtained. In milder cases, it will be sufficient to repeat the medicine once in three or four hours. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — The food should be of the mildest form; thin gruel made of farina, corn-starch, tapioca and the like, and taken moderately cold is the least irritating. No stimulants of any kind whatever must be allowed. The patient should assume the recumbent posture, and remain perfectly quiet and free from excitement. Keep the apartment cool and well ventilated.

CESSATION OF THE MENSES.

(CRITICAL PERIOD. CHANGE OF LIFE.)

The period of the decline or cessation of the menses is called by women the "change of life," the "critical period," etc. It usually occurs at or about the age of forty-five, though in some instances it takes place at an earlier date, while on the other hand it may be postponed to a much later period. It is looked upon as a critical stage of life, from the supposed liability to serious attacks and the greater mortality; but modern researches have shown that the mortality at this period of female life is not greater than amongst males at the same age.

As the change of life approaches, the menses become more or less irregular in the time of their recurrence and the quantity discharged. It may be very scant or very profuse,

amounting to a real hemorrhage. Sometimes the flow comes on when least expected, continues for a short time and then stops suddenly, without being followed by the ordinary symptoms which occur from the suppression of the menses.

In many cases the change takes place so gradually, that the woman passes through it before she is aware of her altered condition, and she comes to realize that her menses have ceased, and with them many of the frailties incidental to menstruation have likewise disappeared. Others less fortunate, however, are afflicted with dizziness, headache, flushes of heat, nervousness, debility, piles, itching of the private parts, and other unpleasant symptoms which torment the patient for years.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Bryonia.—Congestive headaches, as if the forehead would *split open*, with bleeding of the nose. * Symptoms all aggravated by motion. * Constipation of hard, dry stools. *Exceedingly irritable.*

Cocculus.—*Leucorrhœa in place of the menses;* she is so weak she can scarcely talk. Dizziness, increased by sitting up in bed, [also **Bry.**] * Great irritability of the nervous system.

Ignatia.—* Patient full of suppressed grief, [also **Puls.**] Sensation as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head. * Menses scanty, black, in clots and offensive.

Lachesis. — Especially suited to women at the *critical stage of life*, [also **Puls.**] Frequent uterine hemorrhages and hot flushes. * Heaviness of the head, with burning and beating on the top. * Cannot bear the least pressure upon the uterine region. Left ovary swollen, with pressing, stitching pains. * Chills at night and flushes of heat by day. Symptoms *all worse after sleeping.*

Pulsatilla.—Adapted to persons of a *mild, tearful disposition.* * Nervous debility, with inclination to be chilly even in a warm room. *One-sided headache; dizziness when looking up*, pressure in the stomach and pain in the uterus. * Putrid taste in the mouth, with inclination to vomit, particularly in the morning. Burning, thin, acrid leucorrhœa. Symptoms all *worse* towards evening.

Sepia. — Great *sadness, weeps frequently*, [also **Puls.**] * Violent beating headache in the evening, mostly in the temples, [also **Puls.**] * Yellow streak across the nose and on the cheeks in the form of a saddle. *Prolapsus uteri*, with burn

ing pain in small of the back. Yellowish or watery leucorrhœa, with itching in the vagina.

Sulphur. —* *Constant heat on top of the head*, [coldness, **Sepia.**] Burning in the eyes. * Putrid taste in the morning, [also **Puls.**] *Painful sensitiveness* of the abdomen as if the internal parts were raw and sore. * Burning, painful leucorrhœa, making the parts sore. Frequent weak, faint spells during the day.

Administration. —The remedy should be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms every three or four hours. In most cases once or twice a day will be sufficient. Six or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.— The diet should be simple and digestible, consisting chiefly of vegetable articles; total abstinence from everything stimulating; exercise in the open air; bathing, and the use of the flesh-brush, should be duly attended to. The sleeping apartment should be well ventilated, and a mattress is better than a feather-bed to rest upon.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARY—OVARITIS.

Ovaritis is an inflammation of the ovary. The disease is characterized by a dull, more or less intense, sometimes burning, and frequently stinging pain in the groin. The pain often extends to adjoining parts, even to the thigh of the affected side, which feels numb and rigid. The ovary is swollen, and can be felt through the abdominal wall, or more readily by an examination *per anum*. There is more or less febrile excitement, accompanied by a variety of nervous or hysterical symptoms, nausea, vomiting, delirium, and sometimes convulsions.

The disease is caused by taking cold; getting the feet wet during menstruation; sexual intercourse during the period; masturbation; mechanical injuries, and secondary inflammatory diseases of adjacent organs.

Treatment. —Leading indications.

Aconite. —After exposure to *dry, cold winds*, [from *wet weather*, **Dulc. Rhus t.**] During the menses, the patient is chilled and the flow ceases, or where it results from a fright.

Apis mel. —Ovaritis of *right side*, [* **Bell.**—*Left side*, **Graph.** * **Lach.**] * Stinging pains in the ovary, which is swollen and tender to touch. Numbness in the right side of the abdomen, extending to the thigh, [see **Ars.**] * Cough, with soreness in the left chest.

Arsenicum. — Burning, drawing or stitching pains in the ovary, with *great restlessness.* The pains extend to the thigh, which feels numb.

Belladonna. — *Stitching, throbbing* pains in the *right* ovary, which is hard and swollen. Great *heat* and *tenderness* of the abdomen; * *cannot bear the least jar.* * Constant bearing down as if everything would issue from the vagina. Glistening eyes, red face, and delirium.

Bryonia. — *Stitches* in the ovaries on taking a deep inspiration, [**Canth.**] * Suppressed menses, with bleeding of the nose.

Cantharides. — Stitches or pinching pains arresting the breathing, [see **Bry.**] Great burning in the ovarian region. *Constant desire to urinate,* passing but a few drops, often mixed with blood. *Bearing down* towards the genitals, [also **Bell.**]

Conium. — Induration and swelling of the ovary, with nausea and vomiting. Cutting pains in the parts. Dwindling of the mammæ. *Vertigo on turning in bed.

Hepar sulph. —* Where suppuration has occurred or abscess is imminent, [**Lach. Merc.**] *Throbbing* pains, with frequent chills.

Lachesis. — *Ovaritis of left side,* [of right side, **Apis. Bell.**] Swelling of the ovary, with drawing, pressing pains. If pus has already formed, [**Hep. Merc.**] Cannot lie on the right side.

Pulsatilla. —After getting the *feet wet the menses are suppressed,* [**Dulc.**] Pains so violent she tosses about in all directions, with cries and tears. Constant *chilliness.*

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, until amelioration or change.

LEUCORRHŒA.

(WHITES — FLUOR ALBUS.)

This disease consists of a catarrhal discharge from the vagina, or the uterus and its appendages. It is a very common affection, and mostly attacks females between the age of puberty and the final cessation of the menses. Not unfrequently, however, it is met with in small children, and sometimes in women who have passed the "turn of life."

At first the discharge consists of a whitish matter, staining the linen slightly and stiffening it as with starch. If neglected, as it often is in the beginning, the discharge in-

creases in quantity and changes in quality; it becomes yellowish, greenish, or of a dark-brown color, attended with smarting pains and excoriation of the parts. The quantity of the discharge varies, being in some cases a mere exudation, in others it is so copious that the patient is obliged to wear a napkin; generally it is more abundant just before or after menstruation, and during pregnancy.

If the disease is not arrested, the general health begins to suffer; the appetite fails; the face becomes pale and bloated; the spirits dejected; there is bearing down in the abdomen; pain in the back and loins; relaxation of the muscles and general debility.

Causes.—Among the immediate causes are, an inactive and luxurious mode of life; difficult labors; irregularity of the menses; immoderate sexual indulgence; tight lacing; the excessive use of tea, coffee and spices; want of cleanliness, etc.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arsenicum.—Acrid, corroding leucorrhœa, making the parts sore, [**Con. Puls.**] * Discharge thick, yellow, dropping out while standing, or when emitting flatus. Great anguish and restlessness at night. Feeble, weakly women.

Calcaria carb. — Milk-like discharge during micturition, or flowing only by spells. Too early and too profuse menstruation. Very weakly in general, walking produces great fatigue. * Very sensitive to cold air. * Feet cold and damp. Scrofulous diathesis.

China. — Weakly persons who have lost much blood. * Leucorrhœa before the menses, with painful pressing towards the groins and anus. * Bloody leucorrhœa, with occasional discharge of black clots or fetid, purulent matter. Troublesome itching and spasmodic contraction in the inner parts.

Cocculus.— Scanty, irregular menses, with leucorrhœa between the periods, [after, **Puls.**] * Discharge like serum, mixed with a purulent, ichorous liquid. * When bending or sitting down the discharge escapes in a gush. Painful menstruation, followed by hemorrhoids. Abdomen distended.

Conium. — Weakness and lameness in the small of the back. * Leucorrhœa, smarting, and excoriating the parts. Discharge whitish or milk-colored and painful. *Induration or ulceration of the os uteri.* * Vertigo during the menses, particularly while lying down. Dysmenorrhœa, with shooting pain in the left side of the chest.

Lachesis. — Leucorrhœa before the menses, [after, **Puls.**] * Discharge copious, smarting, slimy, stiffening the linen and staining it green, [yellow, **Nux v.**] Menses regular, but too short and feeble. * Inability to bear anything tight around the waist. Women at the *critical age*, [**Sep.**]

Nux vomica. — Fetid leucorrhœa tinging the linen yellow, with pain in the uterus as if sprained. * Menses irregular, never at the right time. Habitual constipation, with frequent urging to stool. As a consequence of high living or of a sedentary life.

Pulsatilla. — Burning, thin, acrid leucorrhœa. * Milky leucorrhœa, with swelling of the vulva, particularly after the menses. Also leucorrhœa, with thick, white mucus before and during the menses. * Vertigo when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness. *Mild, tearful* women.

Sepia. — Critical period, or during pregnancy or puberty, [see **Lach.**] Leucorrhœa, with stitches in the neck of the uterus and itching in the vagina. Yellowish, watery, milk-like, or mucous leucorrhœa. * Dirty yellow spots on the face. Very fetid urine, depositing a clay-colored sediment.

Sulphur. — Burning, painful leucorrhœa, making the vulva sore. Discharge thin, yellowish, preceded by pinching in the uterine region. * Burning in the vagina. * Frequent weak, faint spells during the day. * Constant heat on top of the head. Burning in the soles of the feet; puts them out of bed.

Administration. — Give eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning for a week; then omit the medicine for a few days, and if not better, select another remedy.

Diet. — This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules laid down in the beginning of this work.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

(FALLING OF THE WOMB.)

Among the disorders of the generative organs, none are more common or attended with more suffering than those which arise from displacements of the uterus. This organ being freely movable, and being held in its natural position by broad ligaments attached to its sides, renders it liable to be displaced in all directions. Such displacements are described by nosologists under various terms, as, *anteversion*, *retroversion*, *prolapsus*, etc. But as these abnormal conditions

can only be fully understood by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the pelvis and of the relative position which the uterine organs hold to the surrounding parts, it is deemed unnecessary to go into further details in a work of this character, as a correct diagnosis can only be obtained by a person competent to make an intelligent examination.

The most prominent indications of displacement of the womb are, a sense of weight or bearing down in the pelvis, as if something would issue from the vagina; pain in the back and across the hips; sufferings all worse from the erect position, and better when lying down; pressure on the bladder, with frequent calls to urinate and go to stool; leucorrhœal discharge and general debility.

Causes. — Prolapsus uteri is owing to a relaxed condition of the parts which support this organ in its natural position. The immediate causes are, getting up too soon after confinement; mechanical injuries; jumping; overlifting; violent exertions; chronic leucorrhœa; long standing or walking; tight lacing; habits of idleness and high living; the abuse of purgative medicine, etc.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Belladonna.—* Great bearing down in the lower part of the abdomen as though everything would issue through the genital organs, [also * **Sep.**] Sensation of *heat and dryness in the vagina*, [also **Lyc.**] * Back aches as if it would break, hindering motion. Pains in the pelvic region which come on suddenly and cease as suddenly.

Calcaria carb. — Constant aching in the vagina. * The menses are too frequent and too profuse, [also **Bell.**] Heaviness and painful weight in the limbs, and great fatigue on walking. Cold feet, feel as if they had on damp stockings. * *Vertigo on going up-stairs*, and is often short of breath. She is very sensitive to cold air.

Conium. — * Prolapsus uteri, with induration, ulceration, and leucorrhœa. *Vertigo*, particularly when *lying down* or turning over in bed. * Hardness of the breasts, very painful just before the menses.

Lachesis.— Pain in the region of the uterus, as if swollen. * *Cannot bear the least pressure upon the uterine region.* Displacements occurring during or in consequence of "change of life." Painful swelling in the *right groin or ovarian region.* * Symptoms all worse *after sleeping*, [also **Calc. c.**]

Nux vomica.—* Prolapsus after straining, after lifting, or after miscarriage, [also **Rhus t.**] * Menses irregular, never at the right time, [also **Sep.**] *Constant desire to go to stool*, and also to urinate. Pressive pain in the small of the back, worse when turning in bed. * Cannot sleep after 3 A. M., ideas crowd upon the mind so, [also **Calc. c. Sep.**] Suitable after the use of drugs and nostrums.

Sepia. — Pressing in the uterus, oppressing the breathing. * Sensation as if everything would come out of the vagina; she has to cross her limbs to prevent it, [see **Bell.**] Prolapsus uteri and vagina, with burning pain in small of the back. Sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach. * The urine deposits a clay-like sediment, which adheres firmly to the bottom of the chamber. * Sallow condition of the skin, with a streak across the nose resembling a saddle.

Sulphur.—Weak feeling in the genital organs. * Burning in the vagina; she is scarcely able to keep still. *Frequent weak, faint spells.* Burning in the soles of the feet. * *Constant heat on top of the head.* Suitable to persons of a scrofulous habit, and to *lean persons who walk stooping.*

All artificial contrivances, in the form of supporters, pessaries, and the like, should be discarded. For, while they sometimes afford temporary relief, they are certain in the end to aggravate the complaint, and diminish the chances of cure. The patient should rest in a recumbent posture as much as possible, avoid all vigorous exercise, as going up and down stairs, lifting heavy weights, etc.

Administration.— Give eight globules or one drop in a little water night and morning for a week; then wait a few days, and if better give no more medicine while the improvement continues; on the contrary, if no improvement follows, select another remedy, and use it in the same way.

PREGNANCY — UTERO-GESTATION.

The generative function has for its special object the continuation of the species; and it is intimately connected with the highest order of organic and animal life. The woman who assumes the relation of mother, takes upon herself the most sacred obligations of humanity. No period in her life is fraught with greater responsibilities than that of utero-gestation, or the time during which she carries the embryo in her womb. There is no question of the influence which she exerts upon the future physical, and, we may add, moral

and intellectual, condition of her offspring during this eventful period. Everything that disorders her system affects the child. If her blood is pure, the child is built up in purity. If she has an abundant vitality, her child drinks from a full fountain. Indeed, there is no condition of the mother, mental or physical, which may not have its influence upon the child, and the future welfare of society. Therefore, if ever the laws of health are strictly obeyed, they should be during the period of utero-gestation.

If, then, the mother would transmit to her offspring a sound constitution, she is in duty bound to preserve her own health by living in accordance with the physiological laws of life. She should observe the greatest simplicity in regard to diet; abstain from all narcotics, stimulants, drug poisons, and even the immoderate use of tea and coffee. Her food should be simple, but nutritious; that most consistent with health is composed of farinaceous grains, ripe fruits of every kind, and vegetables. The flesh of animals, if eaten at all, should be indulged in sparingly. As a beverage, pure, fresh water and milk are preferable to everything else. *All alcoholic and fermented liquors should be totally discarded.*

Daily ablutions, breathing pure, fresh air and the taking of suitable exercise are indispensable requisites to health during the period of gestation. Rest, and especially the rest of sleep, is another important condition. Both body and mind require rest and restoration. Nothing exhausts and prostrates quicker than the want of sleep; therefore, intense study, late hours, night-watching and the like are decidedly injurious.

Again, during pregnancy the woman should dress loosely, without compressing any part of the body. All corsets and belts must be abandoned, and tight lacing, by impeding the circulation and preventing the necessary expansion of the abdomen, may produce incalculable injury to both mother and child. Such methods of dressing often cause miscarriage, uterine displacements, heart diseases, and not unfrequently mal-positions and often deformity of the fœtus. Therefore, the woman who has the joys of mother in prospect, should observe all the conditions of health; she owes it to herself, to her husband, to her child and to posterity, to give to that child, so far as it lies in her power to give, a sound and vigorous constitution.

DURATION OF PREGNANCY.

The ordinary term of pregnancy is forty weeks, or nine calendar months, reckoning from the last menstrual period. In most cases this will be found nearly correct; in some, however, it will overrun, and in others it will fall short. There have been cases where a fœtus of six months has been born, and lived; but seven months is generally considered the period of viability.

There are three cardinal points which, if occurring in regular succession, will enable the individual to fix the time of labor with a good degree of certainty. 1. The time of the last period of menstruation. 2. The commencement of morning sickness — six weeks after conception. 3. Quickening, or the first motion of the fœtus felt by the mother, usually occurring four and a half months from conception. Moreover, two or three weeks before labor, the uterus sinks lower in the abdomen, and the woman gets smaller around the waist. This is a pretty sure sign of the near approach of labor.

MORNING SICKNESS.

The intimate sympathy between the uterus and stomach is shown by the irritability of the latter soon after conception. Most women suffer from nausea and vomiting on first rising in the morning; hence it is called "morning sickness." The irritability in some cases commences immediately after conception, but more generally it sets in about the sixth week and continues until the third month. After this time it generally abates, but in some instances it returns from slight provocations until the end of gestation. The nausea and vomiting usually take place as soon as the patient rises from bed, and continues to harass her for two or three hours. After much straining and gagging, a little tough mucus is thrown up, which is often very sour. Frequently the patient is annoyed by the spitting of saliva, which at times is very profuse and attended by heart-burn and water-brash.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium c. — Eructations tasting of the ingesta. Nausea, with vertigo. *Frightful and persistent vomiting, with convulsions. After overloading the stomach.

Arsenicum. — Excessive vomiting, especially after eating

or drinking. *Great desire for water, but can take only a little. *Vomiting fluids as soon as taken, [*soon as they get warm in the stomach*, **Phos.**] Excessive weakness.

Bryonia. — Nausea immediately on waking in the morning. Lips dry and parched; dry mouth and tongue, with much thirst. Vomiting food immediately after eating it. Headache as if it would split. *She feels better by keeping perfectly quiet. *Dry, hard stools, as if burnt.

Calcaria carb. — Heart-burn and eructations of food. Soreness of the sides or tip of the tongue, so that she can scarcely talk or eat. *Going up-stairs puts her out of breath and causes vertigo. *Cold, damp feet continually. Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist. *She cannot sleep after 3 A. M. [also *Nux v. Sep.]

Ipecacuanha. — Nausea and vomiting, with great uneasiness in the stomach. *Continual nausea all the time, not a moment's relief, [also **Tart. e. Verat. a.**] *Vomiting large quantities of mucus. Bilious vomiting and tendency to relaxation of the bowels.

Natrum m. — In obstinate cases, accompanied by loss of appetite and taste. Water-brash, like limpid mucus, and much acidity of the stomach. *Always awakens in the morning with headache, and has heart-burn after eating. *Feeling of great hunger, as if the stomach was empty, but no appetite.

Nux vomica. — Nausea and vomiting chiefly in the morning, while eating, or immediately after eating or drinking. Acrid and bitter eructations and regurgitations. *She feels as if she would be better if she could vomit. *Cannot bear the odor of tobacco. Females of sedentary habits, and who use highly-seasoned food. *Large, difficult stools, with frequent urging.

Phosphorus. — Nausea, with hunger early in the morning. Very weak feeling in the abdomen and heat up the back. Sour vomiting and sour eructations. *Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. *Very sleepy after meals, particularly dinner.

Pulsatilla. — Frequent eructations, tasting of the ingesta. Vomiting after every meal. *Vomiting mucus. *Bad taste in the mouth every morning on waking. No kind of food tastes good. Perceptible pulsations in the stomach, [also **Sep. Tart. e.**] Diarrhœa, mostly at night. Mild, tearful disposition.

Sepia. — Nausea in the morning, as if all the viscera were

turning inside out. *Sensation of emptiness in the stomach. The very thought of food sickens her. Yellowness of the face, particularly across the nose. Painful feeling of hunger in the stomach.

Tartar em. — Continuous anxious nausea, [also *Ipe. Verat.] *Vomiting large quantities of mucus, [Ipe.]

Veratrum alb. — Constant nausea and ptyalism. Excessive vomiting of bile, mucus, and lastly blood. *Cold sweat on the forehead. Craves *cold* drinks.

Administration. — In ordinary cases give eight globules night and morning. In severe cases, where the vomiting is long continued, dissolve twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler one-third full of water, and take two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours until relieved.

Diet. — This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules as laid down in the beginning of the work.

VERTIGO AND HEADACHE.

During gestation, and particularly during the early months of it, the woman is often troubled with giddiness, fulness, and pain in the head. After stooping, there is blindness with flashes or sparks before the eyes; disposition to fall forward when stooping; headache, with feeling of weight on top of the head; palpitation of the heart, and general nervousness. Sometimes there is a fastidious state of the stomach, with variable appetite; the smell of food while cooking often sickens her, and articles of diet that used to agree with her are now disgusting. These likes and dislikes often continue through the whole term of pregnancy.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Vertigo on rising from a seat, stooping, or looking up, [also **Puls.**] *Faintness on rising from a recumbent posture, with dimness of vision. *Fulness and heaviness in the forehead*, [also **Bell.**] Suitable to persons of *full habit*, *with florid complexion* and nervous temperament.

Belladonna. — *Vertigo, with vanishing of sight and stupefaction. *Throbbing headache*, with congestion of blood to the head. Injected eyes, quivering of the lids, and redness of the face. Sparks before the eyes; objects appear double Symptoms generally worse in the morning, and the patient dislikes to move.

Nux vomica. — Vertigo, with obscuration of sight and buzzing in the ears. *Tearing*, *drawing*, and jerking pains in the head, with sour stomach. **Habitual constipation* of large,

difficult stools, with frequent ineffectual urging. Suitable to persons who *lead a sedentary life*, and who are *addicted to the use of strong coffee and drugs*. Sufferings worse in the morning.

Opium.—Vertigo when rising from a recumbent posture; has to lie down. Sensation of *tightness* in the head. * Great heaviness of the head.

Pulsatilla.—Vertigo when stooping, lifting up the eyes, after eating. * Headache, particularly on one side. Pulsating and shooting pains in the head. * Derangement of the stomach, particularly after eating pork or greasy food. Suitable to persons of a *mild, tearful disposition*, [also **Sep.**] Always worse *towards evening*.

Sepia.—Vertigo only when walking in the open air. * Violent, beating headache in the evening, mostly in the temples, [also **Puls.**] *Empty feeling in the stomach.* Constipation, with a *sense of weight* in the anus.

Administration. — Where the sufferings are not very great, eight pellets taken dry on the tongue, morning and evening, will be sufficiently often to repeat the medicine. In severe cases, dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every three hours until relieved.

TOOTHACHE DURING PREGNANCY.

Many women are tormented with toothache during pregnancy. Sometimes it sets in immediately after conception, at other times not until later in the term. It usually comes on in paroxysms, after longer or shorter intervals, and partakes of the nature of neuralgia. Never have teeth extracted under such circumstances without first consulting a physician.

Treatment.— The most suitable remedies for this form of toothache, are **Acon., Bell., Calc., Cham., Merc., Nux., Puls., Sep.,** and **Staph.**

Special indications for the choice of these and other remedies will be found under TOOTHACHE and NEURALGIA in a preceding chapter.

WATER-BRASH — HEART-BURN.

This is a common affection in pregnancy. The patient complains of burning and heat in the stomach extending upwards to the throat; attended with sour eructations. There is frequently a cramp-like pain in the stomach; ris-

ing of a tasteless or bitter fluid, which is sometimes hot and so acrid as to excoriate the throat and mouth.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Nux vomica.— Heart-burn, with *sour eructations*, [also **Phos.**] Gulping up a bitter-sour fluid, [also **Puls.**] * Regurgitation of food while eating, with hiccough. * Habitual constipation, with large, difficult stools.

Phosphorus. — * Sour regurgitation of food, [also **Nux.**] Water-brash after a meal, with eructations, nausea and flow of water from the mouth. *Water-brash, particularly after taking acids.*

Pulsatilla.—*Frequent eructations tasting of what has been eaten. *Putrid taste, particularly on rising in the morning*, [also **Nux.**] Gulping up of bitter fluid, [also **Nux.** and **Phos.**] * Nausea while eating, the food becoming repulsive.

Sepia. —Water-brash in the afternoon, going off after eating. Vomiting *milky water* or milky mucus. Eructations tasting like spoiled eggs, [also **Arn.**] * Yellow streak across the nose resembling a saddle.

Sulphur.—*Putrid taste* in the morning, [see **Puls.**] Profuse salivation, the taste of which causes nausea and vomiting. *Flushes of heat.* * Constant heat on top of the head. Frequent weak, faint spells.

Administration.— Take one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water half an hour before each meal, until amelioration or change, or another remedy is called for.

Diet. — This should be strictly in accordance with the homœopathic rules; that suggested under the head of DYSPEPSIA in a preceding chapter, will be found appropriate in most cases.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Some women are troubled with pain in the side during pregnancy. It seldom occurs until after the fifth month, and continues until the beginning of the eighth month. The pain is usually felt in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, and is of a dull, aching character. The patient cannot sit long in one position, and is obliged to change often. Women in their first pregnancies are most likely to suffer from this difficulty.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arnica. — Very great soreness, as if from a bruise, [also **Acon.**]

Belladonna. — * If the pains appear suddenly, and after a

time as suddenly cease. Worse in the afternoon and from moving.

Bryonia. — The pains are of a *stitch-like* character. * The sufferings are all worse from the slightest motion.

Nux vomica. — Especially suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life and drink strong coffee. * Constipation of large, difficult stools.

Pulsatilla. — She cannot sit long at a time; must walk about to relieve the pain. Suitable to persons of a *mild, tearful* disposition.

Administration. — Give eight globules dry on the tongue two or three times a day, according to the severity of the pain.

CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is a very frequent attendant upon pregnancy. The pressure of the gravid uterus on the lower portion of the bowels interferes with their normal action, and sometimes causes troublesome constipation. This is particularly the case with those who lead a sedentary life.

Treatment. — The appropriate remedies and their indications for this difficulty, will be found under CONSTIPATION in a preceding chapter. The diet and regimen as suggested there will also be found the most suitable.

DIARRHŒA DURING PREGNANCY.

Diarrhœa is not a frequent accompaniment of pregnancy; but it may be developed from some constitutional dyscrasia or accidental cause, and requires particular attention. It should not be allowed to continue long, lest it lead to something more serious. The cause should be sought after and removed, and often the diarrhœa will get well of itself.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Antimonium. — Stools watery and profuse, with deranged stomach. * Tongue coated milky-white. Vomiting bitter, bilious, or slimy mucus.

Arsenicum. — *Exhausting* diarrhœa, containing undigested food. * Great weakness, fainting, and rapid exhaustion, [also * **Verat.**] *Vomiting after eating or drinking.*

Bryonia. — Diarrhœa in *hot weather*, or when induced by taking cold drinks when the system was heated. Worse in the morning and from motion.

Chamomilla.—* Hot, diarrhœic stools, smelling like bad eggs. Stools green, watery, corroding with colic. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. One cheek red and the other pale, [also **Acon.**] Worse at night.

China.—Diarrhœa of yellow, watery stools, undigested, and with much flatulence. * Great weakness and inclination to sweat. Diarrhœa after *eating fruit*, [also **Bry.** * **Puls.**]

Dulcamara.—Stools yellowish, greenish, watery or whitish. Colic before and during stool. * Always worse after every cold change in the weather.

Lycopodium. Diarrhœa with a constant sense of *fermentation* in the abdomen, like a pot of *yeast working.*

Mercurius.—* Diarrhœa composed mostly of slime and fecal matter, with much straining before and during stool. Worse at night and in hot weather. Great inclination to *sweat.*

Podophyllum.—Painless diarrhœa. * Profuse watery stools. Also, *yellow*, *mucous stools*, *smelling like carrion.* Before stool, loud gurgling in the bowels as of water. Always *worse in the morning*, at night, and in hot weather.

Administration.—In urgent cases, the remedy may be repeated every two, three or four hours until a cure is completed, or a change of symptoms calls for another remedy. Eight globules or one drop in a little water may be taken at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.—The reader is referred to the preceding chapter on DIARRHŒA, for information in regard to diet, etc.

PRURITUS—ITCHING OF THE PRIVATES.

Women are not unfrequently annoyed during pregnancy by a troublesome itching of the private parts. It usually comes on in the early months, but sometimes not until a later period of gestation. It is generally occasioned by an acrid or vitiated secretion from the lining membrane of the vagina. Sometimes the inner surface of the labia and adjacent parts are covered with a whitish substance similar to the thrush of infants. In other instances, a vesicular eruption appears on the parts, attended with intolerable itchings. This affection is not confined to the state of pregnancy, but may attack a female at any time.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Bryonia.—This remedy is applicable when there is great *dryness* and *heat* in the parts, [also **Lyc.**]

Carbo veg.—The parts are covered with a *whitish*, curd-like *substance*, attended with intense itching.

Lycopodium. — * Itching, burning and gnawing in the vagina. Milky, ichorous discharge from the parts.

Mercurius.— The internal surface of the vagina is inflamed and swollen. * Small, red pimples on the labia, itching furiously.

Pulsatilla. — Burning, stinging in the vagina and labia; especially suitable if occurring at the decline of the menses.

Sepia.— Moist, itching eruption on the inner surface of the labia. * Soreness and redness of the parts. * Violent itching of the pudendum.

Sulphur.— *Troublesome itching of the private parts*, which are covered with pimples. * Burning in the vagina, [also **Lyc.**] Leucorrhœa smarting like salt.

Administration. — Give one drop or eight globules in a little water morning and evening until improvement sets in; then once a day until a cure is effected.

External Applications.— A solution of *Borax* in water applied locally two or three times a day will frequently allay the troublesome itching. If this fails, a weak solution of *Sulphate of Zinc*, or *Nitrate of Silver*, in the proportion of three grains to an ounce of water, will be found very efficient.

VARICOSE VEINS.

This signifies an enlarged and tortuous state of the veins, usually seated on the lower extremities. It is not peculiar to a state of pregnancy, but may exist in any female, or even in persons of the opposite sex. Still, it is more frequently met with in women during the period of gestation, on account of the pressure from the gravid uterus obstructing the circulation, and preventing the free return of blood from the extremities to the heart.

The varices usually appear about the ankle first, and are confined to the leg below the knee, but sometimes they extend upwards, and may involve all of one or both limbs. The enlarged veins are generally superficial, and get larger from standing on the feet or allowing the limb to hang down. They sometimes become very painful from overdistention, and not unfrequently burst, causing dangerous hemorrhage. After delivery the swelling gradually disappears, leaving only slight traces of the disease behind.

Treatment.— If the veins are greatly enlarged, and the woman is obliged to be on her feet much, the limbs should be compressed by means of laced bandages or elastic stockings. If these are resorted to, they should be applied on

first rising in the morning and before the veins become distended. In using the laced bandage, an assistant should put it on, commencing at the toes and progressing upwards, making gentle and equal pressure on all parts.

In painful and bad cases, rest and an elevated position should be enjoined. At the same time, the patient should take one of the following remedies: **Arnica, Belladonna, Nux vomica,** or **Pulsatilla,** a dose night and morning.

CRAMPS.

Cramps in the calves of the legs, in the muscles of the abdomen and other parts of the body, frequently attack women during pregnancy. They are generally worse about the fourth and fifth month, and again towards the end of pregnancy.

This painful affection is not confined to pregnant females alone, but attacks all classes, and is a common symptom in many nervous and other diseases.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — Cramp in the calf when bending the leg at night in bed, also in the sole of the foot, [also **Nux.**] Suitable to persons of full habits, with red face.

Chamomilla. — * *Cramp in the calves.* Extreme sensitiveness to pain, with great *irritability of temper.*

Colocynth. — * Constrictive, crampy pain in the abdomen, as if the *intestines were being squeezed between stones.* Cramp in the muscles of the thigh throughout its whole extent.

Hyoscyamus. — Cramps, especially in the front part of the thigh. Cramp in the muscles of the abdomen, [also **Bell. Nux.**]

Nux vomica. — *Cramp in the calves,* and in the soles of the feet when bending the legs, [see **Bell.**]

Veratrum. — This remedy, taken at night before going to bed, and repeated for a few nights, will generally overcome the predisposition to the complaint.

Administration. — One drop or eight globules in a teaspoonful of water should be taken night and morning until the difficulty is relieved.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

This affection is recognized by the partial or total inability to retain in the bladder the secreted urine. It is not gener

ally attended with pain, but is a source of great annoyance to the patient. Sometimes it passes off continuously in drops, at others it is discharged involuntarily in considerable quantities.

Women during pregnancy often suffer from this difficulty, owing to pressure from the distended uterus upon the bladder. It may occur at any period of gestation, but is most common during the early months.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — Difficult and scanty emissions of urine, with pinching around the navel. * Desire to urinate, accompanied with great distress, fear and anxiety.

Belladonna. — Much difficulty in passing a small quantity of urine; it flows in a very feeble stream or in drops. * There is a constant dribbling of urine, wholly involuntary. * Inability to retain the urine.

Causticum. — Frequent desire to urinate, a small portion passing *involuntarily*. Involuntary passing of urine at night.

Pulsatilla. — * Involuntary emissions of urine when sitting or walking. * Frequent desire to urinate, with drawing in the abdomen. Mild, tearful disposition.

Stramonium. — The urine dribbles away very slowly and feebly.

Sulphur. —* Frequent micturition, wetting the bed, [also **Sepia.**] Difficult urination during pregnancy.

Administration. — Give one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water, night and morning, for a week. If not better, select another remedy.

ABORTION—MISCARRIAGE.

Abortion may take place at any period during gestation. It most frequently happens about the *third* month after conception, but sometimes at a much earlier period, and again at a later date. The liability is increased at such times as *correspond* to a *menstrual period*. And when it has once taken place, the woman is more likely to miscarry again. If it occurs after the sixth month, it is called *premature labor*.

The symptoms of threatened abortion are: chilliness, followed by bearing-down pains, and discharge of mucus and of blood. When the miscarriage goes on, the pains increase in force and frequency, and continue, with discharge of fluid or clotted blood, until the ovum is expelled. Those in attendance should examine carefully all clots that escape from

the vagina, in order to ascertain if the fœtus comes away; for until this occurs, together with the *after-birth*, there is no safety or rest for the patient.

The most frequent causes of miscarriage are: violent exertions; riding on horseback, or in a carriage over rough roads; wearing tight dresses; sexual indulgence; mental emotions; the use of purgative medicines and nostrums.

Treatment. — On the first intimation that miscarriage is threatened, the patient should assume a horizontal posture, keep perfectly quiet, and avoid all mental excitement. And as such cases are often serious, none but a fully qualified physician should undertake their management; but if such cannot be obtained, one of the following remedies should be selected, and a dose given every three to six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Aconite. — Threatened miscarriage in consequence of *fright*. * Hemorrhage, with fear of death; she is sure she will die. Great fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability. Dizziness on rising from a recumbent position. Feverish restlessness.

Arnica. — After a *fall*, *blow*, or *concussion*, especially if labor-pains set in, with discharge of blood or serous mucus. * Sore feeling all through the patient, as if from a bruise. The bed on which she lies feels too hard.

Belladonna. — Flushed face, red eyes, throbbing carotids, and heat in the head. Pain in the back as if it would break. * Severe bearing down, as if everything would issue through the vulva, [**Sep.**] Profuse discharge of bright-red blood. * Pains come on suddenly, and leave as suddenly. * Vertigo when stooping, or when rising from a stooping posture. Great intolerance to light or noise, [**Acon.**]

Calcaria carb. — Scrofulous diathesis. She has heretofore suffered from too early and too profuse menstruation. Very weakly in general; walking produces great fatigue, and she is out of breath when going up-stairs. When standing, a pressing down, as if everything would issue through the genitals, [* **Bell.**] * Her feet feel as if they had on cold, damp stockings. * Vertigo when ascending a height.

Cantharides. — *Threatened abortion from congestion or ulceration of the cervix uteri.* * Constant desire to urinate.

Chamomilla. — Periodical pains resembling those of *labor*, with discharge of dark-colored or coagulated blood. * Violent pains in the bowels, extending to the sides, with *fre*

quent urination. Becomes almost furious about the pains. * Very impatient, snappish, and cross. Hot perspiration about the head.

China.—Weak and exhausted persons from loss of animal fluids. After miscarriage, when there is hemorrhage unto fainting; giddiness, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness. * Heaviness of the head, ringing in the ears, and coldness of the extremities.

Crocus.—Especially where the discharge consists of *dark, stringy blood, which is increased by the least exertion.* * Sensation as if something were alive in the abdomen, [**Sabi.**] Mostly after miscarriage.

Ignatia.—Suppressed grief seems to have been the exciting cause. * Sadness and sighing, with an empty feeling in the stomach. Uterine cramps with cutting stitches. * Difficult stools, causing prolapsus ani.

Ipecacuanha.—* Profuse and continuous discharge of bright-red blood, with pressure downward, [**Bell.**] Cutting pains around the navel. * Continual sense of nausea, without a moment's relief. Disposition to faint.

Nux vomica.—* Every pain produces a desire to go to stool, or to urinate. Writhing pains in the abdomen, accompanied by nausea, or pains in the back and loins as if dislocated. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Constipation of large, difficult stools. High livers; sedentary habits.

Pulsatilla.—Labor-like pains alternating with hemorrhage. * The discharge is arrested for a little while, then returns with redoubled violence. Suffocative spells; she craves fresh air; worse in a close, warm room. * Inclination to be chilly, even in a warm room. Retention of the after-birth, [* **Sec.**] Mild, tearful women.

Sabina.—Violent forcing or dragging pains extending from the *back through to the pubis.* * Discharge profuse, consisting of bright-red, partly fluid and partly clotted blood. Feeling of sinking or faintness in the abdomen. Especially adapted to women who habitually miscarry about the third month.

Secale cor.—Especially after miscarriage has occurred. * Copious flow of black, liquid blood, worse from the slightest motion, [see **Croc.**] * Passive hemorrhage in thin, scrawny, cachectic women. Want of action in the uterus, [* **Puls.**] Great debility; feeble, almost extinct, pulse, and fear of death. Little or no pain.

For **Retention of Placenta** occurring after miscarriage, see **Labor.** And for dangerous hemorrhage, that often follows, see **Metrorrhagia.**

Diet and Regimen. — The diet must be light and unirritating. All food and drink should be taken cold. The patient should repose on a mattress, be lightly covered, and her room kept cool and well ventilated.

BREASTS.

During the progress of gestation the breasts undergo important changes; they gradually enlarge and the areolæ turns dark; the nipples increase in size, and are often accompanied with more or less pain and discomfort. If at this time they receive proper attention, a great deal of suffering may be prevented, which will otherwise be likely to occur after confinement, such as sore nipples, abscesses, indurations, etc.

The woman should accustom herself to frequent ablutions, and, during the last few weeks of pregnancy, the breasts should be well bathed in cold water every morning, and dried by gentle friction with crash towels. If treated in this way the mother will seldom suffer, as too often happens, with sore nipples and gathered breasts. If, however, excoriation or tenderness of the breasts do occur, they should be bathed two or three times a day with water containing a few drops of **Tincture Arnica** or **Calendula.** The latter remedy is particularly efficacious.

If the nipples become inflamed, with shooting pains in the breast, give two or three doses of **Cham.** during the day. Should an eruption or small abscesses make their appearance on the parts, which itch and burn, give **Graph.** or **Sulph.** once or twice a day until relieved.

FALSE PAINS.

Some women are greatly annoyed, particularly in the latter part of pregnancy, with what are termed "false pains." They may be distinguished by the irregularity with which they occur; often by their location, while they do not increase in intensity like true labor-pains. It is always well to relieve such pains by the use of appropriate remedies, as they may, by the loss of rest and fatigue which they occasion, bring on something more serious.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — This remedy is suitable to young persons of full habit, flushed face, with congestion to the head. * Pains worse at night and when lying on the left side.

Belladonna. — * Pressing, bearing-down pains, with flushed face. *Back aches as if it would break.* * The pains appear suddenly, and disappear as suddenly as they come.

Chamomilla.—False pains occurring in sensitive individuals. * She is very impatient, cross, and snappish. Pains worse at night.

Coffea. — The pains are violent and the patient is very excitable. * She weeps and laments fearfully. *Very wakeful at night.*

Nux vomica.—* Every pain produces a desire to go to stool or to pass water. *Habitual constipation*, with frequent urging to stool. Irritable temper.

Pulsatilla. — Pains in the abdomen and loins, as if from continual stooping. *Mild, tearful disposition.*

Administration. — A dose may be taken every two, three, or four hours, according to circumstances.

THE MANAGEMENT OF LABOR.

It is not intended to give a minute description of the process or management of labor here, as no one but a qualified physician would have the temerity to take charge of such a case, unless placed under very peculiar circumstances. A few suggestions to govern the nurse or attendant until the arrival of the physician is, therefore, all that will be necessary.

The woman who has the joys of mother in prospect will see that everything necessary for the occasion is at hand, so that all confusion may be avoided when that interesting period arrives. The room she is to occupy should be in readiness, and, where there can be a choice, it should be large and airy, on the sunny side of the house, and as retired as possible. Its temperature should be about sixty-five degrees during labor, and about seventy degrees afterwards.

When labor has fairly commenced, the bed should be prepared, which is done by placing a square of oil-cloth or a gum blanket over the mattress, at that part of the bed which will be occupied by the patient's hips; over this the under sheet is spread, and upon these two or three sheets folded square, on which the patient is to lie. After the labor is

over these folded sheets should be removed, but the oil-cloth is allowed to remain. If the patient's bowels have not been freely evacuated within twelve hours, they should be freed by a thorough injection.

If now the pains are forcing and labor advancing, the patient should undress and go to bed. The position for delivery is on the left side, the hips being close to the edge of the bed, and the knees drawn up towards the abdomen. The night-dress should be tucked up underneath her, beyond the hips, to prevent soiling; a pillow placed between her knees; and she may be allowed to grasp a sheet fastened to the bed-post, or, what is much better, the hand of an attendant.

This is the best and most natural position for the patient to assume during labor; and, while it is not necessary to remain in the one position all the time, when the infant's head is low down and distending the soft parts, she should make no material change until after labor is completed.

LABOR — CHILDBIRTH.

As has been observed in a previous article, labor takes place about two hundred and seventy days after conception. There are a few premonitory symptoms which indicate its near approach, such as nervous trembling, depression of spirits, looseness of the bowels, frequent inclination to pass urine, and a slight discharge of reddish mucus from the vagina. The pains generally commence in the lower part of the abdomen, and are first felt in the back, extending gradually to the front. They recur at regular intervals, and increase in force and frequency. During the early stage, they are of a "cutting or grinding" character, causing an outcry on the part of the patient. But as labor advances, they change to "bearing-down or forcing" pains, which compels the patient to suspend her breath and suppress the outcry. From this time forward the pains become more frequent; they succeed each other so quickly, that a new one commences before the former has quite terminated. At length the force conquers all resistance, and with a throe of agony the head is expelled; after which there is a short interval of rest, when the uterine power is again exerted to expel the body of the child.

This part of the labor being accomplished, a sense of great relief follows, to the inexpressible joy of the mother. An

interval of half an hour, more or less, now elapses before the uterus again contracts to expel the after-birth, and by one or two pains its connection is severed with the uterus, and the labor is completed.

This is the usual course of ordinary labor, but cases frequently occur in which it is protracted much beyond the usual period, and is attended with a great deal of suffering; in such cases, recourse to the following remedies will greatly relieve or remove the difficulty:

Chamomilla.—Over-excitement, and excessive sensibility to pain, [also **Coff.**] Anguish and discouragement, with tossing about. * Pains spasmodic and distressing. * She is very impatient, can hardly answer a civil question.

Coffea.— Pains excessively violent, with great mental and general nervous excitement. * She weeps and laments fearfully. * Great sensitiveness of the genital organs, cannot bear them to be touched. *Great wakefulness at night.*

Ignatia. — Hysterical, fitful women, and who are full of grief. * Weak, empty feeling in the stomach, not relieved by eating. Uterine cramps, with cutting stitches. Convulsive jerking in single parts or limbs. * Patient seems full of grief, with frequent sighing.

Nux vomica.—Pains irregular, and the labor does not seem to advance. Drawing in the back and thighs with pressure downwards, [also **Cham.**] * Every pain produces a desire to go to stool or to urinate. Habitual constipation, with frequent urging to stool. Irritable temper.

Pulsatilla. — The pains seem too weak and too far apart; they grow weaker, as if from inactivity of the womb. * Pains which excite palpitation of the heart, or suffocating, fainting spells. * Patient craves cool, fresh air; worse in a warm room, [**Sec.**] Mild, tearful women, with blue eyes and light hair.

Administration.— Three drops or twelve globules of the chosen remedy should be dissolved in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful given every hour until relief is obtained.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

During labor, women are not unfrequently attacked by convulsions. Persons of a nervous or epileptic condition are most liable to them. The attack usually comes on without any premonition; the patient is suddenly deprived of con-

sciousness; the muscles of the face and all parts of the body are distorted by spasmodic contractions; the eyes are agitated and roll about in a frightful manner; the tongue projects and is bitten, causing it to bleed, and bloody froth issues from the mouth; the limbs are jerked in all directions, and with such force that the patient cannot be restrained. The paroxysms last from five to twenty minutes, when the convulsive movements gradually subside, and consciousness partially or wholly returns. In unfavorable cases, the patient remains in a state of total insensibility. The convulsions return at irregular intervals, and may continue for several hours, but mostly cease when the child is born. The disease is very dangerous, and often terminates fatally.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — In the incipiency, when an attack is apprehended. After *fright*, [also **Ign.** * **Opi.**] Flushed face; dry hot skin; thirst, and great restlessness. * Great fear and anxiety of mind; thinks she will die, although there is no occasion of alarm. * She dreads too much activity about her. Vertigo on rising up in bed.

Belladonna. — Red, bloated face, with distorted eyes and dilated pupils, [also **Opi.**] * She seems to be in a half-conscious state, with disposition to strike, bite or injure those about her. Convulsive jerking of the limbs and muscles of the face. Foam at the mouth, and involuntary escape of fæces and urine, [also **Hyos.**] With every pain a spasm comes on, and during the interval more or less tossing about. * Sensation as if she were falling down through the bed. Grating of the teeth, [also **Stram.**]

Hyoscyamus. — The spasms commence with twitching of the muscles of the face and spasmodic motions of the eyelids, [see **Stram.**] * Twitching and jerking of all the muscles in the body. * Clinching of the thumbs in the palms of the hands. Complete loss of consciousness, with desire to escape. Oppression of the chest, *with stertorous breathing.* Involuntary discharge of fæces and urine, [also **Bell.**]

Ignatia. — * Sudden starting from sleep, with screams and trembling of the body, [also **Stram.**] Twitching of the muscles of the face and corners of the mouth. Convulsive movements of single muscles, or only portions of the body at a time. * Deep sighing and sobbing, with a strange, compressed feeling in the brain.

Opium.— Especially after fright, [also **Acon.**] Convulsive trembling of the whole body, with distortion of the muscles. *The spasm is followed by sopor and stertorous respiration. *Stupefaction of the senses, and complete loss of consciousness. Bluish, bloated face, with swollen lips. Pupils dilated and insensible to light. Incoherent and wandering talk.

Stramonium.— The patient awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen. The spasm mostly commences with convulsive motions of the extremities, especially the upper. Grinding of the teeth, [also **Bell.**] *Loquacious delirium, with stammering speech. She makes ridiculous gestures and strange faces; laughs, sings, and sighs. *The light of brilliant objects, and contact, renew the spasms.

Administration.— Give eight globules dry on the tongue, and repeat it every twenty minutes or half hour until a change for the better is effected, or another remedy is called for.

TREATMENT AFTER DELIVERY.

Immediately after the expulsion of the after-birth, a warm napkin should be applied to the external genitals, and changed at intervals during the day. If the parts are swollen and painful, they may be bathed with a lotion composed of twenty drops of the **Tincture of Arnica,** in a teacup half full of water.

After an interval of an hour or two, the patient may be put up in bed, and dry clothing placed beneath her. The greatest care should be observed that she does not exert herself, so as to cause loss of blood.

It has been customary, soon after delivery, to apply a bandage around the patient's hips and abdomen; but this practice has in a great measure been abandoned by the better class of physicians of every school. Experience has proven that women treated in this way are more liable to suffer from "inward weakness," or falling of the womb. Therefore, we advise all mothers to dispense with this useless and unnecessary appendage.

For two or three days after delivery the patient should keep perfectly quiet, see no company, and be restricted to a simple diet, such as oatmeal gruel, panado, and the like, until the milk is fairly established, after that period she may gradually return to her usual diet.

After the fourth day, if all goes well, she may be allowed to get up daily and have her bed made; but in all cases the patient should keep the horizontal posture for at *least a week*, and in no case should she be allowed to go up and down-stairs for two or three weeks.

The room should be kept well ventilated by admitting pure, fresh air at all times, and all offensive matters should be removed from the apartment as soon as possible. No stimulants or drugs of any kind should be allowed, and only pure, fresh water taken as a beverage.

FLOODING AFTER DELIVERY.

In the natural course of labor the child is delivered, while the after-birth still retains its connection with the uterus. So long as this is the case, little or no hemorrhage takes place. But as soon as the first pains occur, which are to expel the placenta, there is more or less hemorrhage and danger from loss of blood, until the womb forcibly contracts and closes the mouths of the bleeding vessels.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — * Flooding, attended with violent *pressure downwards* in the internal organs, as if they would be forced out. *Hemorrhage hot.* Back feels as if it would break.

Chamomilla. — The discharge *is dark and coagulated*, attended with tearing pains in the legs. * The patient is very irritable and snappish.

China. — In desperate cases. Blood discharged in dark clots. Coldness and blueness of the skin. * Heaviness of the head, ringing in the ears, loss of sight, and fainting. This remedy is very useful for the *debility after loss of blood.*

Ipecacuanha. — * Constant flow of bright-red blood, with cutting pains about the navel. *Nausea*, with great prostration of strength and desire to be fanned.

Pulsatilla. — * Want of action in the uterus, [* **Sec.**] *The pains are too weak, and there is alternating hemorrhage.* Palpitation of the heart; suffocating, fainting spells and disposition to shed tears.

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in eight teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, according to the urgency of the case, until relief is obtained.

Adjuvants. — In urgent cases of uterine hemorrhage, where there is not time to await the action of remedies, grasp the uterus with the hand and

apply cold, wet cloths to the genitals, or even introduce them into the vagina. It has also been advised to tie handkerchiefs around the upper part of the thighs and arms, in order to impede the circulation. The hips should be *elevated* while the head and shoulders are *lowered*. Keep the patient cool, quiet, and free from all excitement.

AFTER-PAINS.

After-pains usually come on soon after delivery, and continue two or three days, and sometimes for a week. They rarely occur with first children, and some women never have them at all.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arnica. — *Sore feeling all through the patient, as if from a bruise.* The pains are not very violent, but there is a bruised, sore feeling, with pressure on the bladder and retention of urine.

Belladonna. — * Severe bearing-down pains, as if everything would protrude, [**Nit. ac.** * **Sep.**] The pains come on suddenly and leave just as suddenly. Fulness and great tenderness of the abdomen. Sleepiness, but cannot sleep.

Chamomilla. — Great nervous excitement, with restless tossing about. The *pains are very distressing*, and she becomes almost furious. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Dark lochial discharge.

Nux vomica. — When the pains are aching and more like colic. Violent contractive pains in the uterus, [**Sec. c.**] * Every pain causes an inclination to go to stool. Much pain in the small of the back, worse by turning in bed.

Pulsatilla. — Severe colicky pains extending to the back. The pains grow worse towards evening. Bad taste in the mouth, with desire to vomit. * Persons of a mild, tearful disposition. Thirstlessness.

Secale cor. — Excessive uterine contractions, which are long continued. * In thin, feeble, scrawny females, or women who have borne many children. Thin, offensive lochial discharge.

Administration. — The remedy should be repeated every two or three hours, or less frequently, according to the severity of the symptoms. Dose, one drop or eight globules in a little water.

RETENTION OF URINE AFTER DELIVERY.

Not unfrequently, women suffer from retention or painful urination after delivery. This is more particularly the case where the labor has been prolonged or very difficult, and

the bladder has been injured by the passage of the child. Where this is the case, one of the following remedies should be given every two hours, until the desired effect is obtained.

Arnica.—Retention of urine after difficult labor, or where it is caused by mechanical injury in such cases. * Pain in the small of the back as if bruised.

Belladonna.—*Retention of urine, with frequent urging; the urine is passed in small quantities. Soreness in the region of the bladder, [also **Acon.**] Back feels as if it *would break.*

Nux vomica.—* Painful ineffectual desire to urinate. Spasmodic stricture of the urethra, with retention of urine. *Habitual constipation.*

Pulsatilla.—* Retention of urine, with redness, heat, and soreness of the vesicle region externally. Involuntary emissions of urine when coughing or walking, as if from paralysis of the sphincter muscles. * Suitable to persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

It will be necessary in some cases to draw off the urine with a catheter; this must be done by a physician, or some one skilled in the art. The application of warm fomentations to the region of the bladder, or sitting over a chamber which contains hot water, is sometimes very useful.

COMING OF THE MILK—MILK FEVER.

Sometimes the milk is secreted in the breasts before the birth of the child, but in a majority of cases it does not take place for three or four days after the babe is born. Its coming is usually attended with more or less febrile excitement, headache, pain and tenderness of the breasts, and inclination to nervousness. Great care should be taken at this time not to bruise the breasts by rudely rubbing them, or by the use of instruments employed for the purpose of drawing off the milk.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—* *Dry, hot skin*, disturbed sleep, much heat about the head and great thirst. The patient is restless and discouraged. The breasts are hard, knotted and tender to pressure. A few doses of this remedy given at the beginning, will generally be all that is needed.

Belladonna.—* The breasts feel heavy and are hard and red, [also **Bry.**] Face flushed, eyes injected and throbbing Headache. Very sensitive to noise or light

Calcaria.—Deficiency in the secretion of milk, or fulness of the breasts, with tardiness in the formation of milk. *The patient is very sensitive to cold air, and there seems to be a want of vital activity in the system.

Pulsatilla.—Where the secretion of milk is interrupted, or entirely suppressed. There are threatening symptoms of child-bed fever. *She is feverish and fretful, but not thirsty. *Mild, tearful subjects.*

Administration.—One drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water may be taken every three to six hours.

MILK-LEG.

(PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.)

This disease is characterized by a white, smooth, and hot swelling, sometimes affecting one limb only, and consisting in an inflammation of the veins of these parts. It generally makes its appearance within two or three days after delivery, but sometimes as late as the eighth or tenth day. The pain and swelling usually commence in the groin, or hip and top of the thigh, gradually extending down to the lower leg. The limb becomes greatly swollen, of a white or milky color, and exceedingly painful. The pain is tensive-tearing, increasing periodically, the part becoming rigid and immovable. After the swelling has become general, the pain abates. At first the swelling is elastic and unyielding, but afterwards pressure leaves pits. The disease generally continues from two to six or eight days before the swelling and pain begin to subside. Sometimes it runs a slow course, and may continue for months, and even when it terminates favorably at this period, the limb is left weak, sensitive, and painful on motion.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—If the disease is of an acute, inflammatory character, with heat all over, and violent pains. *Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability.

Arnica.—In the early stage, after *severe* and *protracted* labor, or where *mechanical means* have been resorted to in the delivery. *Sore, bruised feeling all through the body.

Belladonna.—Diminished secretion of milk. Pains tearing in the limbs, rending in joints. *Weight and pressure in the thigh, with cutting pains; cannot bear the *least jar*, or

to be touched. * The pains come on suddenly, and cease as suddenly as they come.

Bryonia. — Drawing, lancinating pains from hip to foot, with pale-red swelling of the parts. * Wants to remain perfectly quiet; worse from the least motion. * Lochia suppressed, with headache as if the head would split, [also **Bell.**]

Rhus tox. — Powerlessness of the limb from the start; cannot draw it up. *Red streaks* running up the course of the veins of the legs. * Short relief from change of position · wants to be covered up.

Administration. — A dose of the selected remedy may be given every two or three hours until relief is obtained.

CHILDBED FEVER.

(PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.)

Childbed fever is not of very common occurrence, although it occasionally rages as an epidemic, and is by far the most agonizing and fatal disease to which women are exposed after parturition.

It usually attacks the patient on the third or fourth day after delivery, and is characterized by a high grade of inflammatory fever. It begins with a chill, quickly followed by heat, headache, thirst, and a rapid, full pulse; abdomen becomes exceedingly painful and tender to touch, and is often greatly distended; there is loss of appetite, with nausea, and even vomiting. The secretion of milk becomes partially or totally suppressed, and the lochial discharge in some instances entirely suspended, while in others it continues rather profuse, and emits a disagreeable odor.

The disease runs a very rapid course, sometimes terminating life in a few hours; in other cases it continues several days. It is a complicated and serious disease, and no one but a qualified physician should attempt its treatment, if the services of one can be obtained.

Causes. — Certain occult conditions of the atmosphere; operative manipulations during parturition; great mental excitement; faulty diet; stimulating beverages, and the use of gastric purgatives.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — After a violent chill; dry, hot skin; full, bounding pulse, and intense thirst. Cutting, lancinating, burning, and tearing pains in the uterus, with anguish and great fear.

Suppression of the lochia, or too scanty discharge, [**Bell.**] * Excessive sensibility to the least touch. * Retention of urine with stitches in the kidneys. * Fear of death, predicts the day she will die.

Arnica. — When induced by *external violence or operative manipulations during delivery.* * Sore, bruised feeling all through the body, [**Rhus.**] * The bed on which she lies feels too hard, which makes her constantly change about. Putrid eructations, [**Merc. Nux.**]

Arsenicum.—Advanced stages. Burning, lancinating pains; the parts *burn like fire.* * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon.**] *Rapid prostration*, with sinking of the vital forces. * Craves cold drinks, but can take but little at a time. Wants to be covered up warmly, [**Rhus.**] Aggravation at night, particularly after midnight.

Belladonna.—Great tenderness of the abdomen, aggravated by the least motion or jar, [**Bry.**] * Violent, clutching pains, as if the parts were seized with *talons* (clawing). * Pains come on suddenly and cease as suddenly as they come. Great *heat* in the abdomen, which imparts a *burning* sensation to the hand. * Almost constant moaning, with starting and jumping while sleeping. Painful bearing down in the pelvis. Suppression of the lochial or menstrual discharge, or else it is scant and fetid. Congestion to the head, with flushed face and red eyes. Throbbing headache and delirium. * Great intolerance to light or noise, [**Acon.**]

Bryonia. — Stitching, burning pains in the abdomen, which is tender to touch. * Lochia *suppressed*, with headache as if the head would split, [**Bell.**] Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Great dryness of the mouth, with little thirst, or else drinking large quantities. * Cannot sit up from nausea and faintness. * Wants to remain perfectly quiet; worse from the least motion.

Nux vomica.—Feeling of heaviness and burning in the genital organs and abdomen. Suppression, or else too profuse discharge of the lochia, with violent pains in the small of the back. Pain as if bruised in the neck of the uterus. * Constipation, with frequent and ineffectual urging to stool. Pain in the small of the back, much worse when attempting to turn in bed. Aggravation in the morning.

Rhus tox. — Metritis after confinement. * She cannot lie still, but must change continually to get a little rest. * The lower limbs seem powerless; she can hardly draw them up.

Dry tongue, with red tip. Typhoid symptoms. Aggrava tion *during rest* at night, particularly after midnight, [also **Ars.**]

Secale cor. — Tendency to putrescence. Hot fever, intermingled by shaking chills. Discharge from the vagina of thin, black blood, very offensive. Vomiting decomposed matters. Painless diarrhœa, with much debility. She lies either in quiet delirium or grows wild with great anxiety and desire to escape from bed. * Thin, scrawny women. * Desire to be uncovered.

Administration. — Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet should consist of simple gruels made of oatmeal, tapioca, rice, etc. The drink should be pure, fresh water, gum-Arabic, or slippery-elm teas.

Great benefit will be derived from the application of cloths wrung out of hot water to the abdomen; they should be frequently repeated and covered over with oiled silk. The patient should be kept perfectly quiet, see no company, and have her room cool and well ventilated.

CONSTIPATION AFTER DELIVERY.

It is perfectly natural for the bowels to remain inactive for several days after delivery. This is a wise provision of Nature by which the patient may be allowed to rest, the bowels regain their strength, and recover from the bruised condition caused by the passage of the child's head. The common practice of old school doctors giving purgative medicine to lying-in women, is not only injurious, but absolutely dangerous. It should be resisted by every intelligent mother who values her own health and that of her offspring. We have known a single dose of caster-oil, given after confinement, to cause excessive vomiting which, for hours, baffled the best efforts of the physician to arrest, and which came well-nigh proving fatal. Nor is this all; according to the highest medical authority, the use of cathartic medicines at such times is a fruitful source of inflammation of the womb, puerperal fever, piles and prolapsus uteri.

Unless spontaneously moved, the patient's bowels should not be disturbed for four or five days. Should headache, pain in the bowels, or other symptoms of costiveness appear, give eight globules of **Bryonia** in the evening, and again in the morning. If there is no change by the following evening, give a dose of **Nux vomica** in water, and a dose of **Sul-**

phur next morning. Should these remedies not procure an evacuation, give a copious injection of lukewarm water or slippery-elm tea.

Diet. — During confinement, close attention should be given to the patient's diet. While in this state the bowels are apt to be more or less constipated, and where this is the case the diet should consist largely of "Graham Bread," and mush made of oat-meal, unbolted wheat-flour, corn-meal, etc. Good ripe fruit of all kinds may be taken at pleasure. The drink should be pure, fresh water and milk, if the latter agrees with the patient.

LOCHIAL DISCHARGE.

The discharges which take place from the uterus after delivery, are called the lochia. They commence soon after the expulsion of the after-birth, and consist at first of fluid blood, and in quantity are sufficient to soil ten or twelve napkins the first twenty-four hours. After the first day or two, they change in appearance, and resemble the discharges of menstruation. About the tenth day the red color leaves, and a yellowish discharge follows for a few days, which, in turn, is succeeded by a whitish mucus. After the patient gets to moving about on her feet, there is apt to be a renewal of the discharge for a few days, and then it takes its final leave.

Sometimes the discharge is too profuse, becomes suppressed, or continues too long, in which case recourse must be had to one of the following remedies:

Aconite. — The lochia continues too long, or is too profuse and red-colored. Suitable to *young persons of full habit.* * Fear and anxiety of mind.

Bryonia. — * Suppression of the lochia, with headache as if the head would split. *Fulness* and heaviness of the head, with pressure in the forehead and temples. * Symptoms all worse by motion.

Calcaria carb. — * The lochia last too long, especially in women who menstruate too often and too profusely, [also **Bell.**] Suitable to persons of a *pallid, flabby state of body.*

Pulsatilla. — Sudden suppression of the lochial discharge from any accidental cause, with feverish excitement, *but no thirst.* * Sudden disappearance of the milk from the breasts. Suitable to *mild, tearful persons.* * Worse towards evening.

Rhus tox. — The discharge lasts too long and is *black, watery* and *offensive.* * Sharp pains shooting through the head,

which feels as if it were too large. The head is worse when lying down, and better after rising.

Secale cor.— *Thin*, *offensive* lochia, either painless or accompanied by prolonged bearing-down pains. * Suitable to *thin*, *scrawny* women.

Administration. — Give eight globules dry on the tongue, and repeat it two or three times a day; if not better in two days, select another remedy.

SORE NIPPLES.

Young mothers especially are often tormented with sore nipples. They sometimes crack open, bleed, and even ulcerate, causing much pain and suffering. One of the chief difficulties in the way of healing sore nipples, arises from the constant irritation which is kept up by the infant nursing.

Very often sore nipples depend upon a scrofulous taint in the system, some latent eruption, like tetter, erysipelas, etc., which causes an unhealthy condition of the skin.

Treatment. — Bathing the nipples three or four times a day with a lotion composed of ten drops of **Tincture Calendula** in eight teaspoonfuls of water will be found very efficient in many cases. **Tincture Arnica** used in the same way is also a valuable remedy. A weak solution of **Alum** or **Borax** is very good to harden the skin, and prevent tenderness of the parts. Where any of these remedies have been applied, the nipple should be well washed off before allowing the babe to nurse.

If the foregoing treatment fails to have the desired effect, recourse must be had to the following remedies:

Calcaria carb. — Unhealthy skin, every little wound inclines to suppurate, [also **Graph. Sil.**] Sore, chapped nipples, with deep cracks.

Graphites.— The chapped nipples burn and ache, and are tender to touch. * Eruptions on the skin oozing out a stieky fluid.

Hepar sulph. — Deep cracks in the parts, which incline to suppurate. * Burning, stinging in the ulcers, which bleed easily.

Sulphur.— Sore, chapped nipples, with deep fissures around the base, which bleed and burn like fire. * Dry, scaly skin. Scrofulous habit.

Administration. — Eight globules or one drop in a little water may be taken night and morning.

GATHERED BREASTS — MAMMARY ABSCESS.

Women are liable to inflammation and suppuration of the breasts at any time during the nursing period, but it most frequently occurs during the first two or three weeks after confinement. Some women are much more liable to it than others, and suffer from repeated attacks after the birth of each child.

The inflammation usually commences with slight swelling in some part of the gland, with throbbing pain, which is succeeded by a chill, soon followed by fever. If the breast be examined, a small, hard tumor will be found in some part of it, which is painful and tender to touch. If the appropriate remedies be administered at this stage, the inflammation can be dispersed, but if neglected, the swelling and inflammation will increase and suppuration be the result.

Causes.— Abscess of the breast often arises from taking cold, from a bruise, a fit of anger, from fright or any disturbance of the system which suddenly checks the flow of milk in the lactiferous vessels.

Treatment.— The breasts should be kept well drawn; if the child cannot do this, the nurse or other adult person must do it. All poultices and drawing applications should be discarded. Bathing the parts with *hot lard*, and keeping a cloth saturated with it laid over the breast, will have a salutary effect; at the same time give one of the following remedies according to the conditions present:

Aconite.— This remedy taken at the onset of the chill will often be sufficient to prevent further development of the disease. * Especially adapted to cases arising from exposure to cold, dry, west winds.

Arnica.— * If caused from a recent injury. Great soreness of the breast. * Everything on which she lies feels too hard.

Belladonna.— The breast is much swollen, is hard and feels heavy, [also **Bry.**] Sometimes the inflammation resembles erysipelas, and *red streaks run like radii from a central point, with burning pain.* * Flushed face and throbbing headache.

Bryonia.— * The breast is swollen, hard and feels heavy, with shooting pains, dry skin and other febrile symptoms Especially suitable in the commencement.

Hepar sulph.— * Where suppuration has already commenced, which may be known by throbbing pains and chills.

Phosphorus. — Where suppuration has taken place, and there is a profuse discharge of matter, [also **Merc.**]

Silicea. — Where the discharge becomes fetid, thin and watery, and comes from several openings.

Administration.— Of a solution of three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, give a teaspoonful every two or three hours where the suffering is considerable. In less urgent cases, eight globules may be given every four to six hours.

THE SECRETION OF MILK.

As stated in a previous article, the milk is secreted in the breasts two or three days after delivery; in rare cases, however, it takes place even before the birth of the child. There is probably no secretion in the whole system which is more influenced by the general causes that affect health and nutrition than the secretion of the milk. The quantity especially varies a good deal in different women. Some have milk enough to nurse several children at once, whereas others have scarcely enough to supply a single infant. In some cases scarcely any milk is secreted.

A Deficiency of Milk may arise from various causes, such as mental anxiety, grief, sorrow, defective nutrition, the use of improper food, ill health, etc., Never make use of porter, ale, beer, wine or whiskey with a view of increasing the flow of milk. Remember that all narcotics, all stimulants, all drug poisons, all impurities in food, or air, or about the person, affect the milk and the child that feeds upon it. Many an infant is kept drunk on milk-punch drawn from its mother's breast, through the use of these disgusting beverages; and if the child escapes with its life, grows up with an appetite for strong drink, and often becomes a stupid inebriate.

An Excessive Secretion of Milk sometimes occurs in certain states of general health, causing painful distention of the breasts and involuntary emissions of milk, which greatly annoy the patient by wetting the clothes, and exposing her to the danger of taking cold. Where the flow is excessive, it gives rise to many nervous symptoms, indigestion, emaciation and general debility.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — High febrile excitement of the whole system. * Great restlessness and anxiety of mind. Adapted to persons of full habit.

Calcaria carb. — * Secretion of milk too abundant, [also **Bell.** * **Phos.**] The breasts are greatly distended and the milk flows out continually. * Suitable to persons of a pale, flabby state of body.

China.—Involuntary emissions of milk, caused by debility from loss of blood.

Pulsatilla.—**Suppression* of, or very scanty secretion of milk, [also **Caust.**] One-sided headache, dizziness when stooping or rising from a sitting posture, and *inclination to be chilly.* * Mild, tearful persons with blue eyes and light complexion.

Rhus tox. — Distention of the breasts, with excessive secretion, [see **Calc. c.**] *Rheumatic* condition of the system; stiffness of the joints. * Cannot lie long in one position, must change often to get a little rest.

Silicea. — Depraved quality of the milk. The infant refuses the breast, and vomits immediately after nursing. When the milk is thin, of a bluish color, and is rejected by the infant, give **Lachesis.**

Administration. — Give eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning until an improvement sets in, or the symptoms demand another remedy.

Diet and Regimen.—Where there is a deficiency or depraved condition of the milk, the diet should be nutritious and easily digestible. Tender, rare beef, mutton chops, soups, good bread and butter, fresh vegetables, and good, ripe fruits. The drink should be pure, fresh water, cocoa, black tea, and rich milk. Where there is an *excessive secretion* of milk, the diet should consist principally of solid food.

USE OF A WET-NURSE.

There are times when reasons particularly urgent may prevent the mother from suckling her offspring. Ill health, a delicate constitution, failure of the milk, or other physical causes, may render it entirely impracticable. In all such cases it is better to employ a wet-nurse, if a suitable one can be obtained, than attempt to bring up the child by hand. In large cities the risk is much greater than in the country, where fresh milk can be obtained at all times without difficulty.

In selecting a wet-nurse, it is of the greatest importance that she be perfectly healthy. Her age should be about the same as that of the mother, and her confinement have occurred about the same time. She should be free from all eruptions, as tetters, ulcers, glandular swellings, and all scrofulous taint. She ought to have a supply of good milk,

be possessed of a kindly disposition, cleanly in her habits, and have a fondness for children.

Having engaged such a nurse, enforce upon her mind the necessity of regular habits and strict attention to diet. She should avoid all heating or stimulating beverages, spices, flatulent food, or quack nostrums; bathe frequently, take proper exercise, and breathe pure, fresh air.

CHAPTER XIV.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

THE INFANT.

RECEPTION AT BIRTH.

IT frequently happens that the child is born before the arrival of the physician, and in such an event it is well to know what should be done, and how to do it.

After the child's head is born, there is generally an interval of rest before the pain expels the body; while in this position it should be supported by the hand of the nurse, and if the cord be coiled around the neck, it should be disengaged or drawn down, so as to prevent strangulation, until the body is expelled. When the child is born, place it a little out of the discharges, and expose its face to the open air; if the mouth or nostrils are obstructed by mucus, remove it with a soft napkin. If the child be healthy, and not injured in the birth, it will cry lustily as soon as it is born, and its skin will change from a light or leaden hue to a pink or rose color.

APPARENT DEATH—ASPHYXIA.

It sometimes happens, where the labor has been protracted and difficult, that the infant does not breathe, or its blood

circulate as it should do when it first enters the world; it lies motionless, in a state of *asphyxia*. Where this is the case, wrap the body and limbs in warm flannel, and dash cold water on its face and chest; if this fails, close the nostrils with the thumb and finger, place your mouth over the child's mouth, and blow gently so as to inflate the lungs; then with the hand compress the chest, to expel the air; continue this artificial breathing for some time, and if pulsations be felt in the cord, and beating of the heart become perceptible, no further anxiety need be felt, as the child will soon revive.

As soon as respiration is fully established in the child, and *pulsations have ceased in the cord*, the child may be separated from the mother. To do this, take a piece of small twine, or string made of sewing-thread, doubled and twisted, put it *once* around the cord, about an inch and a half from the abdomen, and tie it firmly in a hard knot; cut off the loose ends, and tie another string three-quarters of an inch further up; then, with a pair of scissors, sever the cord between the ligatures. Having done this, wrap the child in a warm blanket or sheet, until ready to be washed.

WASHING THE CHILD.

Immediately after the birth of the child, it should be carefully and thoroughly washed; for this purpose take a little hog's lard or sweet-oil, and rub it thoroughly over the entire body, and especially in the arm-pits, in the groins, and wherever the limbs are folded upon each other; then take a piece of dry flannel, and wipe the child until it is clean and dry. This will remove the white unctuous matter that usually covers the skin of new-born babes, and which adheres to the parts with great tenacity. After this, a little warm water and fine soap may be used to remove the grease. Particular pains should be taken to have the child perfectly clean at this first bathing; by observing care in this respect, scaly eruptions and excoriations of the skin will in many instances be avoided.

The temperature of the room should be moderately warm, and the child bathed at least once a day; at first the water should be about new-milk warm, but the temperature should be gradually lowered, and after a few weeks may be used cold. Never bathe the child in a cold room.

DRESSING THE NAVEL.

Various methods of dressing the navel have been adopted; but the simplest and best plan is to fold a piece of old linen or muslin into three or four thicknesses, so that it will be about six inches long and three inches wide. In the centre of this cut a hole, and pass the cord through it, placing the folded linen lengthwise with the child's body; then take another strip of linen or muslin, and wrap it around the cord as you would a sore finger; now lay the cord up towards the child's breast, and fold the lower end of the first piece of linen over it, and secure the whole by a flannel bandage. Be careful not to put on the bandage too tight. Many an infant is made uncomfortable and to suffer in consequence of this mistake.

The navel-string usually shrivels up and comes off in five or six days; after this the parts should be dressed with a *scorched linen* rag, covered with a little simple cerate or fine tallow, to prevent excoriation.

THE MECONIUM.

The first evacuation from the child's bowels is called the *meconium*. It is of a dark-green or deep-black color, and very tenacious. It seems to be formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines, mixed with bile. The discharge usually takes place soon after birth, but sometimes it is delayed for many hours, and causes restlessness, colic, etc.

The first milk of the mother will generally have the effect to relieve this difficulty; therefore, the child should be put to the breast as soon as possible. Should this fail to relieve the child, give a dose of **Nux v.** [three globules in a few drops of water] at night, and one next morning; and if no better results are obtained, give a small injection of lukewarm water or slippery-elm tea, and free the bowels, after which there will seldom be any further difficulty.

NURSING AND DIET OF CHILDREN.

As previously noted, the mother seldom has milk for her babe until it is two or three days old; nevertheless, it should be put to the breast a few hours after birth, as it not only teaches the infant to suck, but invites an early flow of milk

There is a watery or whey-like secretion found in the mother's breast before the babe is born, or at its birth, which is very essential, and is a wise provision of Nature to supply the wants of the infant as soon as it enters the world. It acts as a nutritive and gentle laxative, and frees the child's bowels of the dark-green *meconium* with which they are loaded at the time of its birth. This early secretion, called *colostrum*, is the first food that should be allowed to enter the infant's stomach, and so long as it seems satisfied, and sleeps after nursing, no artificial food should be given. Many good people stuff the child with sweetened water, gruel, panado, etc., as soon as it is born. These slops invariably derange the stomach, and often cause colic, for which the child is dosed with catmint-tea, paregoric, soothing syrups, and other nostrums, until its very life is threatened. Such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned.

If the mother is healthy, her milk is undoubtedly the most natural food for the child during the first few months of infancy, nor should it be fed on anything else until it has cut the first teeth. But it frequently happens that the mother cannot furnish healthy milk for her child, and where this is the case, a suitable substitute must be supplied.

Cow's Milk. — This is, perhaps, the best food for the infant where the mother's milk is out of the question, or a suitable wet-nurse cannot be obtained. But there are many points to be considered in the selection of cow's milk. It is important that the milk be taken from one cow, and not from a mixture of several. For a *new-born infant*, the cow should be fresh, or nearly so, and the milk *first drawn* should be used, as it is weaker, and will not require diluting with water; but if *rich* milk be used, add one-third warm water, and sweeten with a little *sugar of milk*. As the child grows older, all portions of the milk may be used, and without being diluted with water. It should not be *boiled*, but be heated to a proper temperature, or given fresh from the cow when this can be done.

Cow's milk is slightly alkaline, but sometimes, when the cow has been milking several months, it becomes slightly acid. To test this, take a narrow strip of *blue* litmus-paper, and dip one end into the milk; if in a short time the paper turns *red*, the milk is acid, and not fit for a young infant. Good cow's milk will turn *red* litmus-paper to blue.

Gruel. — A thin gruel made of barley, oatmeal, arrow-

root, or rice-flour, seasoned with a little sugar, often does well for a change.

Wheat-flour. — Tie some flour in a cloth, boil for several hours until it becomes hard; when dry, grate it down, and add a little milk or cream with sugar.

Whey. — Sweet whey, prepared by separating the whey from the curd by rennet, is a good diet, where there is imperfect digestion.

Beef-tea. — Put one pound of fresh, lean beef in two quarts of water, and boil down to a pint; to a tablespoonful of this add one of water and one of milk. This is especially suitable for children that are greatly prostrated.

Bran-tea. — To a teacupful of wheat bran add a quart of water, and boil several minutes; add a little milk and sweeten to suit. This is a suitable diet where the child is troubled with constipation.

A child should always be fed at regular intervals, say every two or three hours, and not given the breast or bottle every time it cries; overloading its stomach in this way causes vomiting, flatulent colic, and other gastric disturbances. The infant's stomach requires seasons of rest, and if this law is violated, disease will surely result. Many an infant is restless, fretful, unable to sleep, in a word, made sick by this continual stuffing on the part of mother or nurse. But this is not all; it leads to further mischief — the child cannot sleep, cries with colic, and a resort is had to "soothing syrups" and other nostrums, which not only put its life in jeopardy, but too often send it to a premature grave. Let me cite a case. Not long since, we were called to a child about four months old; from the mother we learned its history, as follows: Soon after its birth the nurse gave it sweetened water and milk to appease its hunger; shortly after it became restless and cried with colic, for which it was dosed with catmint-tea. The next day *paregoric* was given; this quieted it for a time; but soon its virtues ceased, and "*Mrs. Winslow's* Soothing Syrup" was substituted, with no better results, for in the course of a few weeks the colic was as intractable as ever, and the "*soothing syrup* would do it no good." Dr. —— was now consulted, and prescribed *Laudanum* in drop-doses; this was increased from time to time, until *thirty drops* were ordered night and morning, a less dose failing to put it to sleep. At this stage we were called to visit the patient. It was a

most pitiable-looking object; emaciated to a skeleton, its big black eyes rolling in their sockets, its little hands, looking like bird's claws, clutched at everything that came in its way; it startled with fright at every little noise and moaned in a piteous manner. The mother said they had been looking for it to die for the last two weeks. The doctor told her it had "Dropsy of the brain," and could not possibly get well, and all that could be done to relieve its suffering was to give it the *Laudanum*. We assured her the child had no dropsy of the brain, but was suffering from drug poisoning, and, unless a change was made in the treatment, the child would certainly die. We took charge of the patient, and in less than ten days it was entirely relieved, and at this writing he is a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy of three years.

This is not an isolated case; we have met with many such. It is no exaggeration, but a true picture of thousands like it all over the land. Scarcely does the infant "breathe the breath of life," than it is dosed with "soothing syrups" and anodyne mixtures until its very life is put in jeopardy, and, if it escapes the doom of death, is left to drag out a miserable existence the rest of its days. Thousands of these little ones suffer from almost constant narcotism, and are either poisoned out of the world ere they have seen the end of the first year, or they grow up sickly, with depraved appetites, and their whole organisms debauched for life by these pernicious compounds. Every true-hearted mother should place her seal of condemnation upon such a practice. She should see to it that her helpless, innocent babe, the noblest gift of God, be not ruined in the house of its friends.

INFLAMED EYES—OPHTHALMIA.

Young infants are often attacked with inflammation of the eyes. Sometimes it sets in a few days after birth, and at others not for several weeks. It generally commences in the lids, and if neglected soon extends to the eyeballs. At first the lids are found glued together in the mornings, with swelling and redness externally. If the lid be raised and the eye examined internally, it will be found uniformly red, and the conjunctiva thickened and covered with purulent, tenacious matter. They are excessively sensitive to light, the child closing them spasmodically, and only opening them in the dark.

As the disease progresses, the general constitution of the child is affected; it becomes restless, cries a good deal, loses its appetite and sleep, and grows thin of flesh. The disease may last from one to three or four weeks, and may even become chronic.

The eyes should never be exposed to a strong light, or the child kept in a draught of air, as light and cold are the most frequent, though not the only, cause of the disease.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—* Where the disease has arisen from exposure to cold, dry air or a bright light. The whole eye is very red, and runs a great deal of water. *General fever*, with restlessness and want of sleep.

Belladonna.—* Acute inflammation, the eye looks very red and the child *cannot bear the light*, [also * **Acon. Merc.**] There is a great dryness of the eyes, and sometimes bleeding from the lids.

Calcaria carb.—*Scrofulous ophthalmia*, [also **Merc. Sulph.**] * Swelling and redness of the eyelids, with nightly gluing together. Excessive secretion of mucus in the eyes. This remedy is especially suitable to persons of a *pallid, flabby state of body.*

Chamomilla.—If caused by exposure to cold, damp atmosphere. The disease is aggravated by every cold change in the weather, [also **Dulc.**] The eyes bleed, are swollen, and are closed in the morning. * The child is very cross, and must be carried all the time to be quieted.

Mercurius viv.—The eyelids are much swollen, and contain underneath them much purulent matter. Especially suited to *scrofulous or gonorrhœal ophthalmia.* Pustules and scurfs around the eyes and on the margins of the lids.

Sulphur.—Scrofulous ophthalmia. The eyes seem to itch very much, and there are small pimples diffused over the body. * The corners of the eyes appear raw. This remedy is especially suitable to children whose parents have suffered from *chronic skin diseases.*

Administration.—Dissolve one drop or eight globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful three or four times a day. After giving the medicine two or three days, and no improvement occurs, select another remedy.

External Applications.—Bathe the parts frequently with *warm* milk and water. All washes composed of sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, and the like should be totally discarded.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE NOSE—"SNUFFLES."

Infants are often troubled with a kind of catarrh, or obstruction of the nose, which prevents them from breathing whilst they are sucking. It also annoys the child very much during sleep, and gives rise to a peculiar snuffling sound, similar to snoring in adults, which gives to this disorder its popular name, "Snuffles." In some cases there is a considerable flow of mucus from the nose, and other symptoms of epidemic catarrh.

Treatment.

Chamomilla.—When there is a watery or mucous discharge from the nose. The child gets worse at every cold change in the weather, [also **Dulc.**] * The child is very cross, and must be carried all the time to be quieted.

Dulcamara. — The nose seems very *dry*. * The child gets worse at every cold change in the weather, or from exposure to cold air.

Nux vomica. — The catarrh is worse at night or in the morning. * During the night the nose seems very *dry*. *Constipation of the bowels.*

Tartar em.—Obstruction of the nose, and at the same time much rattling in the windpipe.

Where the nose seems very dry, oiling the inner surface with a little sweet-oil, or fresh butter without salt, will afford temporary relief.

Administration. — Give three globules dry on the tongue or in a little water every three or four hours, until amelioration or change.

JAUNDICE OF INFANTS.

New-born infants are subject to a form of jaundice which usually makes its appearance three or four days after birth. The skin assumes a yellow color, which may last only a few days and then pass away, without being attended with any other morbid symptoms. But sometimes, in addition to the yellowness of the skin, the whites of the eyes, the secretion of tears and urine become yellow, and the evacuations from the bowels have a clay-colored appearance; the abdomen swells; the child becomes fretful, and all the ordinary symptoms of jaundice are developed. Such cases require judicious treatment.

The disease is often caused by the use of laxative medicines

in which *rhubarb* is commonly an ingredient, which ignorance and prejudice too often deem necessary for new-born children, in order to promote the discharge of the meconium.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Aconite. — The infant is hot, restless, sleepless, and in distress.

Chamomilla. — A cold seems to have been the cause of the difficulty. Yellowness of the face and whites of the eyes, [also **Chin. Nux.**] Light-colored and offensive stools. * The child is very fretful; must be carried all the time to be quieted.

China. — *Yellowness of the whole skin.* Distention of the abdomen. Region of the liver tender to pressure. Stools white, undigested, and painless.

Mercurius. — * *Complete jaundice*, skin very yellow. *Grayish-white stools*, with much straining. Abundant and strong-smelling urine.

Nux vomica. — Swelling and hardness in the region of the liver, [also **Chin. Merc.**] * Constipation, with frequent straining at stōōl. The child is very cross and is troubled with colic.

Administration. — Give three globules dissolved in a few drops of water every three or four hours, in all urgent cases, and less frequently in milder attacks.

SORE MOUTH — APHTHÆ.

This very common affection of infants generally makes its appearance about the second or third week after birth. A few days preceding the local affection, the child seems cross, fretful, and restless. If the mouth be examined at this time, the inner surface will be found reddened, and small, red elevations grouped in clusters on the lips, cheeks, gums, and other parts of the mouth. These patches soon become covered with a white, cheesy-like substance, resembling curdled milk. If this coating be removed, it leaves the surface beneath unbroken, smooth and red. Sometimes these patches run together and cover the whole mucous membrane of the mouth, and in severe cases extend to the throat, and even to the intestinal canal. The affection is not dangerous, but is often painful and prevents the child from nursing. It may be communicated to the mother, and cause excoriation and soreness of the nipples.

Most medical writers attribute the disease to some constitutional taint. Many times we find all the children in some families suffer from it, whereas the children in other families seem to be entirely exempt. The use of improper food is a frequent cause of it; hence children raised by hand are more liable to it than those nourished by the mother's milk.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Dry, hot skin, with much heat about the head. Constant restlessness, cries much, bites its fist, and has a green, watery diarrhœa. * Excessive sensibility to the least touch.

Arsenicum. — The mouth is reddish-blue, and inflamed. Fetid smell from the mouth; great restlessness. * Green, watery diarrhœa, attended with great weakness.

Calcaria carb. — Scrofulous children, especially during dentition. * Large, open fontanels, [**Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] Much perspiration on head and face, [**Sil.**] Hard, undigested stools of a light color. * Cold, damp feet.

Chamomilla. — Child starts and jumps much during sleep. Wants different things, and rejects them when presented, [also * **Bry. Staph.**] * Very uneasy, and must be carried all the time.

Mercurius. — Tongue inflamed, swollen, and ulcerated on the edges. The gums bleed, and incline to ulcerate about the teeth. Very fetid breath. * Profuse secretion of saliva in the mouth. Dysenteric diarrhœa, with griping and tenesmus.

Nitric ac. — Mouth full of fetid ulcers, with putrid-smelling breath, [**Merc.**] * Ptyalism of a corrosive nature, causing fresh ulcers to break out on the lips, chin, or cheeks. Bleeding of the gums, [**Ars. Staph.**] Particularly if there should be a syphilitic discrasia.

Sulphur. — Thick, whitish or brownish aphthous coating on the tongue. Blisters and aphthæ in the mouth, with burning and soreness. Ptyalism or bloody saliva. *Acrid, slimy, or greenish diarrhœa, excoriating the parts*, [**Cham.** * **Merc.**] * The child does not take its usual long nap, but wakens often.

Administration. — Three or four globules of the selected remedy may be given in a little water two or three times a day.

External Applications. — A common domestic remedy is equal parts of *Borax* and loaf-sugar, finely pulverized, and a little of it applied to the child's mouth three or four times a day. A little pure molasses, applied to the mouth by means of a feather or a swab made of fine muslin, is a good application.

EXCORIATIONS — CHAFING.

Children, and especially fleshy children, are very liable to suffer from chafing or excoriation of the skin, particularly in warm weather. The parts most liable to be affected are the creases about the neck, behind the ears, under the arms, and in the groins.

The utmost cleanliness is necessary to guard against these excoriations. And when they occur, the parts should be bathed several times a day with tepid water, [without soap,] and dried by the application of a soft linen napkin, without rubbing. Washing the parts with a lotion composed of ten drops of the **Tincture of Calendula** to a teacup of water, will have a salutary effect. After drying the skin thoroughly, it should be dusted with powdered starch or rye flour.

Frequently, however, the difficulty arises from an unhealthy condition of the skin, in which case it will be necessary to give one of the following remedies:

Calcaria carb. — * Suitable to children of a pallid, flabby state of body, who incline to grow fat. Unhealthy skin.

Carbo veg. — There seems to be a general disposition to excoriation, particularly in very warm weather. There is much rawness of the parts.

Chamomilla. — Red rash on the skin, which appears in clusters around the sore places. * The child is very fretful, and must be carried all the while to be quieted.

Graphites. — Especially for *sores behind the ears.* * A sticky, transparent fluid oozes from the affected parts.

Lycopodium. — The excoriation becomes offensive, and bleeds easily. *Constipation*, stools hard, scant, and passed with difficulty. * Red, sandy sediment in the urine.

Sulphur. — Dry, husky, unhealthy skin. * Small mattery pimples over the body. Much itching of the skin, particularly of the sore parts.

Administration. — Give three globules dry on the tongue once or twice a day.

RETENTION OF URINE.

This difficulty is easily recognized in full-grown persons, but in little children, who cannot describe their condition, it is not so easily detected. The bladder may be very much distended and painful when pressure is made in that region. Sometimes there is fever, sleeplessness, piteous moaning and

crying, drawing up of the limbs and twisting of the child's body.

Treatment.— A folded napkin wrung out of *warm* water and laid over the region of the bladder will have a salutary effect. Should this fail, however, dissolve one drop or six globules of **Aconite** in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give half a teaspoonful every two hours, and if not relieved after having given two or three doses, give **Nux vomica** or **Pulsatilla** in the same way.

CONSTIPATION OF CHILDREN.

Some children are troubled with constipation from their birth. This often arises from a constitutional predisposition which the child inherits from the mother, who suffers from a similar difficulty. It is frequently caused by improper diet; hence, children that are "raised by hand," are more liable to it than those who are properly nourished by their mother's milk. Sometimes it is due to functional derangement of the liver, as in children affected with jaundice, in which case the stools will be hard, dry and clay-colored, showing a deficiency in the secretion of bile.

In all cases where the constipation depends upon the use of improper food, either taken by the mother or child, it should at once be changed and a more suitable diet substituted. Never give a child (or any one else) purgative medicine for constipation; it is a practice which belongs to the dark ages, and should be abandoned by all good and intelligent people.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Bryonia.— The child's lips are dry and parched. * The food is thrown up soon after taking it, unchanged. * Hard, dark, dry stools, as if burnt.

Calcaria carb.— * Hard, undigested stools of a light color. The feet incline to be *cold and damp.* Suitable to children with *pale, flabby skin.*

Lycopodium.— *Stools very hard, scant, and passed with great difficulty.* * Loud rumbling, gurgling in the bowels. * Red sandy sediment in the urine.

Nux vomica.— Stools *large, hard and passed with great difficulty.* * Frequent urging to stool, [also **Bry. Lyc.**] The child is troubled with colic, is sleepless and restless. Suitable where the nurse uses much coffee or highly-seasoned food.

Opium.—Constipation after diarrhœa, or from the abuse of cathartics, [also **Nux v.**] *Stools composed of small, hard, black balls.

Administration.—Give three globules dissolved in a few drops of water night and morning, for three days; then wait two days, and if no better, select another remedy. When the mother suffers from constipation, it is often best to give the medicine to her; and when this is the case, consult CONSTIPATION, in a previous chapter.

In obstinate cases, a simple injection of warm water will be found of great benefit.

DIARRHŒA OF CHILDREN.

Diarrhœa is a very common affection during the period of childhood. It may appear suddenly, accompanied with colic, or come on gradually without any pain. Not every case of looseness of the bowels should be interfered with by medicine; it is often an effort of Nature to relieve the bowels of some irritating substance that might prove injurious if retained within the system.

A healthy infant usually has from three to six evacuations from the bowels in twenty-four hours. When the discharges become more frequent than this, and unnatural in appearance, being green, watery, whitish, or dark-colored and offensive, no time should be lost in administering the appropriate remedies.

Causes.—Among the frequent causes of infantile diarrhœa are improper and indigestible food; hence, children reared by hand suffer most from this complaint. Derangement of the mother's milk, induced by mental emotions or errors in diet, frequently cause diarrhœa in the child. Exposure to cold, getting overheated, and the irritation of teething are likewise exciting causes.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—*Dry, hot skin*, with restlessness and much excitability. *Stools watery and whitish, with red urine.

Belladonna.—*The child is very drowsy, but uneasy; moans a great deal and starts in its sleep. *Small, greenish discharges from the bowels.* Face very red or else very pale.

Bryonia.—*Diarrhœa from hot weather;* it seems to be aggravated by the return of every hot spell, [see **Podo.**]

Calcaria carb.—Stools *whitish* or *watery*, [also **Acon.** **Phos. ac.**] *Profuse sweat on the head when sleeping, [also **Merc.**] The child has a pale, soft, flabby skin.

Chamomilla.—The stools *green, watery, and corroding*, attended

with colic. * Hot, diarrhœic stools, smelling like bad eggs. * The child is very peevish and fretful; must be carried all the time to be quieted. * Especially suitable to *children that are teething*. Aggravation at night.

Dulcamara.—Stools yellowish, greenish, watery, or whitish. * If caused by taking cold, or when every cold change in the weather excites the diarrhœa.

Ipecacuanha. — Stools *fermented*, sometimes grass-green mucus. * Much *nausea and vomiting, with colic*. Particularly suitable at the period of weaning, when food disagrees.

Magnesia car. — Sour-smelling diarrhœa, very profuse. * Stools green, slimy and watery, resembling the scum of a frog-pond. *Sour vomiting.*

Mercurius.— Stools dark-green, slimy, frothy, or bloody. * Much *straining during and after stool.* Worse at night and in hot weather. *Sore mouth*, with whitish patches resembling milk-curds on the cheeks and gums.

Podophyllum.—Painless diarrhœa, [also **Chin.** * **Ferr. Phos. ac.**] *Profuse watery stools*, or yellow, mucous stools *smelling like carrion.* Also *chalk-like*, fecal, undigested stools; sometimes coated with shreds of yellow mucus, very offensive. Before stool, loud gurgling in the bowels as of water. * During stool prolapsus of the rectum. *Worse in the morning*, at night, and in hot weather.

Sulphur.— Stools very *changeable*, yellow, green, brown, undigested. * Early morning diarrhœa, without pain. The stools are *corroding*, making the parts sore, [also **Cham. Merc.**]

Administration. — In urgent cases, it will be necessary to repeat the medicine every two or three hours; whereas in *mild* cases its repetition two or three times a day will be sufficient. Dissolve one drop or eight globules in eight teaspoonfuls of water and give a small teaspoonful at a dose, or three globules may be given dry on the tongue at a dose.

Diet.—The mother or nurse should live strictly in accordance with the rules of diet laid down in the beginning of this work; and the greatest care should be given to the diet of children reared by hand. See article, NURSING AND DIET OF CHILDREN.

COLIC OF INFANTS.

This is a very common and distressing complaint of young infants. It is generally caused by a bad quality of the mother's milk, feeding the child too much, or giving it food unsuited to its digestive organs; it may likewise arise from exposure to cold, the irritation of worms, etc. The attacks

usually come on suddenly; the child twists its body, draws up its legs, and kicks with its feet; the abdomen is distended; there is rumbling in the bowels, and the child is in great distress; the crying is so violent at times that the face turns purple, and the child trembles all over. Sometimes wind is belched from the stomach, and passed from the bowels, affording temporary relief.

There is a species of colic, vulgarly called "three months' bellyache," which comes on periodically; the attacks occur about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, and last about an hour, and are very severe. The colic does not seem to interfere with the general health or growth of the child, and usually disappears when it is about three months old.

Whatever be the cause of this painful malady, it should be sought after and removed, if possible. But never give a child "herb teas," "cordials," "paregoric," "soothing syrups," or other anodyne mixtures; they will injure its tender, delicate system. We are satisfied, from long years of observation, that not a few lose their lives from this domestic drugging, and those that do escape, are often enfeebled in health and rendered miserable the remainder of life. See the article on NURSING AND DIET OF CHILDREN.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—If some mental emotion, as sudden joy or fright, has caused a gastric disturbance in the infant. Should this fail to relieve, give **Opium.**

Chamomilla.—*Flatulent colic*, the abdomen being distended and hard. *Loud screaming*, writhing and twisting, drawing up of the legs, and coldness of the feet. *The child must be carried all the time to be quieted. Looseness of the bowels, with yellowish, green and watery discharges.

China.—*The colic comes on at a certain hour every afternoon, [in the evening, **Puls.**] The child screams and laughs immediately afterwards, [also **Bell.**]

Colocynth.—Continuous crying, twisting of the body and drawing up of the legs. *The child is drawn up nearly double, and cannot bear to be straightened.

Ipecacuanha.—Sharp outcries of the infant, as if the *pains were cutting.* Green *fermented* stools of a putrid odor. *Much sickness of the stomach.

Nux vomica.—Flatulent colic, from *indigestion or use of improper food.* The child cries, draws up its feet and then kicks them out again. *Constipation, with frequent efforts

to move the bowels by *straining*. Suitable to children raised by hand, or where their mothers live on highly-seasoned or stimulating food.

Pulsatilla.— Flatulent colic, especially if it occur *in the evening*, or every other day, [also **Chin.**] *Rumbling of wind through the bowels*, with tenderness of the abdomen.

External Applications.— Great benefit will be derived from *warm fomentations* to the abdomen. A small bag of hot salt laid over the bowels will often give great relief. The feet should be kept warm by wrapping them in heated flannel. If the child is costive, the bowels should be moved by an injection of warm water.

Administration.— Dissolve eight globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes until relieved; or three globules may be given dry on the tongue as a dose.

SWELLING OF THE BREASTS.

The breasts of new-born infants are sometimes found to be swollen and hard. It is a common belief among some people, that this swelling is owing to the presence of milk in the breasts, and that it must be squeezed or rubbed out before they will get well. This is an erroneous belief, and the rude handling of the breasts based upon such belief, has often indueed inflammation and suppuration of the parts.

Treatment.— When the breasts are found to be hard and swollen, they should be gently bathed with *warm* hog's lard, and a piece of folded linen saturated with it laid over them. If this fails to remove the swelling, and the parts become inflamed and tender, give a dose of **Belladonna**, and repeat it two or three times a day. Should signs of suppuration make their appearance, notwithstanding the foregoing treatment, apply a warm linseed-poultiee, and give **Hepar s.** instead of the **Belladonna.**

RESTLESSNESS OF INFANTS.

Restlessness and inability to sleep generally arise from giving the child improper food, or overloading its stomach, or by the mother drinking strong tea, coffee, wine, or other stimulating beverages. Instead of resorting to the use of eordials, soothing syrups, and other anodyne mixtures, to palliate the sufferings, the eause should be sought after and removed.

Treatment. — Leading indieations.

Belladonna. —* The child is sleepy, but cannot sleep; it

starts suddenly, and cries out. The head is hot, and the child seems nervous.

Chamomilla. — If the sleeplessness be attended with flatulency, with starts, and jerking of the limbs. Feverish heat, with redness of one cheek, [also **Acon.**] * The child is *very cross;* wants to be carried all the time.

Coffea. — If there be increased heat of the body, with great nervous excitability. * The child is very wakeful; frets and worries in a pitiful manner. If this does not answer, and the face be red, give **Opium.**

CRYING OF INFANTS.

Crying is the only language by which the infant is enabled to make known its pains and wants; hence this method of expressing itself should be well studied by mothers, and those who have the management of children.

A child is not always in pain when it cries, but may be hungry, or need changing. It should never be kept lying in one position long at a time, but turned over occasionally to rest the parts. Cries, with restlessness, indicate discomfort; crying, with drawing up of the legs, indicates colic; sudden, sharp outcries, putting the hands to the head, point to earache; crying, accompanied by cramming the fingers in the mouth, indicates pain from teething; crying when coughing, indicates soreness of the throat or pain in the chest. When a child cries out suddenly without any apparent cause, its dress should be carefully examined to see if a pin be irritating any part of the flesh.

If the pain cannot be traced to any of the foregoing causes, then one of the following remedies should be administered:

Aconite. — The skin is hot and dry; the child very restless, cannot sleep, and frets all the time.

Belladonna. — The child has prolonged spells of crying; seems sleepy, yet cannot sleep; *it starts suddenly out of sleep, and cries violently.*

Chamomilla. —* The child cries, and is very restless; must be carried all the time to be quieted. Feverishness, with redness of one cheek, [also **Acon.**] Especially suitable during the process of teething.

Coffea. —* The child cries and laughs alternately. *Extreme wakefulness;* shows no inclination to sleep.

Nux vomica. — The child is troubled with *constipation* and

flatulent colic; it is very fretful. The child is quite sleepless and restless; it awakens about three or four o'clock every morning, and must be taken up. Especially suitable to children whose mothers live upon highly-seasoned food and stimulating diet.

Administration. — Dissolve eight globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour or every two hours, until relief is obtained.

HICCOUGH — SINGULTUS.

This is a peculiar and well-known clucking sound, caused by the sudden contraction of the diaphragm and glottis, which arrests the air in the windpipe. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and frequently arises from overloading the stomach, the use of indigestible food, stimulating condiments, etc. When it occurs in the low stages of typhoid fever, or in consequence of large abscesses and other exhausting diseases, it is a very dangerous and generally fatal symptom.

In treating this morbid symptom, the cause should always be sought after and removed, if possible. If it arises from some constitutional disturbance, we should endeavor to correct this condition by well-chosen remedies.

Belladonna. — The child cries when it hiccoughs, as if it caused pain. * Face flushed, and there is much moaning.

Hyoscyamus. — Frequent hiccough, with rumbling in the abdomen and *jerking of the limbs.*

Ignatia. — Hiccough, especially after eating or drinking. * Frequent sighing.

Nux vomica. — Hiccough caused from over-eating or derangement of the stomach. * Constipation, with frequent colic. Frequent *gulping up the food*, [also **Puls.**]

Administration. — Dissolve eight globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every twenty minutes or half hour until relieved, or three globules may be placed on the tongue as a dose.

SCURF ON THE HEAD.

Children are often troubled with a dirty, yellowish incrustation which forms on the scalp; it usually appears on top of the head, and keeps spreading. It is caused by an excessive follicular secretion thrown out on the surface, which thickens into a dry, scaly crust, partially covering the

scalp. If any part of this crust be removed, the skin underneath exhibits a red, angry appearance.

Uncleanliness and keeping the head too warm are generally the cause of the trouble. Children whose heads are regularly washed every day and properly brushed with a soft brush, will seldom suffer from this unsightly disorder.

Medical treatment is scarcely ever necessary to remove the difficulty. If, however, a tendency should exist towards such formations, a dose of **Sulph.**, given night and morning for a few days, will generally remove it. By anointing the parts with a little sweet-oil or fresh butter in the evening, and wrapping the head up during the night, then washing it off on the following morning with a little *borax* and water the scales can be removed with a comb and brush without difficulty. This proceeding may have to be repeated several times to have the desired effect. Never use force to loosen the scabs; it may aggravate the complaint.

SPASMS — CONVULSIONS.

During the period of childhood the nervous system is so easily excited or irritated that spasms or convulsions are of frequent occurrence. During the first four years of its life, the child is especially liable to suffer from this disease.

In some cases the attack is preceded by restlessness, crying, trembling of the lower jaw, sudden starting during sleep, etc. But generally the attack sets in without any premonitory symptoms; the jaws are spasmodically closed; there is frothing at the mouth; contortions of the facial muscles; the eyes stare; they are dim, filled with tears, and the pupils dilated; there is snoring; rattling breathing and sometimes involuntary discharges of fæces and urine. The paroxysms recur every fifteen or twenty minutes; but even during the remissions the muscles remain rigid, and the fingers and toes are spasmodically bent.

As a general thing the convulsions of young children are not dangerous, unless they occur during the advanced stage of some of the diseases incidental to childhood, in which case they must be regarded as very unfavorable omens.

Causes.— Among the exciting causes may be enumerated the irritation of teething, the fever attending eruptive diseases, repelled eruptions, worms, errors in diet, falls upon the head, and mental emotions.

Treatment.—When a child is attacked with convulsions, place the lower extremities up to the knees in water hot as can be borne for ten or fifteen minutes; when taken out, rub them thoroughly dry and wrap them in a warm flannel, at the same time envelop the whole head in a cold cloth and change it often.

If the spasm is caused by the use of indigestible food, or from constipation of the bowels, give an injection of warm slippery-elm or flaxseed tea. As soon as it is practicable to do so, select one of the following remedies and place a dose upon the tongue.

Aconite. — High fever, with dry, hot skin, anxiety, and restlessness. During dentition. If caused from the irritation of ascarides, [**Cina.**] Grinding of the teeth and convulsive hiccough.

Arnica.—Where the spasms arise from some mechanical injury, as concussion of the brain, a fall, or blow.

Belladonna.— Heat of the head, with flushed face, red eyes, and dilated pupils, [**Opi.**] *Starting and jumping during sleep. Drowsiness, with inability to sleep. Convulsive motion of the mouth, facial muscles, and eyes. Foam at the mouth, and grating of the teeth. *Drowsiness after the spasm. *Precocious* children.

Chamomilla.—Stretching of the limbs, with convulsions of the extremities, eyes, eyelids, and tongue. Jerking and twitching during sleep, [**Bell.**] *Redness of the face, or one cheek red and the other pale. *The child is very cross and fretful, must be carried all the time to be quieted. Hot sweat on the forehead and hairy scalp. Constant moaning and craving for drink.

Cina.—Spasms of the chest, followed by rigidity of the limbs or the whole body. Especially suited to children troubled with worms. *Constantly picking and boring at the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] Frequent swallowing, as if something were in the throat. Dry, hacking cough. Urine turns milky after standing.

Hyoscyamus.— Convulsions, with twitching and jerking of all the muscles, especially those about the face and eyes. *Convulsive trembling and foam at the mouth. After sudden fright, [**Opi.**] *Cough worse when lying down, relieved by sitting up, [**Puls.**]

Ignatia. — Sudden starting from a light sleep, with loud screaming and trembling all over. *Single parts seem to be

convulsed, or single muscles here and there. * The spasms return every day or every other day about the same hour.

Opium. — Trembling over the whole body, and tossing about of the limbs. * Loud screaming before or during the spasm. The child lies unconscious, as if stunned, with heavy, difficult breathing. * Convulsions caused from fright, [**Acon. Gel.**]

Stramonium.—Convulsions from fright, with tossing of the limbs, and involuntary evacuations of fæces and urine, [see **Opi.**] *Awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen. If caused by suppressed or delayed eruptions.

Administration. — During the convulsion, place three or four globules dry on the tongue every ten or fifteen minutes until relieved, after which a dose may be given once in two or three hours so long as any symptoms of a return of the paroxysms exists.

DENTITION — TEETHING.

Dentition is not a disease, but a natural physiological process; frequently, however, it gives rise to a variety of sympathetic affections, attended with much suffering, which may finally destroy the patient's life. For this reason the subject becomes one of grave consideration.

Children cut their teeth very irregularly, but usually, when the child is about six months old, the two *central incisors* [cutting teeth] *below* make their appearance. A month later the central incisors *above* come through. At about nine months the two *lateral incisors below*, soon followed by those *above*, appear. At twelve months the two *anterior molars* [small grinders] below, and two *above*, show themselves. At from fourteen to twenty months the *canines* [stomach and eye teeth] come through. And at two, or two and a half years, the posterior molars, two below and two above appear, completing the first dentition of *twenty* teeth, called the *temporary set.*

All children do not get their teeth with so much regularity as indicated above; some begin to cut them at the age of three months, and others not until they are ten, or even twelve months old. The deviations are not dangerous to the health of the infant, as is generally supposed.

The *permanent* teeth put in an appearance about the age of six, and are completed by the thirteenth year, except the

wisdom teeth, which are generally cut between the seventeenth and twenty-first years, making in all thirty-two permanent teeth.

Difficult dentition is attended with various local phenomena; the gums become broader, more angular, and showing the shape of the coming tooth; the parts are red, swollen, and sensitive; the child likes to bite on something hard, or crowds its little fist into its mouth; there is constant slavering; the mouth is hot, and the gums painful to contact. The child becomes feverish; the head hot and the feet cold; its sleep is uneasy; it is very fretful, and sometimes has a troublesome cough, particularly at night during sleep. These morbid symptoms, together with various disorders peculiar to infancy and childhood, may be seen to spring from difficult dentition.

Lancing the Gums. — This is a practice frequently made use of, especially by allopathic physicians, to facilitate the process of teething. It is a bad practice, and in most cases productive of vastly more evil than good. It frequently injures the teeth, and in many cases causes their early decay. And besides this, the cut part almost always heals over before the teeth come through, and the scar which forms renders the gums harder, and, instead of facilitating, retards the process of dentition. If, however, the gums are much swollen and inflamed, with the formation of little abscesses, as sometimes occur, then there can be no objection to lancing. But in all such cases it will be best to consult a physician.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — * Constant restlessness, which no change of position seems to relieve. The child cries, whines, or frets most of the time, and cannot be quieted. * Dry, hot skin, disturbed sleep, much heat about the head, and *great thirst. Green, watery diarrhœa*, or constipation.

Apis mel.—Frequent waking at night or during sleep, with screams, [* **Bell. Cham.**] Red spots here and there over the whole body. Urine scanty, sometimes profuse. *Green-yellowish, watery diarrhœa*, worse in the morning. * Much yawning and uneasiness.

Belladonna. — The child *moans* a great deal; awakens from sleep in a fright, with staring eyes. * Starting and jumping during sleep, [**Hyos.**] Face and eyes red, pupils dilated, head hot. * Convulsions, followed by sound sleep. Gums swollen and inflamed, with numerous *small blood-vessels showing on the surface.*

Bryonia.—Mouth and lips dry and parched. The child wishes to be kept very quiet; gets faint and sick when raised up in bed. *The food is thrown up soon after taking it, unchanged, [**Nux.**] Thirst for large draughts of water. *Hard, dry stools, as if burnt, or morning diarrhœa. *Desire for things which are rejected when offered. Very irritable.

Calcaria carb.—Large head, with open fontanels—scrofulous, [**Merc.** ***Sil. Sulph.**] Much perspiration about the head during sleep. *Cold, damp feet. *White, chalk-like stools, or thin and whitish. Sour vomiting or regurgitation of food. Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite.

Chamomilla.—Great irritability and sensitiveness of the nervous system. Starting, uttering sudden cries, and tossing about during sleep, [**Bell.**] *Very cross, wants to be carried all the time. *One cheek red and the other pale, [**Acon.**] Convulsive twitchings of the extremities. *Diarrhœa, with greenish, yellowish,* or *whitish, mucous stools, smelling like bad eggs.*

Coffea.—*The child is very excitable and sleepless. It *frets and worries in a pitiful manner;* cries one moment and laughs the next. The system is feverish, and the child is greatly exhausted for want of sleep.

Graphites.—*Unhealthy condition of the skin.* Rawness in the bends of the limbs, on the neck, and behind the ears, [***Hepar.**] *Eruptions over the head and face, which discharge a sticky, glutinous fluid. Constipation of large, knotty stools.

Hyoscyamus.—The child puts its fingers into the mouth, presses its gums together as if chewing on something. Eyes red and sparkling. *Convulsions, beginning with twitching of the muscles of the face, especially about the eyes. *Deep sleep, muttering, and picking at the bedclothes, [**Opi.**] *Yellow, watery, involuntary stools.*

Ignatia.—Frequent flushes of heat, with perspiration. The child awakens from sleep with piercing cries, and trembling all over, [***Apis.**] Convulsive jerking of single parts. *The child is much distressed, *sighs, sobs,* and cries. Stools bloody mucus, often attended with tenesmus and prolapsus of the rectum.

Ipecacuanha.—Pale face, with blueness around the eyes. *Continual nausea, with vomiting, [**Phos.** ***Verat.**] Diarrhœa; stools green as grass, or fermented with many colors. Ca-

tarrh, with suffocative cough and rattling of mucus in the bronchia.

Magnesia car.—Green and sour-smelling diarrhœa, which has continued a long time. *Stools green, watery, resembling the scum of a frog-pond, [like chopped eggs and spinach, *Cham.] Frequent vomiting of sour-smelling substances.

Mercurius.—*Copious salivation, redness of the gums, and sometimes little ulcers on the tongue and mouth. Diarrhœa, with greenish, slimy, or bloody stools, with *much straining*, [Bell.] Yellowish and strong-smelling urine. Aggravation at night.

Nux vomica.—The child is *very irritable* and cross. Loss of appetite, with increased thirst. *Constipation, with large, difficult stools, or small, frequent, lumpy, or brown mucous stools, [Lyc.] *Especially suited to children raised on cow's-milk, etc., or whose mothers indulge in highly-seasoned food, wines, etc. Aggravation early in the morning.

Podophyllum.—Restless sleep, with half-closed eyes; moaning, and grinding the teeth. Rolling the head from side to side, [Lyc.] Green, watery, or whitish, chalk-like stools, very offensive, with frequent *gagging or empty retching*. *Morning diarrhœa, with prolapsus ani during every stool, [Sulph.] Aggravation in hot weather, and after eating and drinking.

Silicea.—*Large head, with open fontanels; *scrofulous*. Profuse, sour-smelling perspiration on the head, [Calc. c. Merc.] Hard, hot, distended abdomen. The protruding gum is blistered and very sensitive. *Constipation, the stool *recedes after having been partially expelled.*

Sulphur.—Face pale or sallow. *Open fontanels.* *Eruptions on the skin, attended with much itching. Diarrhœa, with whitish, greenish, or bloody mucous stools, and excoriation of the anus, [Merc.] *Early morning diarrhœa. Frequent vomiting of the food taken. *Frequent weak, faint spells.

Administration.—Dissolve eight globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful two or three times a day, or oftener in aggravated cases, until the desired effect is produced; or the medicine may be given dry, three globules as a dose.

Diet.—For the diet of children who cannot have healthy mothers' milk, see NURSING AND DIET OF CHILDREN, in a preceding article.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

(SUMMER COMPLAINT.)

This disease generally attaeks ehildren under two years of age, and prevails during the summer months, when the weather is sultry, or warm and dry. It often eommenees like a simple diarrhœa, such as ehildren are liable to during dentition, and on this aeeount it is frequently negleeted. At other times it begins with vomiting, first, food and afterwards mueus, or mere gagging, with efforts to vomit. The evaeuations from the bowels are various, sometimes ash-eolored, *whitish*, *greenish*, or yellowish and watery, or slimy and tinged with blood. Not unfrequently the food passes off undigested. The vomiting sometimes eeases for a while, and then eomes on again. There is fever, with hot, dry skin; intense thirst, but all drink is immediately thrown up. The head and abdomen are hot, while the extremities are eold. The ehild loses its appetite, beeomes weak and emaeiated; the abdomen is drawn in; the eyes are sunken; the nose pointed, and the skin on the extremities hangs in folds. Lastly, aphthæ appears in the mouth, the breathing beeomes labored, there is slight eonvulsions, irregular pulse, and finally death eloses the seene.

Causes. — Among the most frequent exeiting eauses of this disease are errors in diet on part of the mother or ehild; eonfined and impure air in erowded eities; the vieissitudes of temperature; the irritation of teething; want of cleanliness, and pure, fresh air.

During the "second summer," and when ehildren are most liable to the disease, the greatest eare should be given to diet, exereise, clothing, and eleanliness. All highly-seasoned food or stimulating beverages, aeids, unripe fruits, and uncooked vegetables, as onions, radishes, eabbage, and the like, should be carefully avoided by mother or nurse. The living and sleeping apartments should be kept eool and well ventilated, and the ehild frequently taken out into the open air. Children residing in erowded eities should be removed to the eountry, or to the most healthy plaee attainable. The strietest attention should be paid to eleanliness; the ehild bathed at least onee a day in tepid water, and the skin thoroughly dried by wrapping the infant in a dry sheet, and rubbing it gently from the outside; in this way the air is ex

cluded during the process of rubbing, and all danger from chill avoided.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — *In the beginning, hot skin, quick pulse, and sleeplessness.* Stools green, watery, or white, slimy mucus. *Before* and *during* stool, cutting pain and tenesmus. Nausea and vomiting of what has been drunk. * Restlessness, the child turns from side to side.

Apis mel. — Tongue dry and shining. No appetite or thirst. Stools *greenish, yellowish*, slimy mucus. *During stool*, griping and tenesmus. Tenderness of the abdomen to pressure. *Aggravation in the morning.

Arsenicum. — Pale, death-like countenance. Skin dry and shrivelled. Stools *thick, dark-green mucus*, or *dark, watery offensive.* Cutting pain before and tenesmus during stool. *Vomiting immediately after drinking, [**Verat.**] * Great restlessness, extreme *prostration*, and the peculiar thirst distinguish this remedy. Aggravation *after midnight.*

Belladonna. — Face pale or flushed. Great dryness of the mouth and lips. Tongue coated white in the middle, with red edges. Stools thin, green mucus, or bloody mucus. *Delirium, worse during and just after sleep, with desire to get out of bed.* * Sleepy, but cannot sleep. * Child cries out suddenly, and ceases just as suddenly. * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep.

Bryonia. — Dry, parched lips and mouth. Thirst for *large quantities* of water at long intervals, [reverse, *Ars. **Chin.**] * Vomiting food soon after taking it, undigested. Stools brown, thin fecal, or undigested. Previous to stool, the child cries out with pain, and cannot bear to be moved. * Gets faint and sick on sitting up. After *cold drinks, fruit*, or getting *overheated.*

Calcaria carb. — Children with *large heads and open fontanels, scrofulous*, [**Sulph.**] Swollen, distended abdomen, with emaciation and good appetite. Skin dry and shrivelled. Stools whitish and watery, or *chalk-like; undigested*, [**Podo.**] Vomiting sour substances, and particularly milk. * Profuse sweat on the head when sleeping, [**Sil.**] * Cold, damp feet.

Carbo veg. — Great paleness, or gray-yellow color of the face. Stools *light-colored; involuntary; putrid; cadaverous smelling*, [**Sil.**] Mostly in the last stage, and where the vital powers are greatly exhausted. Restlessness and anxiety,

worse towards evening. Emissions of large quantities of flatus, inodorous or putrid.

Chamomilla. — Redness and heat of the face, sometimes *one cheek red and the other pale*, [**Acon.**] Tongue coated thick yellow or white. Sour vomiting of food or slimy substances. *Green, watery, corroding* stools with colic; also mixed *white and yellow mucus*, like chopped eggs. Colic *before* and *during* stool. * Child very fretful; must be carried all the time, [* **Cina.**]

Ipecacuanha. — Pale face, with blue margins around the eyes. [**Phos.**] Yellowish or white-coated tongue. *Almost constant *nausea and vomiting.* The child throws up its food, and large quantities of green mucus. Stools *grass-green mucus*, or white, fermented, [like yeast, **Arn.**] Colic and sick stomach *before* and *during* stool. * After vomiting, inclination to sleep.

Magnesia car. — Face dirty, dark yellow. No appetite, violent thirst, inclination to vomit. * Stools green and slimy, like the scum of a frog-pond, smelling sour. Before stool, pain in the abdomen. Worse in hot weather, and during dentition, [see **Cham.**]

Mercurius. — *Dry lips*, with ulcerated corners of the mouth. Tongue *coated as with fur.* Stools yellow, the color of sulphur, sometimes green, slimy, or bloody. * Colic before, and *violent tenesmus during and after*, stool. * Great tenderness over the pit of the stomach and abdomen. Cold, clammy sweats, especially at night.

Phosphoric ac. — Blue margins around the eyes; violent thirst; loss of appetite; profuse perspiration at night. Stools *whitish, watery*, light yellow, *painless.* * The disease is not marked by *much debility*, though it may continue a long time, [reverse, * **Ars.** * **Verat.**]

Podophyllum. — Moaning during sleep, with half-closed eyes, and rolling the head from side to side. *Gagging or empty retching.* Stools watery, with meal-like sediment; dark-yellow mucus, *smelling like carrion.* * Profuse watery, painless stools, very exhaustive. * Prolapsus ani during stool, [**Merc.**] Worse in the morning, and after eating and drinking.

Pulsatilla. — Tongue coated with tenacious mucus. *Thirstlessness.* * Stools very changeable, no two alike; worse at night, [**Sulph.**] Before stool, *rumbling* in the bowels; during stool, *chilliness*, [**Ars.** * **Merc. Sulph.**]

Secale cor. — Face pale, eyes sunken and surrounded by blue margins, [**Ipe. Phos.**] Dry, thick, yellowish-white coat-

ing on the tongue. Easy, painless vomiting, without effort, very exhausting. Stools *watery and slimy, involuntary*, [**Bell. Carb. v.**] Before stool, rumbling in the abdomen; great exhaustion during and after stool. *Great aversion to heat or to being covered. *Thin, scrawny children, with shrivelled skin.

Sulphur.— The child is very drowsy through the day and wakeful at night. Stools very changeable, attended with pain, or no pain at all; *worse in the early morning.* *Stools very excoriating, [***Ars. Cham.** ***Merc.**] When there are repeated relapses, or the case seems to linger a long while.

Veratrum al.— Cold sweat on the forehead. Lips dry and dark-colored. *Vomiting, excited by the smallest quantities of liquids, [**Ars. Nux v.**] The least motion increases the vomiting. Stools *greenish, watery, with flakes.* Before stool, severe colic; during stool, *cold sweat on the forehead*, [warm sweat, **Merc.**] *Violent thirst for large quantities of cold water. Pulse almost imperceptible.

Administration.— Dissolve eight globules or two drops of the dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water and give a teaspoonful every two or three hours in urgent cases; soon as improvement sets in, lengthen the intervals between the doses.

Diet.— If the child is still nursed by the mother, no other food should be given; but if a substitute must be furnished, see the article on NURSING AND DIET, in another part of this work.

MARASMUS — ATROPHY.

Marasmus is a common and often fatal disease among children. It consists of a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands, attended with a gradual wasting of the body or flesh; distended, hard abdomen; pale, sickly appearance of the skin; sunken eyes; variable appetite, which is sometimes voracious; irregular action of the bowels, the evacuations resembling soap-suds and very offensive. If the disease continues a long while, hectic fever usually sets in, with nightly exacerbations, violent thirst, restlessness, sleeplessness, etc.

The disease arises from a predisposing constitutional cause, which frequently becomes developed during the irritation of teething, or is called into activity by the use of unwholesome food, living in crowded places, where there is a want of pure air, and proper attention to cleanliness.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arsenicum.— General emaciation, with dry, parchment-like skin. Pale and œdematous swelling of the face. Sunken eyes with blue margins. * Feverish heat, with desire to drink often, but little at a time. Great restlessness and tossing about, particularly at night. Painful, offensive, undigested stools. *Prostration* and coldness of the extremities.

Belladonna.— Glandular swellings, painful or suppurating. Eyelids inflamed and ulcers on the cornea. * Child sleepy, but cannot get to sleep. * Sudden starting and jumping during sleep. *Precocious* children.

Bryonia.— The child throws up its food immediately after taking it, [**Ars.**] Mouth and lips very dry, with thirst for large quantities of water. * Child is very irritable and wants to be very quiet. * Dry, hard stools.

Calcaria carb.— Large *head*, *with open fontanels*, [**Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] Dry and flabby skin. Enlargement and hardness of the abdomen. * General emaciation, with a good appetite. Debility and weakness after the least exercise. Diarrhœa, with clay-colored stools. * Cold, damp feet. * Much perspiration about the head, [**Merc. Sil.**] Cough, with rattling of mucus in the bronchia.

China.— Pale, sickly appearance of the face. Enlargement of the liver and spleen. Copious sweats, especially at night; great debility and prostration. * Painless, undigested, offensive stools. * Abdomen distended with flatulence.

Mercurius.— Yellow, earthy color of the face. Large head and open fontanels, [* **Calc. c.**] Swelling and suppuration of the glands. * Slimy or bloody stools, with much straining. * Profuse night sweats. Child is never so well during wet weather.

Nux vomica.— Swelling and hardness of the liver. *Obstinate constipation*, or alternate constipation and diarrhœa. Hunger, with aversion to food. Frequent vomiting the contents of the stomach. Constant desire to lie down. * Cannot sleep after 3 A. M.

Phosphorus.— Pale and bloated face. Sunken eyes, with blue circles under the same, [**Ars.**] Dry, hacking cough. Diarrhœa, with white, watery, undigested stools. Great debility and oppression after the least exercise. * Children of tall, slender stature.

Pulsatilla.— The child seems to be very changeable; gets better for a time, and then, without any apparent cause, gets

worse. * Diarrhœa, especially at night; no two stools alike, [**Sulph.**] * Worse towards evening; *better in the open air.*

Staphysagria. — Hollow eyes, with weary look. Swelling of submaxillary and cervical glands. Unhealthy, readily ulcerating skin. * Canine hunger, even when the stomach is full of food.

Sulphur. — The child frequently awakens from sleep with screams. Great voracity, wants to put everything it sees in the mouth. * Diarrhœa, excoriating the anus, [**Ars.** * **Merc.**] * Copious morning sweats after waking.

Administration.— Of the chosen remedy, give six or eight globules dry on the tongue night and morning for a week; then wait a few days, and if not better, select another medicine and give it in the same way.

Diet and Regimen.— For children that are nursing, the mother's milk, (if she be healthy) is undoubtedly the best food for the child; but where this cannot be obtained, a suitable substitute must be furnished.

Cows' Milk.— Fresh cows' milk (if good), one-third water with a little sugar, will do well in some cases, but in others disagree.

Unbolted Flour.— Boil a handful of unbolted wheat flour in a quart of water for three-quarters of an hour; strain, slightly season with salt and sugar, and thin so as to pass through the nursing-tube. A little cream added will make it more nourishing, or, if marasmus threaten, pulverized hard-boiled yelk of egg may be added. This preparation is an excellent article of diet for children suffering from this disease. See the article on NURSING AND DIET OF CHILDREN, in another part of this book.

The patient should be frequently bathed in tepid water, sleep in well ventilated apartments, and, if residing in the city, should be removed to the country or sea-shore, especially during the heat of summer

SORENESS BEHIND THE EARS.

This is a species of excoriation generally occurring in fleshy children, or where there is an unhealthy condition of the skin. It sometimes arises in consequence of neglect at the first washing of the child after birth. The sores should be kept dry as possible; only washing the parts occasionally with tepid water, without soap, for the purpose of cleanliness, and drying them well with a soft linen napkin, after which they should be powdered with finely prepared wheaten starch.

A dose of **Calcaria, Graphites,** or **Sulphur,** given night and morning for a few days, will generally have a salutary effect.

For further details of treatment, see EXCORIATIONS elsewhere.

HERNIA OF INFANTS.

This defect is quite common among infants, and particularly those with delicate constitutions. It most frequently takes place at the navel or in the groin; when it occurs at the navel, it is called *umbilical hernia*, and when in the groin, *inguinal hernia*. The defect may be known by the protrusion of a portion of the intestine or abdominal viscera, forming a tumor beneath the skin.

Umbilical hernia may be reduced by placing the child on its back and making gentle pressure upon the protruding part; after the reduction, it should be retained in place by a suitable bandage. For this purpose, take a hemisphere made of wood, cork or ivory, of suitable size, place the convex surface on the opening, and retain it there with cross strips of adhesive plaster and a bandage round the body. If this be worn a sufficient length of time, a radical cure will generally be effected.

Inguinal hernia is more difficult to treat. It is unnecessary to go into details here, as no one but a qualified physician or surgeon should attempt its management, if the services of one can be obtained.

For further information on this subject, see HERNIA in a previous chapter.

HEAT SPOTS—"PRICKLY HEAT."

Infants are often troubled with a breaking out during the heat of summer, which annoys them greatly by the itching and burning with which it is attended. It is commonly called "prickly heat," and mostly occurs on the face, on the neck and sometimes extends over the greater portion of the body. It consists of small, red vesicles about the size of a pin's head, filled with a watery fluid, always isolated and never running into each other. It is not attended with fever or followed by secondary ailments.

The eruption is generally met with in children whose digestive organs are weak, or where there is extreme sensitiveness of the skin to changes of temperature or weather. It is also caused by living in too warm rooms and by wearing an excess of clothing.

The affection will generally be removed by proper attention to diet, frequent bathing, suitable clothing and plenty

of fresh air; when this is not the case, one of the following remedies should be administered.

Aconite.— The child is feverish, restless, and cannot sleep.

Chamomilla. — When the child has been kept too warm, it is very *fretful* and must be *carried* all the time.

Dulcamara. — The eruption appears every time the babe is exposed to the damp, cold air.

Rhus tox. — * When the vesicles incline to be watery. Rubbing the affected parts increases the eruption.

Sulphur. — The child seems to suffer from a suppression of the eruption.

LEUCORRHŒA OF CHILDREN.

Little girls are not unfrequently troubled with a discharge from the vagina similar to the leucorrhœa of adults. It may arise from a want of cleanliness, the irritation of worms, or some general morbid condition of the system. It often causes much anxiety in mothers who do not understand the true character of the complaint.

Treatment. — Frequent ablutions with lukewarm water, good wholesome diet, and free ventilation in the sleeping apartment, are very important in connection with suitable internal remedies.

Calcaria carb. — Discharge like mucus. The child is of a scrofulous habit; pale, flabby state of the body. * The feet are *cold and damp.*

Graphites. — The discharge is very *profuse.* * The child has an unhealthy skin; the bends of the limbs, behind the ears, and where the skin is folded, incline to be sore.

Nux vomica. — The discharge is fetid, tinging the linen yellow. * Habitual constipation.

Pulsatilla. — Milky leucorrhœa, with swelling of the external parts.

Sulphur. — The child has a dry, scaly, unhealthy skin * The discharge is acrid, making the parts sore.

Administration. — Give three or four globules dry on the tongue night and morning for a few days; then omit the medicine for the same length of time, and if no better, select another remedy.

DIRECTIONS FOR WEANING.

A child should never be weaned until it has cut six or eight teeth, and become accustomed to the use of other food

than its mother's milk. The fact of a child having teeth, is an evidence that the mother's milk may be dispensed with, and that it is prepared to receive other and more substantial nourishment. But it should not be weaned when it is suffering from the irritation of teething or any disease, unless there are considerations on the part of the mother which imperatively demand it.

As a general rule, the babe should not be weaned before it is nine, but when it is about twelve months old. If, however, it has no teeth, the time should be prolonged, for in all cases, where the mother and child are healthy, the weaning must depend upon the development of the teeth as above stated.

Before decisive measures are taken to wean the child, it should be gradually accustomed to other food than its mother's milk, so that when the period of weaning arrives, its digestive organs will be fully prepared for the change that is soon to follow.

Having decided to wean the child, take it to bed as usual, and in nothing depart from the common routine of management, except to withhold the breast. Having done this, let no appeals of the infant change your purpose, and in a few days it will have forgotten its favorite nourishment. After the weaning, the child's diet should be carefully guarded; it should consist principally of milk, oatmeal gruel, tapioca, mashed potatoes, and good, ripe fruits. Never tempt a child with tea, coffee, or other stimulating beverages; on the contrary, discourage their use. They not only exhaust the nervous system, but weaken the digestive organs, and are often a direct cause of disease.

The mother should likewise pay strict attention to her diet until the secretion of milk has ceased. She should abstain from all stimulating food and beverages, drink nothing but pure water, and take that in small quantities. If the breasts become painfully distended with milk, they may be occasionally drawn by an adult for temporary relief. They should be gently rubbed with hot lard and wrapped in raw cotton. If there is much swelling and hardness, with shooting pains and redness of the parts, give a dose of **Belladonna** occasionally. If the secretion of milk is very abundant, and the patient inclines to be chilly and to weep, give **Pulsatilla**; or if with the great flow of milk there is burning over the body, give **Rhus tox.** If there is inflammation

which threatens the formation of abscess, see the article on GATHERED BREASTS.

VACCINATION.

Since the general introduction of vaccination, small-pox has become, comparatively speaking, a rare disease, and has been in a great measure divested of its horrors and mortality. It has served as a ready means of protection against this most loathsome disease, and thereby saved more human lives from its pestilential grasp than all other remedial agents combined. It is, therefore, the duty of all parents to protect their children from its fatal ravages by this simple and efficient operation.

The most suitable time to vaccinate a child is when it is about three or four months old. If, however, small-pox is prevalent as an epidemic, or the child has been exposed to its contagion, recourse should be had to vaccination at once, no matter how young the child is. If the operation be successfully performed *within four days after exposure* to the small-pox infection, the disease will be uniformly prevented.

There is a prevalent belief among many that vaccination "runs out" every seven years. This may be true in some cases, but in others it is not. The majority of persons who have been once successfully vaccinated, will be protected from small-pox through life. Others, however, from some peculiarity of constitution, will need to be vaccinated several times during life, in order to enjoy immunity from the disease. Under these circumstances, it is advisable to get re-vaccinated every seven or eight years, if specially exposed to the infection of small-pox.

It is of the utmost importance to use pure *vaccine virus* with which to perform this operation. The matter should be obtained from a perfectly healthy child, whose parents are free from scrofulous taint and all hereditary or cutaneous diseases. No prudent physician will run the risk of using matter taken from an unhealthy child. And while it is very rarely that diseases are transmitted by vaccination, it sometimes happens that, with all necessary precautions, cutaneous eruptions will break out after vaccination. This is not always owing to the introduction of impure matter into the system, but frequently arises from some latent dyscrasia being aroused by the influence of the vaccine disease. It is well

for parents to bear this in mind, that no unjust censure may be laid upon the physician.

When the vaccination takes properly, it will have run through the following stages: on the *third* day after the operation, a slight elevation is perceptible; on the *fifth* day there is a pearl-colored vesicle; on the *eighth* day the vesicle is perfect, concave at the top, with margin tense and elevated; on the *ninth* day there is a red circle around the vesicle, the skin being tense and painful. At this time there is usually *fever*, and enlargement of the glands under the arms. On the *eleventh* day the red areola begins to fade. A circular scab forms, of a mahogany color, and generally drops off at the end of three weeks.

This is the course of the *vaccine disease*, and unless the progress of the local disorder is the same in all its stages as described, the system is not protected against small-pox. The disease is so mild that treatment by medicine is very rarely necessary; but it has been advised by some of our ablest practitioners, to give the child a few globules of **Sulphur** on the evening of the eighth day, in order to cut off the tendency to eruptive disease which sometimes follows vaccination.

CHAPTER XV.

GENERAL DISEASES.

DELIRIUM TREMENS—MANIA A POTUA.

THIS horrible disease is caused by the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and is characterized by tremor, sleeplessness, and delirium. It sometimes makes its appearance in consequence of a single debauch; usually, however, it is the result of protracted or long-continued intemperance. The proximate

cause of the disease is the sudden withdrawal of the accustomed stimulant. The patient's stomach gives out; he becomes nervous, uneasy, and restless; he is startled by sudden noises, or the entrance of a visitor; his hands and tongue are tremulous; he complains of inability to sleep, and when he dozes for a moment, is awakened by frightful dreams; the skin is generally cool, the pulse slow, and the tongue moist. Soon delirium manifests itself; he begins to talk and mutter, thinks he is surrounded by frightful or loathsome animals, or is pursued by some one who has a design upon his life. He is rarely dangerous, but in the effort to escape an imaginary enemy, he may commit a murderous assault, or more probably take his own life. The delirium continues until he dies exhausted, or sinks into a sleep from which he awakens comparatively rational.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Belladonna.—Persons of full, *plethoric habit.* Flushed face and red eyes, with dilated pupils. * Boisterous delirium, with desire to escape. * Frightful figures and images before the eyes, [**Opi.** * **Stram.**] * Sudden starting and jumping while sleeping.

Camphor.—Features distorted; eyes sunken, face, hands, and feet icy cold. Confusion of ideas, maniacal delirium, convulsions, frothing at the mouth, and insensibility. * Retention of urine, with constant pressure on the bladder.

Coffea.—Headache, as if a nail were driven into the brain. * Excessive irritability and wakefulness. Talks in his sleep and wakes with starting.

Hyoscyamus.—Twitching and jerking of the muscles, especially of those about the eyes and face. *Furious delirium, with wild, staring look,* dilated pupils, and throbbing of the carotids, [* **Bell.**] Convulsive movements; twitching of the tendons. * Grasping at imaginary objects, muttering.

Lachesis.—Where the throat is principally affected with difficulty of swallowing, [**Bell.**] * Cannot bear anything about the neck, not even his neck-tie. Talks much, flying from one subject to another. * The attacks are worse in the afternoon and after sleeping.

Nux vomica.—Trembling of the limbs and spasmodic twitching of the muscles, [**Hyos.**] Incapable of thinking correctly. Makes frequent mistakes in talking. Delirium, with frightful visions and efforts to escape. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [fear of being alone * **Ars.**]

* Constipation, with *large*, difficult stools. Apprehensive of death.

Opium.— Patient lies in a comatose state, with eyes half open. *Loud stertorous breathing.* * Complete loss of consciousness and sensation. * Delirious talking, with eyes wide open. Pupils widely dilated or contracted. Pulse full and labored, or *slow and feeble.*

Stramonium. — Disposed to talk continually. *Sings and prays most devoutly.* * Awakes with a shrinking look as if afraid of the first object seen. * Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape from bed. Dilatation of the pupils. Staring eyes, [**Opi.**] Grinding of the teeth and distortions of the mouth.

The best remedies for the inclination to drink, and the evil effects of habitual drunkenness, are **Ars. Nux v. Sulph.**

Administration. — Of a solution of three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours in urgent cases; but in milder forms of the disease, a dose two or three times a day will be sufficient.

DROPSY — ANASARCA — ASCITES.

By dropsy we understand a collection of fluid in one of the serous cavities within the body, or in the cellular tissue beneath the skin. The disease may be either general or local.

General Dropsy.—When the effusion into the cellular tissue beneath the skin exists more or less over the whole body, accompanied by effusion into certain cavities, it is called *anasarca*, or *general dropsy.* It mostly commences in the lower extremities, first in the feet, gradually extending upwards until it involves the cellular tissue generally. The swollen parts are soft, doughy and inelastic; the skin is white, shining, and cold to the touch. If pressed upon by the finger, a *depression* is made which *remains a long time.* There is impaired appetite, increased thirst, scanty and high-colored urine, and a dry, harsh condition of the skin.

Causes.—General dropsy is frequently caused by inflammation of particular organs; repelled eruptions; the continued use of **Arsenic** in the treatment of *fever* and *ague;* excessive loss of blood and the abuse of stimulating drinks. It also frequently follows as a sequelæ of *scarlet-fever*, measles and other eruptive diseases.

Abdominal Dropsy.—This form of local dropsy and of most frequent occurrence, is manifest by enlargement of the belly, first observed below and gradually ascending upwards until the entire abdomen becomes swollen and tense. If one hand be placed on the side of the abdomen, and the opposite side be struck with the other hand, fluctuation is readily perceived. The patient complains of a feeling of weight in the lower part of the abdomen, and as the fluid accumulates, has great difficulty of breathing. There is in this, as in other forms of dropsy, loss of appetite, scanty and high-colored urine, dryness of the skin and general debility.

Causes.—This form of dropsy generally arises from some organic disease of the liver or kidneys. It is also caused by the habitual use of alcoholic liquors; chronic inflammation of the peritoneum and general debility.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Apis mel.—Dropsical effusions, *with waxy paleness of the skin*, [**Ars.**] *Dropsy of right ovary, [**Bell.**] Great soreness in the abdominal walls. *Stinging, burning pains in different parts of the body. Must sit straight up to get any ease, [**Ars.**] *Urine scanty, dark, like coffee grounds, [**Lach.**] Complication, with *scarlet-fever*, uterine tumors, etc.

Arsenicum.—The skin, particularly that of the face, looks *livid*, pale, or *greenish*. Dropsical swellings of the abdomen and extremities. *Great debility and prostration. Faint feeling from slight motion. Suffocative spells, especially at night. *Great thirst, drinking but little at a time, [**Chin.**] *Anxiety, restlessness, and fear of death.* Dropsy after scarlatina, and when complicated with heart-disease.

Bryonia.—Lower eyelids œdematous. Lips bluish, dry, and cracked. Stitching pains in the region of the heart. Wants to lie perfectly quiet, [**Bell.**] Great thirst and scanty urine. Very irritable.

China.—Countenance pale or sallow, sunken and sickly. *General debility.* Organic affections of liver and spleen, [**Ars. Ferr.**] Great thirst, drinking little and often, [**Ars.**] In old people and where it arises from the *loss of animal fluids.*

Colchicum.—Face yellow and œdematous. Swelling of the feet and legs, [**Ars. Bry.**] Skin dry and cold, or alternating with heat during the night. Visible palpitations of the heart, [**Ars. Dig.**] Pulse full and hard, or quick and small. Scanty, dark-colored urine. After scarlet-fever and measles.

Digitalis.—Doughy swelling, which easily yields to the

pressure of the finger. Paleness of the face, blue lips, and swelling of the eyelids. Hydrothorax originating in organic disease of the heart. * Strong visible pulsations of the heart, and irregular pulse, [**Ars.**] *Dropsy of knee-joint and scrotum.*

Lachesis. — Dropsies, complicated with liver, heart, and spleen diseases, [**Chin.**] * Left ovary swollen, with pressing, stitching pains, [see **Apis.**] * Can bear no pressure upon the uterine region. Urine *black* and scanty. Always worse after sleeping, [**Apis.**]

Lycopodium. — Upper portion of the body emaciated, while the *lower* is greatly swollen. * One foot cold, the other hot. Oozing out of water from sores on the feet. * Urine scant, with red sediment, *like sand*, [**Phos. Sep.**] After abuse of alcoholic liquors, [**Nux.**]

Sulphur. — Dropsical, burning, swellings of external parts. Bluish spots on the skin; it *is dry and husky.* * Greatly exhausted, without any apparent cause. After *suppressed itch* and other cutaneous eruptions.

Administration.—Give eight globules dry upon the tongue two or three times a day in ordinary cases; in advanced stages, where there is much oppression and great debility, it may be repeated every two or three hours.

Diet.— The patient should have a light, nutritious diet, tender beef well cooked, mutton chops, bread made from unbolted flour, and good ripe fruits. The thirst may be gratified by small draughts of water; all stimulating beverages should be strictly avoided.

GOUT — ARTHRITIS.

This is a painful disease of the small joints, especially of the foot. It almost always attacks first the *great toe;* whence it spreads to other small joints. A "fit of the gout" is generally preceded for a day or two by some gastric disturbance, such as impaired appetite, furred tongue, bitter taste, sour eructations, distention of the stomach and a morbid secretion of urine. Then all at once, generally at night, the patient is aroused by a severe burning, screwing or tearing pain in one of the great toes. The pain is very excruciating and is aggravated by contact or movement. The toe becomes swollen, hot and red, accompanied by active febrile excitement. Generally towards morning the pain abates, and during the day the patient is quite comfortable until next night, when there is a recurrence of the attack. In this way it continues for about a week, when the pain and inflammation subside, leaving the foot swollen and weakened.

When the paroxysms of acute gout become frequent, they

often cause thickening of the membranes and chalk-like deposits about the joints, which lead to a chronic form of the disease. It sometimes attacks the stomach and other internal organs, when it is called *anomalous gout.*

Causes. — The exciting causes of gout are, high living, want of sufficient exercise, the inordinate use of *stimulating drinks, especially wines;* the free use of vinegar, etc. In a majority of instances, the disease is hereditary and not traceable to any exciting cause.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Inflammatory fever. The parts affected are swollen, red, and shining. Tearing or stitching pains, less when moving the parts, [* **Rhus.**] * The pains are intolerable at night, the patient becoming desperate.

Arnica.— Hard, red swelling of the joints, particularly of the knee. Violent pains as if sprained or contused, with a sensation as if *resting upon something hard.* * Great fear of being struck or touched. Aggravation by moving the parts, [* **Bry.**]

Arsenicum.— Swelling of the feet; hot, shining, with burning red spots. * Burning pains — the parts burn like fire. Wants to be in a warm room. Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death, [**Acon.**] Intense thirst, but drinks little. Symptoms all worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Belladonna. — Wide-spreading redness and swelling of the parts, like erysipelas. * Stitching, burning, and throbbing pains, which come on suddenly and leave as suddenly. Throbbing headache. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [**Lach.**] Worse 3 P. M.

Bryonia.— Red or pale, tensive swelling, particularly of the joints. * Stitching, tearing pains, aggravated by motion and relieved by rest, [reverse, **Rhus.**] * Patient wants to remain perfectly quiet. Extremely irritable; everything makes him angry. * Dry, hard stools, as if burnt.

Colchicum. — Little or no swelling of the affected part; the skin is rose-colored, and leaves a white spot under the pressure of the finger. * Paroxysms of tearing, stitching, jerking pains, particularly in the finger-joints. * Urine dark and scanty, depositing a whitish sediment. Pains intolerable at night.

Nux vomica. — Pains tensive, *jerking*, or pulling, worse in the morning, from mental exertion, from motion and slight contact; *but strong pressure relieves.* * Persons of intemperate

or sedentary habits, and those who live on rich and highly-seasoned food. *Nodosities* of the joints, [also **Bry. Phos.**] Constipation, or morning diarrhœa.

Phosphorus. — Arthritic affections of the wrist and finger-joints, [knee-joint, **Arn.**] Pains as if lacerated or sprained, worse early in the morning or in the evening. * Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel. * Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Lean, slender persons, [**Nux.**]

Pulsatilla. — Red and hot swelling of the parts, particularly of the knee-joints and feet. The pains are tearing, stitching, burning. * Erratic pains, shifting rapidly from one joint to another. Aggravation *towards evening* or at night. * Craves fresh, cool air; worse in a warm room, [better, **Ars.**] * Persons of a mild, tearful disposition.

Rhus tox. — Rheumatic gout; the joints are red, shining, and swollen. Stiffness and lameness of the affected parts. The pains are tearing, burning, or as if sprained, [**Arn.**] * Aggravation on first moving the limb after rest, or *during rest; relieved by motion.*

Administration. — Give the indicated remedy every two or three hours until there is an improvement, then extend the time to six or eight hours. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

Diet and Regimen.—The patient should discard the use of all *stimulants* and *highly-seasoned* food. During an attack, oatmeal gruel, farina, toast, boiled rice, and simple broths may be taken in moderation.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

This is a very common and exceedingly painful disease. It usually attacks the larger joints of the extremities, though it is by no means confined to these parts. It is characterized by general fever, by pain, heat, redness, and swelling of the parts affected, and by a tendency to leave suddenly one part and fasten upon another. It frequently commences with chills and fever, and general uneasiness, which may last for some hours before the local affection shows itself. Sometimes the pain is little felt while the patient is perfectly quiet, but is very excruciating from the least motion or contact. The fever, in some cases, runs very high, and the pulse mounts up to ninety or one hundred beats per minute. The skin is hot, and often covered with a profuse, sour-smelling perspiration; the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a copious sediment.

The disease sometimes disappears in ten or twelve days; at others it lasts for five or six weeks; while in some cases it may lapse into a subacute or chronic form and continue an indefinite period.

Rheumatism is rarely attended with immediate danger to life, unless it should attack the heart, when it becomes exceedingly critical and not unfrequently proves fatal.

Causes.— Of the real cause of rheumatism, little or nothing is known. Some persons inherit a predisposition to the affection and are subject to its frequent attacks; while others, who are exposed to all manner of cold and inclement weather, entirely escape the disease. Among the exciting causes are, exposure to cold and wet in changeable weather, sleeping in damp apartments, and sudden checking of perspiration. It frequently follows scarlet-fever, measles and dysentery.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite.— High fever, with *great agitation of the heart.* Red swelling of the affected part, *very sensitive to contact and motion.* Stitching pains in the chest, hindering respiration, [also **Bry.**] *Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Retention of urine, and stitches in the kidneys.

Arnica.— Hard, red, shining swelling of the affected parts. *Pains as if sprained or bruised, with a feeling of lameness in the limb, [also **Rhus.**] *Sensation as if the diseased part were resting upon something hard. *Great fear of being struck by persons coming near.

Arsenicum. — Burning, stinging, tearing pain, with pale swelling. *Pain, relieved by the application of warmth, [also **Rhus.**] Profuse sweat, which relieves the pain, but leaves the patient very weak. Frequent chills, alternating with heat. Constantly moving the affected limbs. *Extreme thirst, drinking little and often.

Belladonna.— Red, shining swelling of the joints, with pressing, cutting, tearing pain, deep in the bones. *Frequent darting pains from the joint along the limb, [like electric jerks, **Verat.**] * Pains which come on suddenly, and leave as suddenly. Fever, with dry, hot skin, thirst, and throbbing headache. Visible pulsations of the carotids. Drowsy, sleepy condition, with starting. Aggravation at 3 P. M., and from the least motion or touch.

Bryonia. — Stiffness, with swelling and a faintish redness of the inflamed part, [also **Colch.**] *Stitching, tearing pains, worse from the slightest motion. *The patient wants to re-

main perfectly still. Dry, hot skin, or else perspiration of an acrid character. Bitter taste, dry mouth, and great thirst. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Exceedingly *irritable*. Metastasis to the heart, [also * **Acon. Colch.**]

Chamomilla. — Drawing, tearing pains, with a sensation of numbness or lameness in the parts, [**Nux v.**] The pains are continuous, and get worse at night, with much tossing about. * Becomes almost furious about the pains, can hardly endure them. * Great irritability of temper. Hot perspiration, especially about the head. * Redness of one cheek and paleness of the other, [also **Acon. Nux v.**]

Colchicum. — Moderate swelling, with pale redness of the affected parts, [also **Bry.**] Pains burning, tearing, or jerking, frequently shifting about, [also **Bell. Puls.**] * Chilliness even near the hot stove, intermingled with flashes of heat. Metastasis to the heart, with stitches and tearing in the chest and region of the heart. Strong and fluttering beating of the heart. Profuse, *sour-smelling sweats*. * Urine dark and scanty, depositing a whitish sediment.

Dulcamara. — If caused by cold or dampness, [**Merc.**] The parts feel as if bruised, [also **Arn.**] The pains are mostly in the back, joints of the arms, and legs. When the disease sets in after acute cutaneous eruptions. * Aggravation after every cold change in the weather.

Lachesis. — Swelling of the index-finger and wrist-joint. Stinging, tearing in the knees, with a sense of swelling. Left side generally affected. No relief from profuse sweating, [also **Merc.**] * Patient worse after sleeping.

Lycopodium. — Drawing and tearing pains, worse at night and during rest. Painful rigidity of the muscles and joints, with sensation of numbness in the part. The disease is mostly on the right side, with or without swelling. Chronic forms, especially of old people. * Urine dark and turbid, or with *sediment of red sand*. * Constant sensation of satiety; feels so full can eat nothing. Constipation, much sour belching.

Mercurius. — Shooting, tearing, or burning pains, worse at night, from the warmth of the bed or exposure to damp or cold air, [see **Dulc.**] Puffy swelling of the affected parts, of a pale or slight pinkish color. Green, slimy diarrhœa, with griping and tenesmus. * Much perspiration, affording no relief, [also **Lach.**]

Nux vomica.—Especially in the back, loins, chest, or joints,

with pale, tensive swelling, [also **Bry.**] Tensive, jerking, or pulling pains, aggravated by contact or motion. Numbness or lameness of the affected parts, with twitching in the muscles. Aversion to the open air and great sensitiveness to cold. Heat mixed with chilliness, especially when moving. *Perspiration relieves the pain, [reverse, **Lach.** *Merc.] Dyspeptic symptoms. *Habitual constipation. Persons of intemperate habits. Irritable mood.

Phosphorus. — Tearing, drawing, and tensive pains setting in when taking cold. Sense of lameness and weakness in the lower limbs, [also **Nux. Puls.**] *Sensation of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Belching up large quantities of wind after eating, [also **Bry. Nux. Puls.**] *Long, narrow, hard stools, very difficult to expel.

Pulsatilla. — Not much swelling or redness of the affected parts. *Pains which shift rapidly from one part to another, [also **Bell.**] Sensation of weight in the disordered structure. *Chilliness even in a warm room. *Craves cold, fresh air; feels worse in a warm temperature. *Persons of a mild, tearful disposition. *Bad taste in the mouth in the morning.

Rhus tox. — Swelling and redness of the affected part. Pains drawing, tearing, burning, or as if sprained, with sensation of lameness and creeping in the parts. *Pains worse during rest and when first commencing to move, [also **Ars. Sulph.**] *Better from continued motion and external warm applications, [also **Ars.**]

Sulphur. — Chronic form, and for the secondary effects of acute rheumatism. Tearing, stitching, or dull, aching pains. *Constant heat in top of the head, [coldness, **Verat.**] *Frequent weak, faint spells.

Administration. — Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the dilution in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours in bad cases, until improvement sets in; then extend the time to four or six hours. If preferred, the medicine may be taken dry, eight globules at a dose.

Diet and Regimen. — Animal food should be avoided; also rich pastries and oily or greasy dishes; light puddings made of rice, tapioca, sago, or corn-starch; plain toast and good, ripe fruits may be taken in moderation. The drink should be pure, fresh water, and, when preferred, a little jelly may be added to suit the taste; but all stimulating beverages should be strictly avoided.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Chronic rheumatism is a disease "better felt than expressed," and too common to render any description necessary. It differs from the acute form by the absence of fever; the fixed character of the pains; no perceptible swelling or redness of the affected parts; by great sensibility of the diseased structure to changes of temperature, to dampness, and to cold. There is great stiffness in the parts, most apparent when attempting to move after having been quiet some time. Some poor patients are drawn into terrible distortions. The disease has a great proneness to affect the knees, hips, shoulders, and back.

The causes of this disease are the same that induce acute rheumatism.

Treatment. — Those who are predisposed to the disease should wear, next to the skin, silk or woollen undershirts and drawers. They should guard against cold and wet; avoid violent exertions which heat the body; use no alcoholic liquors, and partake sparingly of animal food. They should accustom themselves to the use of cold baths, and take free exercise in the open air.

Great benefit will often be derived from the judicious application of the *Electro-Magnetic Battery*, especially where there is a tendency to paralysis or rigidity of the parts. But in all cases the use of this instrument should be intrusted to the care of a person qualified to use it.

The most suitable remedies for this form of rheumatism are:

Calcaria carb. — The joints are swollen, and worse with every *change of the weather*. * The patient has cold, damp feet continually. Scrofulous habit, [also **Caust.**]

Causticum. — Stiffness and swelling of the joints, with tearing pains. * Great weakness and lameness of the lower limbs, [also **Phos.**] Pains worse towards evening, and from exposure to cold.

Dulcamara. — The pains are mostly in the back, joints of the arms and legs. * Worse after every cold change in the weather.

Phytolacca. — *Dull, heavy, aching pain*, generally in *damp weather*, [also **Merc.**] Dark-red urine, leaving a deep red stain in the vessel.

Rhus tox. — Drawing, tearing pains in fibrous tissues and in the joints, with a sense of lameness. * *Worse during rest*, and when first commencing to move, [better during rest, **Bry.**]

Sabina. — The patient cannot bear a heated room. * Feels decidedly better in the cold air and in a cool room, [also **Puls.**]

Sulphur. — Secondary effects of acute rheumatism. Tearing, stitching, or dull, aching pains. * Constant heat on top of the head, [coldness, **Verat.**] Frequent weak, faint spells.

Administration. — Eight globules of the indicated remedy may be taken night and morning for a week; then wait a few days, and if no better select another remedy.

LUMBAGO.

(RHEUMATISM AFFECTING THE LOINS.)

This is a rheumatic affection seated in the back and loins. The attack frequently comes on very suddenly; the individual may be moving about freely without any pain, and the next moment, when in the act of stooping or rising from a sitting posture, be taken with a "catch in the back" that is very excruciating. The pain is greatly aggravated by motion, and the patient is obliged to walk stooping, or keep the back perfectly still. It is unaccompanied by redness or swelling and seldom attended with fever. It usually lasts eight or ten days, and sometimes for several weeks.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — Intense cramp-like pain in the small of the back. * A feeling in the back as if it *would break*, hindering motion. *Red face and hot head*, [also **Bry.**]

Bryonia. — * Severe aching or darting pain in the back, causing the patient to walk in a stooping posture, *aggravated by the slightest motion.* Exceedingly irritable, and is troubled with constipation, [also **Nux v.**]

Mercurius viv. — Symptoms all *worse at night*, and in *damp, rainy weather*, [see **Rhus.**] * Perspires freely, but it does not relieve him.

Nux vomica. — Pain in small of the back as if bruised, *worse from turning in bed*, [see **Rhus.**] Troubled with piles and constipation. *Persons of intemperate habits.*

Rhus tox. — Pain in small of the back as if *bruised or sprained.* * The pain is relieved by lying on something

hard or by frequently moving the parts. * Worse at night, particularly after midnight, before a storm, and in damp weather.

Administration.—Dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the indicated remedy in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give a dessertspoonful every three hours until improvement occurs, then extend the time to six or eight hours.

SCIATICA.

This is an affection of the great *sciatic nerve*. It is sometimes called sciatic rheumatism, but, strictly speaking, it is a *neuralgic affection*, characterized by severe pain following the sciatic nerve from near the hip-joint down the back part of the thigh to the knee, and sometimes extending to the foot. The pain is very acute and of an intermittent character. It is often connected with derangement of the stomach.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Aconite. — Pains so severe the patient becomes desperate, [also **Cham.**] * Great fear and anxiety, with giddiness when rising from a seat. Worse at night, with great restlessness.

Arsenicum.— Periodical attacks. * Burning, stinging pain, as if pierced with red-hot needles. Pain insupportable, especially at night, [also **Acon. Cham.**]

Belladonna. — * Darting or tearing pains, which come quickly and cease as quickly as they come. *Dread of noise or light.* Aggravation in the afternoon.

Chamomilla. — The pain causes hot perspiration about the head, and extorts cries. *Very impatient; can hardly answer a civil question. Great sensitiveness to pain; becomes almost furious, [see **Acon.**]

Colocynth. — The pain is chiefly on the left side. * Violent rending or darting pains, aggravated by *motion* or *touch.* Tearing, *screwing* pains, together with great restlessness and anxiety.

Nux vomica. — Tearing pain, with numbness of the affected parts. * Patient very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Especially suitable to persons who live upon highly-seasoned food, or drink alcoholic liquors.

Rhus tox. — * Pains aggravated by rest; must move continually to get a little relief. Worse at night, *particularly after midnight*, and in damp, wet weather.

Administration. — Give a dose of the indicated medicine every two or three hours until improvement sets in, or another remedy is indicated.

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Pain in the side is usually a sympathetic affection, which may arise from derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys, spleen, or result from pregnancy. It may also arise from some rheumatic, spasmodic, or inflammatory affection. But whatever may give rise to the difficulty, the cause must be sought after and removed by the use of appropriate remedies. The treatment, therefore, will be found under the disease, of which the *pain* is but a mere symptom.

CRICK IN THE NECK.

Persons are often affected with a painful stiffness of the neck, which usually results from taking cold by exposure to a direct draught of air, or from getting wet. It is mostly confined to one side of the neck, which is very sore and painful to touch, and when attempting to turn the head.

One of the following remedies, given two or three times a day, will generally remove the difficulty in a short time.

Aconite. —* If caused by exposure to cold, dry wind, or from suppressed perspiration.

Belladonna. — The neck is very stiff, and painful to touch. * Sore throat, with swelling of the glands of the neck.

Bryonia. — Painful stiffness of the neck, *aggravated by the least motion.*

Rhus tox. — If caused by getting drenched in the rain. * The pain and soreness are relieved by continually moving the part.

CRAMP IN THE LIMBS.

This is a sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of the muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the calves of the legs, and in the soles of the feet. It is a common symptom in certain diseases, as *painters' colic*, *cholera morbus*, and during pregnancy; but it often occurs where there is no apparent cause.

Treatment. — Friction and compression of the parts will generally give relief during an attack. To remove the difficulty, give one of the following remedies:

Calcaria carb.— *Violent cramp in the calf* at night, especially when extending the leg. * Feet incline to be damp and cold. *Scrofulous habit.*

Carbo veg.— Cramp in the soles of the feet in the evening when lying down. * *Profuse sweating* of the feet.

Nux vomica.— Cramp in the calves. Painful, cramp-like contraction of the soles when bending the legs. *High livers and persons of intemperate habits.*

Sepia.—*Violent cramp in the calves at night when in bed, especially during pregnancy.

Veratrum alb.—This medicine taken at night for a few days will often remove the predisposition to cramp.

Administration.— Give eight globules dry on the tongue once or twice a day.

PARALYSIS—PALSY.

Paralysis is characterized by a partial or total loss of voluntary motion or of sensation. In some cases, both sensation and voluntary motion are destroyed. It almost always comes on suddenly, but sometimes it is preceded by numbness, coldness, headache, or slight twitching of the parts. Partial or local paralysis affects some particular part of the body, as the arm, leg, or muscles of the face. When it attacks one side of the body, it is called *Hemiplegia.* When the lower part of the body is paralyzed, it is called *Paraplegia*, and generally arises from disease of the brain or spinal marrow. When there is only a loss of voluntary motion, the part affected becomes soft, and wastes away from want of use.

There is a form of palsy in which the muscles are in a state of perpetual contraction and relaxation, causing a continual tremor of the parts; this is called *Shaking Palsy.*

In all such cases, a physician should be consulted at once, for when taken in time a cure may be effected, whereas delay is dangerous.

Treatment.— Leading indications.

Belladonna.—*Congestion of blood to the head.* Paralysis of the one and spasm of the other side of the body, [also **Stram.**] Paralysis of the face.

Causticum.— Paralysis of the face or tongue, or one side of the body, with giddiness, weakness of sight, weeping mood. After suppressed itch or other chronic eruptions.

Cocculus. — Paralysis of the face or tongue, [also **Caust.**] * Weak and nervous subjects, who are inclined to fainting fits and palpitation of the heart, [also **Ign.**] Coldness of the extremities and swelling of the feet.

Dulcamara.— After taking cold and after suppressed erup

tions. Paralysis of the extremities and the tongue. The paralyzed arm feels icy cold.

Gelseminum.—Loss of motion, but not sensation. Paralysis of the throat, *following diphtheria.* * Paralysis of the eyelids, [also **Opi. Verat.**]

Ignatia.—After great mental emotions and night-watching in the sick chamber. * The patient is full of suppressed grief.

Nux vomica.—Partial paralysis of the face and extremities, with vertigo. Weakness of memory, darkness before the eyes, and ringing in the ears. * Habitual constipation. Suitable to persons who eat *highly-seasoned* food and drink *alcoholic liquors*, [also **Opi.**]

Opium.—Paralysis and insensibility after apoplexy. * Retention of stool and urine. *Slow pulse.* Suitable to old people and to drunkards.

Administration.—In acute cases, dissolve twelve globules or three drops of the dilution in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours. In the chronic form, eight globules may be given once a day for week, then omitted for a few days; and if no better select another remedy.

FAINTING—SWOONING.

Fainting is commonly an affection of but little consequence; but sometimes it is a symptom of organic disease of the heart; or it may depend upon diminished energy of the brain, from extreme debility caused by protracted illness; and by pain, shocks, fright, loss of blood, etc. Persons of a delicate constitution, particularly females who are inclined to be nervous, are very prone to faint, even at the sight of blood, or from mental excitement.

Treatment.—Placing the patient in a horizontal posture, with the *head low*, and sprinkling the face with cold water, or applying a little **Ammonia** or **Camphor** to the nose, will be all that is required during a fit.

When the cause is known, one of the following remedies should be selected accordingly:

If it arises from fright, **Acon. Colo. Opi.**

If from a fall or blow, **Arnica.**

If from loss of blood or other debilitating causes, **Chin.**

When produced by sudden mental emotions, **Ign.** or **Cham.**

When caused by violent pain, **Acon. Cocc.** or **Cham.**

When the pain has almost driven the patient to distraction, give **Veratrum.**

When the slightest pain causes fainting, **Hepar.**
When it is preceded by giddiness, **Cham.** or **Hepar.**

Administration.—Give six or eight globules dry on the tongue every fifteen or twenty minutes, until relief is obtained.

EPILEPSY—FITS.

This disease is characterized by sudden and temporary loss of consciousness, accompanied by convulsions. The attack is sometimes preceded by headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, fulness in the head, great paleness of the face, and turning in of the thumbs towards the palms. But more frequently the subject is stricken down suddenly without warning. In all cases there is loss of consciousness; distortion of the eyes and face; face red or purple; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficulty of breathing; sometimes involuntary discharge of fæces and urine.

Ordinarily, a fit lasts from five to twenty minutes, but sometimes it is protracted much longer. After the paroxysm subsides, the patient usually sleeps for several hours, and then awakens in his usual state of health; others, however, are feeble, languid, and have headache for several days thereafter.

The disease seldom destroys life, but by its continued attacks often leads to mental imbecility.

Causes.—Epilepsy is often constitutional or hereditary. Exciting causes are: violent emotions, fright, fear, anger, excessive mental labor, sexual excesses, *self-abuse*, suppressed eruptions, the use of narcotics and alcoholic liquors.

Treatment.—During an attack, place a piece of soft wood or cork between the teeth to prevent the tongue from being bitten. If the face is flushed, the eyes red, head hot, with convulsive shaking and bending backwards of the head, give a dose of **Belladonna**; or if the patient cannot swallow, place a few drops of the dilution on a napkin and hold it occasionally to the nose. If the patient is in a state of stupor, with eyes wide open and snoring respiration, give **Opium** in the same way.

Epilepsy is difficult to cure, and the first thing to be done is to find out and remove the cause; in order to do this, place the patient under the care of a judicious homœopathic physician.

CHOREA—ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

This is a nervous affection chiefly confined to young persons between the ages of seven and twenty. Girls are more subject to it than boys.

The disease generally makes its approach gradually. The premonitory symptoms are derangement of the stomach, with loss of appetite, eructations, flatulence, constipation, weariness, absence of mind, low-spiritedness, etc. After these symptoms have existed for some time, irregular, spasmodic, muscular contractions and twitches are observed in one or more of the extremities, or in the muscles of the face. The motions in some cases are very singular and ludicrous, and interfering with voluntary movements. The disease is not dangerous, but the mental faculties sometimes suffer from its long continuance.

Causes. — A specific cause is not known. Exciting causes are mental emotions, as fright, fear, disappointed love, and religious enthusiasm. A frequent cause of the complaint is the suppression of cutaneous eruptions and self-pollution.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Belladonna. — If the face is implicated, the patient stammers and has headache. * Trembling of the limbs, which scarcely allows her to walk. Suitable to girls.

Calcaria carb. — Involuntary motions, mostly on one side. * Suitable in the period of second teething, and to scrofulous subjects. *Cold, damp feet.*

Causticum.—Distortion, twisting, and jerking of the limbs, even in the night, preventing sleep.

Cina.—Suitable to persons troubled with intestinal worms. * Constant picking at the nose. The *urine turns milky* after standing a short time.

Cocculus. — * Involuntary motions with the *right* arm and right leg. Face puffed, somewhat bluish; hands look as if frozen. * Worse from riding in a carriage.

Hyoscyamus.—* Throwing about of the arms. Misses what he reaches for and lets fall what he has in his hand. Tottering gait, patient very talkative.

Ignatia.—When *caused by fright* or other mental excitement. Worse after eating, and better when lying on the back.

Pulsatilla.—* Suitable to young girls of a mild, tearful disposition. Also where there is *delayed* and *difficult first menstruations.*

Stramonium.—The convulsive motions are often crosswise or violent all over. *There is an extreme degree of nervousness. The patient moves about very rapidly; wants to go fast. *Loss of memory.*

Electricity.—The application of electricity will be found to have a salutary effect in this disease, when judiciously administered.

Administration.—One drop or six globules in a teaspoonful of water may be given every evening for a week; then omit the medicine for a few days, and if no improvement takes place, select another remedy, and give it in the same way.

NIGHTMARE — INCUBUS.

This is a distressing sensation felt during sleep, in which the individual cannot move or speak, and seems threatened with suffocation. Frequent efforts are made to cry out, but often without effect; at length the person awakens in terror, after much anxiety.

Treatment.—The first thing to be done is to find out and remove the cause of the difficulty. If it depends upon indigestion, the appropriate remedies will be found under DYSPEPSIA. If it is caused by mental emotions, examine the article on this subject.

Persons subject to nightmare should live strictly in accordance with the rules of hygiene. They should bathe frequently, take plenty of out-door exercise, and avoid all narcotics, drugs, and stimulants.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Sleeplessness or wakefulness is generally a mere symptom of some constitutional disturbance. If long continued, it sooner or later disorders the whole system. The appetite becomes impaired, the stomach deranged, the mind dejected; there is headache, extreme nervousness, and soon waking dreams.

Among the prominent causes of this difficulty are: intense mental application, sedentary habits, and the *habitual use of tea and coffee.*

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—Where the sleep is retarded by agitating events, causing *fever* and *anxiety.*

Belladonna.—* The patient is very sleepy, but cannot sleep,

[also **Opi.**] Starting as in a fright on falling asleep, [also **Nux v.**] Worse towards morning.

Chamomilla. — Sleeplessness caused by the use of coffee, [also **Nux v.**] *The patient is very excitable, irritable, and extremely impatient.

Coffea. —* Extreme wakefulness, with general excitability. Especially indicated where the sleeplessness arises from *excessive joy*, or the use of tea.

Nux vomica. — Sleeplessness caused by intense mental application, or weakness of the digestive organs. *When caused by the use of coffee, highly-seasoned food, or alcoholic liquors.

Opium. —When the difficulty arises from fright, fear, or exciting and depressing emotion. *When various figures and visions appear before the eyes of the patient, and prevent him from sleeping. Suitable after *severe mental exertion*, or *long-continued night-watching.*

Administration. — Of the indicated remedy, give one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water every night on retiring, and if this does not induce sleep, repeat the dose in three or four hours.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet should be very plain and unstimulating, and late suppers avoided. A cold bath taken just before going to bed will have a salutary effect. The sleeping apartment should be well ventilated, and a hard bed with light covering preferable.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

(FEVER AND AGUE. CHILLS AND FEVER.)

Fever and Ague is a disease characterized by intermissions recurring in paroxysms at regular intervals. The interval which elapses between the commencement of one paroxysm and another varies, and is divided into different types, designated as *quotidian*, or twenty-four-hour type; *tertian*, or forty-eight-hour type; *quartan*, or seventy-two-hour type.

A paroxysm of fever and ague, when complete, consists of three stages, called the cold, the hot, and the sweating stage.

The *cold stage* is usually preceded by a feeling of lassitude, debility, uneasiness, pains in the head, back, or loins, and a disposition to stretch or yawn. The coldness generally commences in the extremities or back, and diffuses itself over the whole body, causing universal tremors and chattering of the teeth. Sometimes there will be only a sense of coldness, or the chill may be entirely wanting. This stage lasts from a few minutes to two or three hours.

The *hot stage* comes on as soon as the chills begin to abate, the face becomes flushed; the skin hot; pulse full and rapid, tongue and mouth dry; there is urgent thirst; pain in the head, and general restlessness. This stage lasts from two to six or eight hours, and sometimes much longer.

The *sweating stage* finally closes the paroxysm, and as the perspiration becomes profuse, the febrile symptoms, together with the pain in the head and back, gradually subside, and the patient is happily relieved until the accession of another paroxysm.

The foregoing is a general description of a paroxysm of intermittent fever; but in some instances these stages are reversed, or one or more of them may be absent, or if present, only a few of the symptoms enumerated will be present.

Causes.—The common, if not the only, cause of intermittent fever is a poison which, under certain conditions, originates in marshy lands, swamps, in low regions near rivers and along newly-made canals. This poison is called "*marsh-miasma,*" the nature of which is unknown.

Persons residing in sections where these fevers prevail — during the summer and fall — should avoid the early morning and night air as much as possible; admit the solar rays into their sleeping apartments during *mid-day*, for sunlight is the great purifier of the atmosphere.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—In recent cases of young persons of full habit. Violent chill, and heat especially about the head and face. *Cough during the fever.* *Great fear and anxiety of mind, with nervous excitability. Palpitation of the heart, and pleuritic stitches in the chest.

Antimonium c. — Much gastric disturbance, [**Ipe. Nux v.**] White-coated tongue. *Great sadness and a woful mood. *Chilliness predominates.* Great desire to sleep; want of thirst, [**Puls.**]

Apis mel. — Chill about 4 P. M. [***Lyc.**], worse in a warm room or near a stove. Renewed chilliness from the slightest motion, with heat of the face and hands. Sweat, alternating with dryness of the skin. During the apyrexia, pain under the short ribs, worse on the left side. *Sensation in the abdomen as if something tight would break if much effort were made to avoid a stool.

Arsenicum.—Paroxysms imperfectly developed. Before the chill, vertigo, headache, yawning, stretching, and general

discomfort. The chill is frequently intermingled with heat and fever; or there is internal chilliness and external heat, [see **Calc. c.**] * During the fever, great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. After the paroxysm, *great prostration.* * Urgent thirst, drinking often but little, [**Chin.**]

Belladonna. — *Slight chill*, with *much fever*, or vice versa. Some parts are cold, while others are warm, [**Rhus.**] Violent throbbing headache, with stupefaction. * Heat and red face, with throbbing of the carotids. Choking sensation in the throat, with dry mouth.

Bryonia. — The chill predominates. Great thirst during all the stages. * Violent, dry, racking cough, with stitching pains in the side of the chest, [see **Rhus.**] Stitching pain in the region of the liver and abdomen. * Hard, dry stools, as if burnt. Exceedingly irritable; everything makes him angry.

Calcaria carb. — Persons of a scrofulous diathesis. Thirst during the chill. Chills alternating with heat, or external coldness and internal heat, [**Ars.**] Hardness of hearing. * Feet feel as if they had on cold, damp stockings. Patient very weakly in general; vertigo and shortness of breath on going up-stairs. Diarrhœa; stools whitish, undigested.

Carbo veg. — Paroxysms irregular, sometimes commencing with sweat, followed by chill. The attack is preceded or attended by toothache and pain in the limbs. * Thirst only during the chilly stage, [**Ign.**] Vertigo, redness of the face, and sick stomach during the hot stage. * When eating or drinking, sensation as if the stomach or abdomen would burst.

Chamomilla. — Chill generally light. Heat and sweat predominate. Much thirst in the hot stage, [only in the cold stage, **Carb. v. Ign.**] * Face red, or one cheek red and the other pale. * Very impatient; can hardly answer one civilly. Hot perspiration about the head and face. * Pain in the abdomen, with frequent emissions of large quantities of pale urine.

China. — The paroxysm is preceded by nausea, headache, hunger, anguish, and palpitation of the heart. * Thirst before the chill, and during the sweating stage. Chills alternating with heat, skin cold and blue, [see **Nux.**] Ringing in the ears, with dizziness and a feeling as if the head was enlarged. * Pain in the region of the liver and spleen when bending or coughing. Sallow complexion. Suitable to persons living in miasmatic districts.

Cina. — Vomiting and great hunger before, during, or after the paroxysm. Thirst only during the chill or heat. Pale face throughout the paroxysm. Frequent tickling in the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] Restless at night. *Dilatation of the pupils; perfectly clean tongue.

Ferrum. — Chill with thirst, headache, and swelling of the cutaneous veins. Œdema of the face, especially around the eyes, [*Ars.] Vomiting everything eaten without being digested. *The least emotion or exertion produces a red, flushed face. *Great loss of muscular power.* In protracted and badly treated cases by quinine, [by *mercury*, **Hep.**]

Gelseminum. — Chill mostly in the evening, commencing in the *hands and feet.* The heat is attended with nervous restlessness and mental anxiety. Vertigo, with a sense of intoxication. Sensitive to light or noise, [**Bell.**] Advised as a *preventive.*

Ignatia. — Thirst *only* during the chill. External heat with partial internal shuddering. **The chill is relieved by external* heat, [**Ars.**] During the fever, *nettle-rash* over the whole body, [see **Hep. Rhus.**] Very little perspiration, or only in the face. Headache, and pain in the pit of the stomach.

Ipecacuanha. — Much chilliness with little heat, or much heat and little chilliness. Paroxysm sets in with yawning, stretching, and a collection of saliva in the mouth. Chill increases by external heat, [relieved by *Ign.] No thirst in the cold stage, but a great deal in the hot. **Nausea and vomiting* predominate. The *apyrexia* is marked by more or less gastric disturbance.

Lachesis. — Paroxysm usually in the afternoon. The chill predominates. *Much chattering of the teeth, with violent headache and soreness of the chest. * Patient desires to be held on account of the violence of the chill hurting the head and chest, [**Gel.**] After previous abuse of quinine, [**Ferr.**] *Can bear nothing to touch the throat or neck.

Lycopodium. — *The paroxysm comes on about 4 P. M., and terminates about 8 P. M. *Constant sense of fulness in the stomach and abdomen as though they would burst. Obstinate constipation. *Red sediment, like sand, in the urine. Great fear of being left alone, [wishes to be alone, **Chin.** **Nux.**]

Natrum mur. — *Chill commencing at 10 A. M., with great thirst, drinking often and much at a time. During the heat violent headache. *Dry tongue, and ulcerated corners of the mouth.

Nux vomica. — Paroxysm usually at night or early in the morning. * Long-lasting, hard chill, with bluish, cold face and blue finger-nails. * Great heat, notwithstanding the patient wants to be covered up. Both chill and heat are accompanied with gastric and bilious symptoms, [**Ant. Ipe.**] *During the chill*, pain in the sacrum. *During the fever*, headache, vertigo, red face, pain in the chest, and vomiting.

Pulsatilla. — Attack mostly in the afternoon or evening. *Chill* and *heat* simultaneous, [**Ars.**] *No thirst* during the entire paroxysm, or only in the hot stage. Bitter or sour vomiting of mucus or bile. * Thickly coated tongue, and *bad taste in the morning.* Slight disorder of the stomach induces a relapse. * Much gastric disturbance. Mild, tearful disposition.

Rhus tox. — Paroxysm usually in the after part of the day. Chill preceded by stretching of the limbs and yawning. Coldness of some parts of the body, and heat in others, [**Bell.**] Perspiration after midnight or towards morning. During the hot stage, nettle-rash breaks out. * Restlessness, constantly changing position. * Dry, teasing cough before and during the chill, [during the fever, **Acon.**]

Sepia. — General cold feeling, with pressure over the temples and eyes. * Great coldness of the hands, with sensation as if the *fingers were dead.* During the heat, vertigo, even to insensibility. Sweating over the whole body, with anxiety, and dryness of the throat. * Perfect absence of thirst, [**Puls.**]

Sulphur. — Attacks mostly in the evening or at night, preceded by thirst and lassitude. Chilliness in the back, chest, and arms, with coldness of the hands, feet, and nose. During the heat, thirst with burning in the hands and feet, and a bruised, tired feeling in the limbs. * Burning heat on top of the head. * Frequent weak, faint spells through the day. * Early morning diarrhœa.

Administration.— The medicine should be given immediately after the paroxysm. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours during the intermission. If the fever runs high during the hot stage, give an occasional dose of **Aconite.**

Diet and Regimen.— The diet should consist of plain, substantial food of easy digestion. All pastry and greasy or fat food should be avoided; well-cooked beef or mutton and vegetables, and good, ripe fruits of all kinds may be taken in moderation. Pure, fresh water or milk should constitute the principal drink; all alcoholic beverages should be strictly avoided.

The patient should keep the skin in a healthy condition by frequent ablutions and the use of the flesh-brush. If residing in an aguish district, he should wear flannel or silk next the skin, avoid over-exertion, and sleep in a dry room.

BILIOUS OR GASTRIC FEVER.

This affection is characterized by derangement of the stomach and biliary organs. The patient first complains of slight chill or sense of coldness, which creeps up the back, succeeded by flashes of heat and general febrile excitement; there is dull, frontal headache; bitter taste in the mouth; tongue at first whitish, gradually changing to a dirty-yellow or brownish color; complete loss of appetite and disgust for food; the stomach is very irritable, and often rejects all food or drink soon as taken; in some cases there is nausea and vomiting from the beginning; the substance thrown up consists of yellow or greenish matter, very bitter. The bowels are usually constipated, but sometimes there is diarrhœa, the stools being yellow, green, or brown; the face has an earthy, somewhat jaundiced appearance; the urine is scanty and high-colored; sometimes the region of the liver is sore and painful.

The disease has no definite course of duration, and the fever is of an irregular type. Where the digestive organs are chiefly affected, the patient may be convalescent in the course of a few days; but where bilious symptoms predominate, the disease may continue for several weeks, or degenerate into a typhoid fever.

Causes.—Among the prominent exciting causes are dissipation, either in eating or in drinking; overloading the stomach; the use of indigestible food; sedentary habits; in fact, anything which tends to derange the stomach. The disease is most prevalent in the Southern and Western States, or in warm climates where malarious influences are at work.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Aconite.—Chill, followed by high fever; dry, hot skin, violent thirst, red face, shortness of breath, and great nervousness. *Bitter taste of everything except water, [see **Bry.**] *Bitter, bilious vomiting*, [also **Cham.**] Pain in the stomach after eating or drinking. *Pressure in the region of the liver. Piercing, throbbing headache, worse from motion.

Bryonia.—*Giddiness, nausea, and faintness on rising up*, [also

Acon. Puls.] *Fulness in the forehead, as if everything would be pressed out. Lips parched, dry, and cracked. Tongue coated white or yellow. *All food and drink taste bitter. Thirst, takes large draughts at long intervals. *Vomiting immediately after eating.* *Stitches, or burning in the region of the liver. *Constipation, stools hard and dry, as if burnt. *Patient exceedingly irritable.*

Chamomilla. — Patient exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry, [also **Bry.**] *Warm sweat about the head.* *Bitter, bilious vomiting. Stools green, watery, and slimy, or like chopped eggs and spinach. Yellow appearance of the skin.

Mercurius. — Pale, yellow, earthy color of the face, [also **Puls.**] Tongue coated with a dirty yellow fur. *Very fetid breath, with ulcers on the lips, gums, and cheeks. *Bitter, sour, putrid, or sweet* taste in the mouth. *Region of the stomach sore to touch. Stinging pains and great soreness in the region of the liver. *Diarrhœa, stools dark green, frothy,* or yellow like sulphur. Dark-red urine, as if mixed with blood.

Nux vomica.—*The patient is very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Head aches as if it would split open, [also *Bry. Bell.**] *Bitter or sour taste.* *Bitter, sour eructations. Gulping up a bitter fluid, [also **Bry. Puls.**] *Vomiting food or sour-smelling mucus. Constrictive, cramp-like pain in the stomach. *Habitual *constipation of large, difficult stools.* Cannot sleep after 3 A. M. Aggravation in the morning.

Pulsatilla. — Melancholy, with weeping sadness. *He is disgusted with everything. Dizziness when rising from a sitting posture. *Beating pain in the head;* worse in the evening, from stooping, mental exertion, or in a warm room Tongue coated yellow or white, and covered with tough mucus, [also **Merc.**] *Putrid taste in the mouth, with inclination to vomit, [also **Merc. Nux.**] *Vomiting mucus. *Nightly diarrhœa, stools watery or green like bile.* Suitable where the disease has been induced from eating *greasy, rich food.*

Sulphur. — Low-spirited, out of humor, inclines to weep, [see **Puls.**] Dizziness when sitting up. *Constant heat on top of the head.* Putrid taste, with complete loss of appetite. Sour eructations, [also **Nux v.**] Painless morning diarrhœa. *Suitable to lean persons who walk stooping.

Administration.— Of the indicated remedy dissolve twelve globules or three drops in a tumbler one part full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls

every two or three hours [in urgent cases] until improvement sets in or a change of symptoms requires another remedy. Soon as the patient is relieved, extend the time between the doses to four or six hours.

Diet and Regimen.—During this fever the patient should take little or no food, and what he does take must be of the simplest kind; a little gruel, toast-water, or in some cases a little fresh buttermilk may be taken. Pure fresh water should constitute the principal drink.

TYPHOID OR TYPHUS FEVER.

Some writers treat typhoid and typhus fever as separate and distinct diseases, but they are so closely allied to each other that we are compelled to regard them as modifications of the same disease. Respecting the nature and seat of the malady, there is great variety of opinions among medical men. One class locate it in the *blood;* another suppose it a disease of the *brain and nervous system;* still another place it in the *intestinal mucous membrane;* while a few sensible persons have come to the conclusion that the exact nature and seat of the disease is yet involved in obscurity.

The disease sometimes commences abruptly with a chill, followed by full, frequent pulse and other febrile symptoms. Frequently, however, it comes on insidiously, and increases gradually; the patient complaining of headache, pain in the back and loins, *feeling tired*, neck stiff, restless sleep, with unpleasant dreams, more or less gastric disturbance, and general indisposition. These symptoms may continue for a week or ten days, the patient being able in some instances to attend to his usual avocation; finally, however, he is obliged to keep his bed on account of weakness. The disease may be slight and run its course in a very mild form, or it may assume, as it usually does, a very dangerous character. So that between the mild and severe cases we may have every degree of severity.

Ordinarily, as we have observed, the disease commences with a chill, followed by fever, pulse mounting up to ninety or one hundred beats per minute. The patient complains of great weakness, severe headache, dizziness, flickering before the eyes, ringing in the ears, disturbed and restless sleep, often calling out or talking as if holding a conversation with some one. As the disease advances, the patient becomes drowsy and stupid; he is dull of hearing, delirious, throws off the covers and tries to get out of bed and to escape. The face is flushed, cheeks dark-red, and the eyes

sparkling; the lips are dry and cracked; the teeth and gums are covered with *dark sordes;* the tongue is *brown, dry,* and cracked. The abdomen is more or less bloated and sensitive to pressure; the bowels, usually constipated in the early stages, become loose, the evacuations being *dark or greenish* and very *offensive,* sometimes passed involuntarily. The prostration is very great; the patient lies upon his back, picks at the bedclothes or at imaginary objects; there is low, muttering delirium or great stupor, and frequently *hemorrhage* from the *bowels.* To these succeed cold, clammy sweats, sliding down in the bed, a small, weak, tremulous pulse, difficulty in swallowing, coldness of the extremities, and finally death.

The duration of the disease is variable; sometimes it runs a rapid course, and terminates in death or recovery at the end of the second week; but frequently it is protracted much beyond this period, and may continue for five or six weeks: the average is about twenty-one days. Death takes place from complete exhaustion of the vital energies, or from local congestion of the brain or lungs, and from hemorrhage of the bowels.

Causes. — The disease is *contagious,* and is capable of being communicated by the emanations from the sick. The alvine evacuations should be immediately removed from the house in which the patient lies and buried in the earth, so that the poison may not contaminate the air which the inmates have to breathe; without this precaution, the best ventilation will be of little avail.

Typhus is no doubt frequently generated by the effluvia in filthy, crowded, and ill-ventilated apartments; in ships, jails, hospitals, camps, and hovels of the poor. Outbreaks of the disease have frequently been traced to *defective waste-pipes and obstructed drains and sewers.*

Treatment. — Typhoid fever is a serious disease, and in all cases should be treated by a competent homœopathic physician, where the services of one can be obtained. We will append, however, a few of the principal remedies, and point out the indications for their use.

Aconite. — Chill and high fever, with full, bounding pulse, great heat, dry, burning skin, and violent thirst. * Great fear and anxiety of mind, with much nervous excitability. * Headache as if everything would press out of the forehead, with vertigo on rising up. Mostly in the first stage.

Apis mel. — The patient remains in a stupid, unconscious state, with muttering delirium. Inability to talk or put out the tongue, which is cracked, ulcerated, or covered with vesicles, [also **Nux. Puls.**] Dryness of the mouth and throat, with difficulty of swallowing. * Great soreness in the pit of the stomach and abdomen. Constipation, or frequent, foul, bloody, mucous and involuntary stools. White miliary eruption on the chest and abdomen. * Great weakness and sliding down in bed.

Arnica. — Stupid, apathetic condition, with the greatest indifference, [also **Phos. ac.**] Tongue dry, with a brown streak in the middle. Confusion of thought, and when speaking forgets the word, [falls asleep in the midst of a sentence, * **Bapt.**] * Sore and bruised feeling all through the patient, which compels him to constantly change position. * If conscious, he complains of the bed being too hard, [also **Bapt.**] Involuntary discharges of fæces and urine.

Arsenicum. — Face pale, shrunken, hollow, and cadaverous, or yellowish, bluish, or leaden colored. Cold sweat on the forehead. Constant licking of the lips, which are dark, dry, and cracked, with sordes on the teeth. Tongue dry, shrivelled, bluish, or black, with inability to protrude it. * Intense thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. Coma or low, muttering delirium, and trembling of the limbs. * Extreme debility or complete prostration. * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death.

Baptisia.—Face dark-red, with a besotted expression. Dull, stupefying headache, with confusion of ideas. * Head feels as if scattered around, and the patient tosses about the bed to get the pieces together. Tongue coated brown, dry, particularly in the centre, [clean, parched, dry, **Hyos. Rhus.**] Sordes on the teeth; very offensive breath. Very fetid and exhausting diarrhœa. * The sweat, urine, and stools are all extremely fetid.

Belladonna.—Face flushed and bloated, with red, sparkling eyes and dilated pupils. *Throbbing headache, with violent pulsation of the carotids.* * Intolerance of noise or light, [also **Acon.**] Delirium, with a wild look; *he wishes to strike, bite, or quarrel.* * Starting, jumping during sleep, with desire to escape. * Sleepiness, but cannot sleep, [also * **Lach. Opi.**] Tongue dry, red, and cracked, or red on the edges and brown in the centre, [also **Bapt.**] Tenderness of the abdomen; the least jar of the bed painful.

Bryonia.—Face red, burning, and swollen. *Lips dry, brownish, and cracked. Tongue coated with a thick, white, or yellowish fur; *later, brown and dry*, [dry, red, and cracked, **Rhus.**] *Oppressive, stupefying headache*, or pain as if the head would split, *worse from the least motion.* *Delirium day and night, with strange fancies, and desire to escape from bed and go home, [also **Bell.**] Constant desire to sleep, with *sudden starting and strange dreams*, or sleeplessness, with restless tossing about. *Dryness of the mouth, without thirst or with thirst, drinking large quantities at a time. *Cannot sit up from nausea and faintness. Great soreness in the stomach. *Constipation; stools dry and hard.

Calcaria carb.—Adapted to persons of a scrofulous habit. Palpitation of the heart, with tremulous pulse, anxiety, and restlessness, [also **Ars.**] Despairing mood, with fear of death. tormenting all around him. *As often as he falls asleep, the same disagreeable feelings arouse him. Constant tickling under the sternum, causing a dry, hacking cough, [also **Rhus.**] After great anxiety and worriment of mind.

Carbo veg.—Mostly in the last stages of abdominal, and in all stages of putrid typhus. Face pale, sunken, hippocratic, cold, [also **Ars.**] Eyes sunken, dull, without lustre, and insensible to light. Tongue dry, dark, and tremulous, or sometimes moist and sticky. Coma or sleeplessness, with muttering delirium. *Complete torpor of all the vital functions. Colliquative diarrhœa, brownish, grayish, or bloody, of a cadaverous smell and involuntary, [also **Ars.**] *Great prostration; wants more air and to be fanned all the time. *Extremities cold, and covered with cold perspiration.*

Hyoscyamus.—Brown-red, swollen face. Tongue red, brown, dry, and cracked. Lips look like scorched leather. *Furious delirium, which continues while awake.* *Loss of *speech* and consciousness, [also **Bell. Stram.**] *Muttering, with picking at the bedclothes, [**Opi.**] Great restlessness, jumping out of bed, and endeavoring to escape, [also **Bell. Bry.**] Eyes red and sparkling, staring, rolling about in their orbits. *Twitching and jerking of the limbs. *Twitching of the tendons*, [also **Phos. ac.**] *Paralysis of sphincter ani and vesicæ.

Lachesis.—Dry, red or black tongue, cracked at the tip and bleeding, it trembles when being protruded. Lips dry. cracked, and bleeding. *Stupor and muttering delirium.* Depression of the lower jaw, [also **Lyc. Opi.**] *Cannot bear anything to touch the throat, it is so sensitive. *Symptoms

all worse after sleeping, [also **Apis. Opi.**] Thinks he is dead, and that preparations are being made for the funeral.

Lycopodium.— Earthy, yellow complexion. Tongue dry, black, and cracked, or covered with tough mucus. Sopor, delirium, slow breathing, with open mouth, [also **Opi.**] Prostration, and depression of the lower jaw. * Circumscribed redness of the cheeks. He uses wrong words when expressing an idea. Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi. * Bowels much distended, with rumbling, particularly in the left hypochondria. * Constant sensation of fulness in the stomach, extending up to the throat. * Great fear of being left alone. * Red, sand-like sediment in the urine. Indisposed to lie on the left side. He awakes from sleep very cross and irritable. *Worse from* 4 *to* 8 P. M.

Mercurius.—In the early stage. The patient does not complain of anything in particular, yet feels so weak and ill all over that he is obliged to go to bed. Tongue dirty-yellow, or clean, with bitter, foul taste. Gums swollen and ulcerated, with offensive breath. Headache, especially in the forehead and on the vertex. * Region of the stomach and liver very sensitive and painful, [also **Bell. Bry.**] Dry, hot skin, or *copious perspiration.* Green-yellow stools, with tenesmus. Dark urine. * Symptoms all worse at night and in rainy weather.

Nitric ac.— Mostly in advanced stages of the disease. Inclination to looseness of the bowels, with green, slimy, acrid stools, accompanied by severe pain. * Hemorrhage from the bowels, and great sensitiveness of the abdomen. Extremely offensive urine. Irregular pulse, failing strength.

Opium.—Face swollen and of a purplish color. * Extreme drowsiness and coma, with stertorous breathing. Delirious talking, with eyes wide open, [with *eyes closed*, **Hyos.**] Pulse full and labored, *or slow and feeble.* Impending paralysis of the brain. Involuntary stools, and retention of urine, [also **Bell. Hyos.**]

Phosphorus. — *Typhoid pneumonia.* * Soporous condition, dry, black lips and tongue, open mouth. Great depression of the mental faculties, mild delirium, and grasping at flocks. *Thirst for very cold drinks.* * Vomiting of what has been drunk as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. Painless diarrhœa, discharges watery, greenish or black, decomposed blood, [also **Chin.**] Great sense of weakness and emptiness in the abdomen.

Phosphoric ac.—*Complete apathy and indifference. Does not wish to talk, and answers very slowly, [*wants to talk*, **Stram.**] Tongue dry and cracked; teeth covered with sordes, [also **Ars. Bapt.**] Fixed look, with hollow, glassy eyes. Continual delirium or dull mutterings. *Great rumbling in the bowels, and painless, watery diarrhœa, [also **Hyos. Opi. Stram.**] Cold perspiration on the face, hands, and pit of the stomach. Pulse frequent, feeble, and intermittent.

Pulsatilla.—In the early stage, and where there is much gastric disturbance. Febrile heat, mingled with chilliness. *Thickly-coated tongue, with bad taste in the morning. *Taste as of putrid meat in the mouth, with inclination to vomit.* Symptoms very changeable, feeling well one hour, and very miserable next. *Craves fresh, cool air, is worse in a warm room. *Mild, tearful persons.* Symptoms all worse towards evening.

Rhus tox.—Prostrate and stupid. Face red and swollen, with blue circle around the eyes. Lips dry, brownish, or black. Tongue dry, red and smooth, or *red at tip, in shape of triangle.* Muttering delirium, or talking to himself. Stoppage of the ears and dulness of hearing. Dry, troublesome cough, with *oppression of the chest.* *Severe pains in the limbs, worse during rest. Diarrhœa, with profuse, watery, sanguineous, or jelly-like evacuations. *Involuntary stools, with great exhaustion, [also **Hyos.**] *Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Stramonium.—Loss of consciousness, with involuntary motions of the limbs. Earnest and ceaseless *talking*, [not disposed to talk, **Bell. Nit. ac. Phos. ac.**] Constant and repeated *jerking of the head up from the pillow.* *Loquacious delirium, with a desire to escape from bed. Tongue yellowish-brown, and dry on the centre, [see **Bapt.**] Lips sore and cracked, and sordes on the teeth. *No desire for water, although the mouth is very dry. *Blackish diarrhœa, smelling like carrion, [also **Ars. Carb. v.**] Loss of sight, hearing, and speech. Copious, involuntary discharge of urine.

Sulphur.—In persons having an unhealthy skin, and where well-chosen remedies do not have the desired effect. *Burning, hot distress on top of the head, with cold extremities. Dry and brownish tongue, with great thirst. Drowsiness in the day-time, with wakefulness at night. Dull of comprehension, with inability to collect his ideas. *Early morning diarrhœa; great prostration after stool. *Frequent

weak, faint spells. *Talks much in his sleep;* awakens with a start.

Adjuvants.—The use of water, both internally and externally, is highly beneficial in the treatment of *Typhoid Fever.* The patient may drink small quantities, gargle his dry and burning mouth, bind wet cloths to his hot and painful head, and apply wetted linens to the tender, bloated abdomen.

Frequent sponging of the entire body is an efficient method of reducing the temperature, and will be very grateful to the patient.

In *obstinate constipation,* warm-water injections will greatly facilitate the action of the bowels; and where *diarrhœa* occurs, lavements of starch-water [about two ounces], administered after every stool, will have a salutary effect.

Administration.—In urgent cases, it will be necessary to repeat the remedy every two or three hours; whereas, in the milder forms, once in six or eight hours will be sufficient. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose; or eight globules may be given dry on the tongue.

Diet and Regimen.—*Fresh, sweet milk* in moderate quantities may be taken at any stage of the disease. Good, *fresh buttermilk* is also an excellent article of diet, and pleasing to the palate. *Beef-tea* or *mutton-broth* in the later stages, where there is great exhaustion, is the best nutriment. No solid food should be taken so long as there is any tenderness of the abdomen.

All *alcoholic stimulants* should be totally discarded, as they only *exhaust* the vital forces instead of "giving strength," as is generally supposed. The room occupied by the patient should be large, well ventilated, and clean. All perfumery, strong odors, the vapor of camphor, strong vinegar, and the like, should be removed from the chamber. The patient should be kept quiet, and not allowed to hear exciting news, or be annoyed by whisperings in the room.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever is a disease occurring in warm climates and in hot weather. It seldom appears north of the fortieth degree of latitude, and is confined more especially to cities, towns, and the crews of vessels; although it sometimes extends to the rural districts, as was seen in its late visitation in the Southern States. As a rule, it is rarely prevalent in these localities during the cold months of the year, its special cause being destroyed by the first frosts of the season. Besides the killing effects of the frost, it seems to have a self-limited duration, averaging about sixty days. Persons acclimated, or having resided long in the yellow fever districts, are usually exempt from the disease, and as a general rule one attack is all that is experienced in a lifetime.

The disease often commences abruptly, striking its victim suddenly and overwhelming him with its intensity; or it may advance slowly, differing but little from an attack of bilious fever, to which it bears a strong resemblance. In

most cases it is preceded by giddiness, *pain in the back and limbs*, slight chills, nausea, headache, and frequent sensations of faintness. Later, a febrile paroxysm appears, the heat soon rises to a high degree, with dryness of the skin, and a frequent, full, and hard pulse. The fever continues from a few hours to two or three days, when it notably subsides. The patient is now quite comfortable for several hours, when there is a recurrence of the former symptoms in an aggravated form. The stomach now becomes *painful, burning, and tender to pressure;* vomiting is violent and incessant, the fluids ejected being dark-colored; diarrhœa is often present, but generally constipation; there is *yellowness of the skin* or jaundice, whence the name, "yellow fever." The secretion of urine is scanty or entirely suppressed, and the mind becomes confused and wandering.

The duration of this stage varies from twelve to forty-eight hours with slight remissions, but in grave cases the terrible struggle is yet to come. The disease assumes a typhoid character; the tongue becomes dry, black, and shrivelled; the thirst violent; everything swallowed is thrown up, and finally there is vomiting brown-blackish fluid or decomposed blood, known as the dreaded "*black* vomit," leaving but a ray of hope for the patient. At this period the skin becomes cold and clammy; the pulse grows feeble; the breathing irregular; the eyes sunken; there is occasional hiccough; loss of intellect; convulsions and death closes the scene.

Causes.—The specific poison which produces yellow fever is still wrapped in mystery. The opinion is gaining ground that the disease is caused by minute *fungous sporules.* The question of its contagiousness is still a mooted one, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it is a "palpably contagious disease, communicable by contact of a person's clothing," and may be transported by means of infected vessels, merchandise, etc.

Treatment. — Yellow fever is a dangerous disease, and should always be treated by a homœopathic physician, when the services of one can be obtained, but when this is impossible, it will be better to trust to the judgment of a friend who has a homœopathic book and box of medicine, than to employ an old-school practitioner.

The following remedies have been found the most efficient in the treatment of this disease:

Aconite. — Mostly in the first stage, when there is burning heat and dry skin; full, hard, and rapid pulse. Agonized tossing about, violent thirst, red face, shortness of breath, and great nervous excitability. Delirium at night. * Headache as if everything would press out of the forehead, with vertigo on rising. Eyes injected and sensitive to light. Vomiting mucus and bile.

Arsenicum. — Face yellowish or livid, with distorted features and death-like countenance. Nose pointed, eyes sunken, and surrounded by dark margins. Dull, throbbing, or stunning pains in the head. Burning, or sharp and darting pain in the region of the liver. Limbs feel stiff and useless. Frequent stools, with tenesmus, or painless and involuntary. * Violent vomiting immediately after eating or drinking. * Vomiting of a brown and *black substance*, [also * **Verat.**] * Burning in the stomach, with great thirst, drinking little and often. *Rapid prostration.* * Extreme restlessness and fear of death.

Belladonna. — In the early stage. Glowing redness of the face, with red, sparkling eyes or fixed look. Throbbing headache, with visible pulsations of the carotids. * Furious delirium; wishes to strike, bite, or quarrel. Tongue coated white, yellowish, or brown. Painful heaviness and cramp-like pains in the back, loins, and legs. Cramp-like and contractive pains in the stomach. Vertigo, with vanishing of sight, stupefaction, and debility. Symptoms all worse 3 P. M.

Bryonia. — Mostly in the second stage. Head aches as if it would split open, aggravated by motion, opening the eyes, or stooping, [also **Bell.**] Eyes red, or dull and glassy, or sparkling, and filled with tears. Tongue coated white or yellow, with dry, parched, and cracked lips. * Sitting up in bed causes nausea and faintness. Food is thrown up immediately after eating. * Patient wants to keep perfectly quiet. Exceedingly irritable. Everything tastes bitter. Stools hard and dry, as if burnt.

Camphor. — Severe and long-lasting chill at the commencement. * Great coldness of the skin, yet cannot bear to be covered, [also **Verat.**] *Prostration.*

Cantharides. — Complete insensibility; cramps in the abdominal muscles and legs; suppression of urine. Hemorrhage from the stomach and intestines. Cold sweat on the hands and feet. * Constant desire to urinate.

Carbo veg. — Last stage; hemorrhages, with great paleness

of the face, violent headache, great heaviness in the limbs, and trembling of the body. * Patient wants more air, and to be fanned all the time. * Great foulness of all the secretions.

Ipecacuanha. — First stage, when there is vertigo, chilliness, pain in the back and limbs; uncomfortable feeling in the region of the stomach. * Continual nausea, with vomiting glairy mucus, [see **Tart. e.**]

Mercurius. — Skin yellow, red, injected; eyes sensitive to light. Paralysis of one or more limbs. Drowsy, or sleepless from nervous irritation. Dizziness or violent pain in the head. Violent vomiting mucous and bilious matters, [also **Ipe. Nux.**] Burning pain and tenderness of the stomach. Diarrhœa, with discharges of mucus, bile, or blood, with tenesmus. * Much perspiration without relief. Great weakness of memory. Aggravation at night and in damp weather.

Nux vomica. — Yellow skin, pale or yellowish face, especially around the nose and mouth. Eyes injected, yellow, and watery, with dark rings around the same. Tongue slimy, or dry, cracked, and red on the edges. Burning pains in the stomach; pressure or cramp-like pains in the stomach. Vomiting acid, bilious matters. Burning pains at the neck of the bladder, with difficulty in urinating, [**Canth.**] Coldness, paralysis, and cramps in the legs. * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone. Persons of *intemperate habits.* Aggravation in the morning.

Rhus tox. — Dirty-yellow color of the body. Eyes glazed and sunken. Tongue and lips dry and brownish. Loquacious delirium, or coma, with stertorous breathing. Constant moaning and shifting about. Distressing pain and burning in the stomach. * Great weakness of the lower extremities; can hardly draw them up. Difficult and painful swallowing. * Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Sulphur. — Face pale or yellowish. Tongue dry, rough, and reddish, with white or brownish, bloody or purulent saliva. Itching and burning pain in the eyes. Vomiting bilious, acid, bloody, or blackish matters, [also **Ars. Verat.**] * Burning on top of the head. * Frequent weak, faint spells.

Tartar em. — Nausea or vomiting, with a sense of sinking at the stomach, as if he could not survive a moment. General prostration of the whole system. Profuse cold sweat, rapid and weak pulse, [**Verat.**] Drowsiness, and disposition to go to stool.

Veratrum alb.—Yellowish or bluish face, cold, and covered with *cold perspiration.* Lips and tongue dry, brown, and cracked. Trembling, and cramps of the feet, hands, and legs. * Violent vomiting of green or black bile, with great weakness after. Diarrhœa, stools thin, blackish, or yellow. *Intense thirst for cold drinks.* Excessive weakness. Pulse almost imperceptible. * Cramps of the limbs, with cold sweat.

Administration.—In urgent cases it may be necessary to repeat the remedy every half hour or hour, but generally it will be sufficient to give a dose once in two or three hours. Dissolve three drops or twelve globules in a tumbler one-third full of water, and give two teaspoonfuls at a dose, or eight globules may be taken dry on the tongue.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet must be mild and unirritating; a little thin gruel, made of rice or wheat flour, may be taken if the stomach will retain it. As a drink, the patient may have pure, fresh water, toast-water, barley-water, or a little weak black tea. All alcoholic stimulants must be discarded. As the disease abates and the appetite returns, it is necessary to use the utmost care in changing to a more substantial or stimulating diet.

The room in which the patient lies should be well ventilated, and the sunlight freely admitted. The utmost care in regard to cleanliness should be observed, and the patient's entire body frequently sponged with tepid water.

FAINTING — SYNCOPE.

Fainting is a loss of consciousness, motion, and of sensation; the respiration and circulation are apparently nearly or quite suspended. The face is deathly pale, the lips colorless, and the eyes staring. It is produced by various causes; among which is the loss of blood, and in some the mere sight of blood; severe pain; fright; excitement, and breathing impure air. It is also a symptom of disease of the heart.

Treatment.—Expose the patient to *fresh air*, and loosen the clothing, if tight about the neck or chest. Place the body in a horizontal position with the *head low;* sprinkle cold water on the face, neck, and chest. If this does not afford relief, hold *Camphor* or *Hartshorn* to the nose; the latter should be used with caution.

Give one of the following remedies, according to the supposed cause:

For fainting caused from *fright*, **Acon.** or **Opium.**

If caused by *violent pain*, **Acon.** or **Cham.**

If from *loss of blood* or exhausting illness, **Chin.**

If caused by the use of *intoxicating drinks*, **Nux v.**

APPARENT DEATH—ASPHYXIA.

It sometimes happens that persons, to all appearances, suddenly expire, especially after violent injury, when in fact the functions of life only are suspended. When there is the least uncertainty, and in all cases where animation has been suddenly suspended, it is well to exercise the greatest care in the treatment of the subject. Nothing should be done that in any way would cause death, and the interment should be postponed to at least the third day, and even longer, if putrefaction does not commence.

Various methods have been resorted to for the purpose of deciding when life is extinct in certain cases. One is to hold a mirror before the face of the subject, and if there is moisture deposited on the glass, it is fair to infer that respiration is still being performed. Another is to put the subject in a darkened room, and place the hand between the eye and a lighted candle. If life is not extinct, the hand will show that transparent redness as in life; if it is, it will look dark. All these tests, however, have failed; and the only sure sign of death is the *setting in of decomposition.*

APPARENT DEATH FROM NOXIOUS GASES.

If a person has become insensible from inhaling **Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide, Fumes of Burning Charcoal, Chlorine,** or **Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,** expose him at once to the fresh air. Bathe the face and breast with *vinegar*, and let him inhale the vapor. Give strong *coffee* to drink, apply cold water to the head and warmth to the feet. If necessary, have recourse to Dr. Hall's method of resuscitation, explained under "Apparent Death from *Drowning.*"

If there is congestion to the head, loss of consciousness, throbbing of the carotids, and red, bloated face, give **Bell.** If the face is purplish and swollen, with soporous sleep, stertorous breathing, and vomiting, give **Opi.** If the patient is excited, talks much and rapidly, complains of shooting pains, or if it seems to him as if he were flying, feels giddy when lying down, give **Coffea.**

APPARENT DEATH FROM INHALING ETHER, ETC.

When the functions of life have been suspended from inhaling **Chloroform, Ether, Nitrous Oxide Gas,** and other **Anæs-**

thetics, place the body in a horizontal position, with the head well elevated; open the windows; loosen the clothing; dash cold water on the face; shake the chest vigorously, and hold **Ammonia** to the nostrils. These failing, apply the *Galvanic Battery*, or endeavor to induce artificial respiration, as explained under "Apparent Death from *Drowning.*"

After breathing is established, and if the patient complains of chilliness and a sense of intoxication, nausea, vomiting, and quick pulse, give **Nux v.**; if the *pulse is slow*, give * **Opium.**

APPARENT DEATH FROM COLD.

A person apparently dead from being frozen should never be taken into a warm house; on the contrary, always place the body in a *cold* room, and cover it with snow, or bathe it in ice-cold water until the limbs become soft and flexible; then place it in a dry bed and rub briskly with flannel, at the same time try to induce artificial respiration by Dr. Hall's method, explained under the head of "Asphyxia from *Drowning.*" As soon as there are signs of returning life, give small injections of *coffee* without milk; and if the patient can swallow, give him spoonful-doses of *coffee* to drink.

For the severe burning pains which usually follow resuscitation from intense cold, **Acon. Ars. Carb. v.** or **Bry.** will be found sufficient.

APPARENT DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Immediately on taking a drowned person from the water, remove the clothing, lay the body across your knees, face downward, open the mouth, and allow the water to pass out of the lungs and throat; half a minute will suffice for this. "Now place the body in a horizontal position, *face down*, with one wrist under the forehead. Now, with one hand upon the back and the other upon the abdomen, press gently for about two seconds; then turn the body well upon its side, and after a couple of seconds place it again upon the face, and repeat the pressing as before; in this way strive to induce artificial respiration by the alternate pressure upon the abdomen and rotation of the body. These changes should be regularly alternated about *sixteen* times in a minute, and not more." Meantime have the limbs rubbed briskly upward, and the

wet articles of clothing replaced by dry, warm ones from the bystanders.

In addition to the mechanical means resorted to, a dose of **Lach.** may be placed upon the tongue, or administered as an injection. **Tart. e.** is also a valuable remedy in these cases.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the above efforts must be long and perseveringly pursued. Persons have been restored to life that have been under the water for half an hour and more.

APPARENT DEATH FROM HANGING.

When apparent death has been caused by HANGING, CHOKING, ETC., remove all tight clothing, and endeavor to induce artificial respiration by the same method as recommended for DROWNING, and give a dose of **Opium** or **Tart. em.** on the tongue.

APPARENT DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.

If a person is asphyxiated from LIGHTNING, dash *cold* water freely over the head, face, and whole body. If this does not revive him in a few minutes, place the body immediately in a freshly-made opening in the ground, in a half-sitting posture, with his face towards the sun, and cover him all over, except the face, with fresh earth. Give **Nux v.** as soon as there are any signs of returning life. For the blindness that sometimes follows, give **Phos.**

APPARENT DEATH FROM A FALL OR BLOW.

In case of suspended animation from a severe fall or blow, place the subject on a bed or mattress, with his head elevated, and in a place where he may remain quiet. Dissolve a drop or eight globules of **Arnica** in a teaspoonful of water and place it on his tongue; meantime, send for a physician, that he may ascertain if any bones are broken, or if there are still signs of life.

APPARENT DEATH FROM STARVATION.

Where the functions of life have been suspended from want of sustenance, food must be given very cautiously at first. Give, repeatedly, small injections of *warm* milk, and

after a little add to the injections chicken broth or beef tea. As the patient begins to revive, give him a few drops of warm milk every two or three minutes, and gradually increase the quantity as improvement takes place. Soon a little broth, thin gruel, or rice-water may be taken. Be careful not to give too much food under the circumstances, as it endangers life.

LOCKJAW — TETANUS.

There are two varieties of this disease, the *traumatic* and *idiopathic*.

Traumatic Lockjaw is a very dangerous malady, and is usually caused by punctured and lacerated wounds, which partially divide one or more nerves. It also arises from the admission of cold air into wounds; the irritation of splintered bones, or foreign substances in contact with nerves and tendons; and sometimes follows amputations.

Idiopathic Lockjaw proceeds from constitutional causes, and is far less dangerous than the *traumatic* variety. It may arise from general debility of the nervous system, suppressed menstruation, or other habitual discharges, over-exertion of mind or body, and from affections of the brain.

The disease commences with stiffness and pain in the neck and jaws as if from a cold; the voice is husky; there is difficulty in protruding the tongue, and in articulating. The muscles of the jaws and throat become fixed and rigid, with great difficulty in swallowing. To these symptoms succeed a fixed pain at the pit of the stomach, shooting to the back, with difficulty of breathing. As the disease advances, the spasms increase, and extend to the muscles of the trunk and limbs, causing the most intense agony. If the case is about to end fatally, the paroxysms become more frequent, the jaws locked, the breathing obstructed, and at last the patient dies, either from exhaustion or suffocation.

Treatment. — All punctured or lacerated wounds made by nails and other sharp instruments, especially in the bottom of the foot or in the palm of the hand, should not be allowed to close or heal up too quickly. Such wounds should be thoroughly cleansed with a solution of **Tincture Calendula,** (twenty drops in a teacup half full of water,) and compresses, wet with the same, bound to the parts. When there is reason to suspect the presence of a foreign body in the wound,

as dirt, rust, or spicula of bone, it should at once be cut down upon and removed.

The remedies which may demand attention are:

Aconite.—*Pulse hard, full, frequent.* * Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability. Face alternately *red* and *pale*, [also **Ign.**]

Arnica. — In cases arising from external injury, especially from a *bruise*, and where lockjaw is *threatened.* * The patient feels sore all over, [also **Rhus t.**]

Belladonna. — Especially suitable in cases arising from constitutional causes, [*idiopathic tetanus.*] * Sensation of *constriction* in the throat, spasmodic *clinching of the jaws*, foaming and distortion of the mouth. The paroxysms are excited, or made worse by attempting to drink, [see **Hyos.**] Painful *stiffness* of the back.

Hyoscyamus. — The body is curved backwards, [also **Nux v.**] * The patient has a furious look, and foams at the mouth. * Constriction of the throat, with inability to swallow, especially fluids, [also **Stram.**] Violent stretching or thrusting out of the feet and legs, as if kicking or stamping. Worse in the evening; after eating or drinking.

Ignatia. — Pain and stiffness in the neck and back, with stretching of the limbs, [see **Hyos.**] Cramp-like pain in the joints of the jaw. * Constant inclination to yawn, and yet is unable to open the mouth. Sensation of a lump in the throat. * Patient seems full of suppressed grief. Worse whenever *touched* or *handled.*

Nux vomica.—When the spasms increase, and tend to curve the body backward. Difficulty in swallowing; the throat feels *constricted.* * Constrictive, cramp-like pain in the stomach. *Obstinate constipation;* patient very irritable. Suitable to persons of intemperate habits.

Administration. — Of the indicated remedy, dissolve three drops or twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour or hour until the system responds in a satisfactory manner, after which it may be repeated according to circumstances.

SCROFULA — KING'S-EVIL.

By *scrofula* we understand a state of the system characterized by indolent, glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck, under the jaw, in the armpits, and groins; suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty. The tumors, after

suppuration, degenerate into ulcers, which in process of time heal, leaving ugly-looking scars.

The signs which indicate the scrofulous habit, are precocity of intellect; a delicate complexion; swelling of the upper lip and nose; generally blue eyes and dilated pupils; large head; scurf and eruptions on the scalp; hair generally straight and wiry; fingers blunt and the nails hooked-shaped; distended abdomen; flesh soft and flabby.

Causes.—Scrofula is generally hereditary, but not always so. It may be produced in childhood by nursing from a scrofulous or syphilitic nurse. Exciting causes are living in cold and damp habitations; want of healthy and nutritious food; long confinement in ill-ventilated apartments; the use of alcoholic drinks, and sedentary habits.

Treatment.—General hygienic measures are of the greatest importance in the treatment of this disease. Sunlight, pure, fresh air, and active exercise, including proper amusements, sea-bathing, etc., are the great instrumentalities for ridding the organism of the scrofulous taint.

The principal remedies demanding attention are the following:

Belladonna.—Adapted to persons of full habit, and to precocious children with blue eyes and fair hair. Glandular swellings, with suppuration. * Eyelids inflamed and ulcers on the cornea, [also **Merc.**] Swelling of the lips, nose, tongue, and tonsils. * Soreness of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing.

Calcaria carb.—Especially adapted to scrofulous children with *large heads*, and *where the openings are slow to close*, [see **Sulph.**] * Curvature of the spine and imperfect development of the bones. Suppurating glands, red swelling of the nose, *voracious appetite*, *dry and flabby skin*, swelling of the upper lip, pale complexion, etc.

Dulcamara.—Moist and suppurating tetters, forming crusts or scurfy, bran-like eruptions. Swelling of the glands in the neck, under the jaw, and in the groin. Scrofulous inflammation of the eyelids. * Symptoms all worse from every cold change in the weather.

Hepar sulph.—*Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes*, where there is a profuse watery or mucous discharge from the lids. * Hip disease where there is suppuration.

Mercurius.—This remedy should be consulted in affections of the bones, the joints, the eyes, and where there are erup-

tions and ulcers upon the patient's body; see "*Characteristic Symptoms*," in Part II.

Silicea.—* Large head, with open fontanels, [also * **Calc. c. Merc. Sulph.**] Enlargement and suppuration of the glands. *Caries of the bones.* * Constipation, with hard, difficult stools, which *recede after being partially expelled.*

Sulphur.—Valuable in all cases of scrofula, especially when there are eruptions, tetters, enlargement, induration, and suppuration of the glands. * Inclination to take cold, [also **Calc. Merc.**] Sickly nutrition, physical and intellectual weakness, and difficulty in learning to walk. *Fistulous ulcers.*

Administration. — Of the selected remedy, give one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water every night for a week; then omit the medicine for five or six days, and if no improvement follows, select another remedy and give it in the same way.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet of scrofulous children should consist of bread and milk, and a moderate proportion of digestible animal food. Adult subjects should be provided with animal diet and a due proportion of vegetable; *pork* should be discarded; good ripe fruits may be taken at pleasure. Pure, fresh water and *good milk* should constitute the principal beverage; all *alcoholic stimulants* must be avoided.

WHITE SWELLING.

White Swelling generally appears in the knee-joint, but sometimes attacks other joints, as the ankle, hip, or the elbow. The disease commences with slight pains at first, perhaps flying about and affecting several joints, but at length settling decidedly in one. After a time, the pain increases in severity, especially at night, and is referred to a small spot deep in the joint. The parts become swollen and hard, but do not turn red and inflame; the skin retains its natural color or assumes a shining whiteness; hence the name, "*white swelling.*" As the disease progresses, the swelling and hardness increase, and if not checked, matter forms in the joint, and is frequently discharged from several openings. In fortunate cases the disease may be arrested, and the patient recover with a stiff or anchylosed joint; but in less fortunate cases the ends of the bones become so diseased that they are forced out of place or dislocated, causing much suffering and deformity. The limb above and below the joint wastes away; the patient becomes pale and emaciated; has hectic fever, night-sweats, and finally dies from exhaustion.

The disease occurs in persons of a scrofulous habit, and affects children more frequently than adults.

Treatment.—The principal remedies in the treatment of the disease are: **Ars. Bell. Calc. c. Chin. Lach. Merc. Phos. Rhus t. Sil.,** and **Sulph.** The leading indications for their use will be found under the treatment of HIP-DISEASE.

HIP-DISEASE—COXALGIA.

This is a scrofulous affection of the hip-joint. Persons of all ages are affected by it, but scrofulous children especially are favorite subjects of its attack. It may be excited by *injuries*, exposure to cold, or follow wasting diseases; and sometimes it comes on without any appreciable cause.

The disease commences with slight pain at first, which is usually felt in the knee, with more or less lameness; as the disease progresses, the pain becomes excruciating. If the hip-joint be moved, or if the thigh-bone be suddenly forced upwards, severe pain will be felt in the hip, and the pain in the knee increased. There is tenderness in the groin, and sometimes the glands in that region swell, and the buttock on the affected side becomes wasted and flabby. The chief characteristic sign in hip-disease is the apparent lengthening of the affected limb. This arises in a great measure from the position assumed by the patient, and from his resting the body on the sound limb. In many instances, the limb actually becomes shorter, owing to the destruction of the joint by caries, or from dislocation of the bone upwards by muscular action.

In a majority of cases, matter forms within the joint, and as it increases in quantity, gradually works its way to the surface, and may burst in the groin, on the back part of the thigh, in the immediate vicinity of the joint, or on the upper and inner surface of the thigh. From these several openings a profuse discharge takes place, followed by emaciation, debility, night-sweats, and other symptoms of hectic fever. The duration of the disease may vary from two or three months to several years.

Treatment.—Leading indications.

Arsenicum.—*Pale, death-like color of the face.* The child is emaciated, exhausted, and is very restless. *Diarrhœa, worse in the middle of the night, and after eating or drinking. *Wants to drink often, but little at a time, [also **Chin.**] Suitable in the latter stage of the disease.

Belladonna.—Suitable to precocious children, especially females with light-blue eyes, blonde hair, delicate skin, and rosy cheeks. Burning, stinging in the joint, worse at night and from motion. *Sleepy, but cannot get to sleep.

Calcaria carb. — The patient is of a decidedly *scrofulous habit.* Glandular swellings on the neck. *Great emaciation, with swollen abdomen and good appetite. *Sweat on the head during sleep, [see **Sil.**] Very sensitive to *cold air, with great liability to take cold,* [also **Sil. Sulph.**] *Feet cold as if they had on damp stockings. Constipation of hard, undigested stools.

China. — *Great debility following profuse suppuration, sweat, or diarrhœa.

Mercurius. — The disease is attended with halting in the gait, and sharp, burning pains, worse at night and by every movement, attended with night-sweats. *Suppuration is about taking place, or has taken place, [also **Hepar. Sil.**] *Glandular abscesses.* Symptoms all worse at night, and in damp, rainy weather.

Phosphorus. — *Hectic fever*, with dry, hacking cough. *Discharge of thin, watery pus from the diseased joint. *Thirst for very cold drinks.* Chronic, painless diarrhœa. Suitable to *tall, slender* persons.

Rhus tox.—Hip-disease, with pain in the joint, as if bruised. *Pain in the *knee* predominant, relieved by motion. Swelling of the glands of the neck, [also **Bell. Merc.**] Crusty eruptions on face and head. If the disease was excited by exposure to rain. Symptoms all worse in damp, cold weather, [see **Merc.**]

Silicea.—*Where suppuration has taken place, and there is a profuse discharge from fistulous openings around the joint. *Caries*, with discharge of pieces of decayed bone. Profuse sweating on the head in the evening, [see **Calc. c.**] *Hectic fever*, particularly during a long suppuration. *Constipation, the stool *recedes back into the rectum* after having been partially expelled.

Sulphur.—Ulcers on various parts of the body. *Humid eruptions* on the head, behind the ears, and discharge from the ears. Swelling and sometimes suppuration of the glands. *White swelling* of the knee. Sudden, very painful jerks in the hip-joint, especially when moving it. *Early morning diarrhœa. Head hot, while the extremities are cold. *Frequent weak, faint spells.

Administration. — In the early or acute stage, repeat the remedy every four or six hours, and in the chronic form once or twice a day, until the desired impression is produced. Give one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water as a dose.

Diet and Regimen.— The diet should be of the most nutritious character; roast beef, steak, mutton-chops, and boiled mutton; potatoes, bread made of unbolted flour, and such articles as will impart the greatest amount of nourishment to the system.

Gentle exercise should be taken in the open air, and the greatest attention given to cleanliness. The patient should bathe frequently in water of a suitable temperature, and sleep in an apartment well supplied with fresh air.

CHAPTER XVI.

EXTERNAL INJURIES.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Burns and Scalds are troublesome and dangerous in proportion to the depth and extent of the injury. The danger also depends very much upon the constitutional vigor of the patient, as well as upon the locality of the burn. Children are not so likely to recover from the effects of a scald as adults, owing to the greater susceptibility of their nervous system. Very small children are apt to be thrown into spasms, when the effect upon the brain frequently proves fatal. Very old persons suffer much less than others; but erysipelas often follows, which is difficult to control. A burn or scald on the head or abdomen is always to be regarded as dangerous. Some authors have stated that life could not be supported after *one-seventh* of the surface was vesicated, but persons have recovered where a much larger proportion of the skin has been blistered

Treatment. — The most important point in the treatment

of burns is to keep the parts shielded from the atmospheric air. Numerous applications are in repute for this purpose, but the following have proved the most efficient in our hands:

Alcohol. — For burns or scalds, where blisters have not already formed, the external application of this remedy is highly extolled by some practitioners.

Cantharides. — In superficial burns, or scalds, this is one of the best external applications. Put twenty drops of the *Tincture* in a gill of water, and keep the injured parts constantly wet with rags or lint saturated with the solution. After the acute symptoms have subsided, dress the parts with *simple cerate*. Simple cerate is made by melting together two parts of lard and one part of white wax.

Castile soap.—This has been highly recommended by some in the treatment of burns and scalds. Make a thick salve by mixing it with warm water, spread it upon soft linen or muslin, and apply to the injured part.

Flour and oil. — This is a good application, and is most always at hand. As soon after the accident as possible, oil the injured surface with sweet- or linseed-oil, and dust it over with flour from a common dredging-box until it is thickly and completely covered.

Glycerine.—For burns in the mouth, throat, or stomach, this is an excellent remedy. Equal parts of glycerine and water may be taken in spoonful doses, and the mouth and throat gargled with the same. *Urtica urens* taken internally [one or two drops in a spoonful of water] is a remedy of great value in burns of this character.

Urtica urens.—This is a remedy of great value in all classes of burns, not only for slight and superficial cases, but in the severe and more deeply penetrating injuries of this kind. It may be applied the same as directed for the use of **Cantharides.**

Burns from SULPHURIC or any other ACID, wash first with a weak solution of *soda*, wood-ashes, or very weak *hartshorn;* those caused by an *alkali* or *lye*, wash with dilute vinegar, and treat them afterwards as other burns.

For burns from PHOSPHOROUS, the best remedy is sweet or any other *oil*, to be renewed until the pain ceases.

For the constitutional disturbance arising from the effects of burns, give one of the following remedies as indicated:

Aconite.—Chills, high fever, dry, hot skin and much thirst.

* Great fear and anxiety of mind, with much nervous excitability.

Arsenicum.— Dark, watery, offensive diarrhœa, [see **Chin.**] Rapid and great prostration, with sinking of the vital forces. * Extreme thirst, drinking often, but little at a time. * Great anguish, restlessness, and fear of death.

Chamomilla.—In *convulsions* arising from severe burns. Becomes almost furious about the pains. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. Warm sweat about the face and head.

China.— Extensive suppuration, producing much debility. Painless diarrhœa, of dark, watery stools, particularly at night.

Silicea.—When the ulcer heals but slowly, or proud flesh is disposed to shoot up.

Sulphur.—There is a strong tendency to the production of proud flesh, and there is no appearance of granulations. Much itching, burning, and inflammation around the ulcers.

CHILBLAIN — PERNIO.

Chilblain is a sore or inflammation induced by cold or a sudden transition from cold to heat. It generally occurs on the feet, hands, ears, and nose. The parts affected have a purplish-red color, and are usually somewhat swollen, attended at times, especially if there is about to be a change in the weather, with intense itching, burning and often soreness. In severe cases, a serous fluid collects beneath the skin, which is soon discharged, leaving an ill-conditioned sore, which is often difficult to cure.

Treatment. — In mild cases, friction with ice-cold water or snow will be found very beneficial. Bathing the parts at night in fresh, *cold spring* or *well water* is also very good. Where there is much burning and itching, with the formation of watery blisters, put twenty drops **Tincture of Cantharides** in a teacup half full of water, and bathe the parts frequently with the solution. Dilute **Tincture of Arnica** is also a valuable remedy where there is burning and tingling in the parts.

The following internal remedies should be given according to indications:

Arsenicum. — * Hot, shining, red spots, with *burning pains*. Ulcerated, spreading blisters on the toes.

Phosphorus. — Chilblains, especially of the *fingers* and *toes.* * The parts have a bluish-red appearance and *burn* and *itch* violently.

Pulsatilla. — The affected parts are of a deep-red, bluish or livid hue, attended with violent burning and itching.

Sulphur. — Chilblains on the toes, with ulcerated blisters.

Administration.— Give one drop or eight globules in a little water night and morning.

FROST-BITE — FROZEN LIMBS.

When a limb or any part of the body becomes frozen, it is of a tallowy-pale color, perfectly insensible, and motionless, and reduced in size. But when reaction is established, it assumes a livid hue, is inflamed, swollen, and painful. The patient may be quite unconscious of the accident that has befallen him, until told of it by some other person, especially if it be the nose or ear that is affected.

Treatment. — Place in a *cold room*, and rub the frozen parts with *snow.* If this cannot be had, apply ice-water or water as cold as you can get. Gentle friction must be used, and great care taken not to break the skin or injure the parts. A high or even moderate temperature must be avoided for some time by the patient.

For the severe pain which sometimes follows reaction, give eight globules of **Carb. veg.** every hour or two, and if this does not afford relief in from four to six hours, give **Arsenicum** in the same way.

BED-SORES.

When a patient has been confined to bed with a tedious and exhausting disease, the skin covering certain projecting bony parts, as the back, hips, and pelvic bones, is apt to inflame and rapidly ulcerate or slough, and particularly if irritated by neglect of cleanliness or by the contact of urine. The patient first experiences a sense of pricking, as if crumbs of salt were in the bed. If the part be examined it will be found red and rough; then it becomes excoriated and ulcerated.

Treatment.—Upon the first appearance of the soreness, bathe the parts frequently with dilute **Arnica,** [twenty drops in four tablespoonfuls of water.] If the skin becomes broken

and ulcers form, use dilute **Tincture of Calendula** instead of the **Arnica.**

Cushions made of large bladders half filled with water, or water-cushions of vulcanized India-rubber, should be arranged under the patient, so as to take off the weight of the part affected.

WOUNDS.

Wounds are defined to be solutions of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. They are classified into *incised*, *contused*, *lacerated*, *punctured*, and *gunshot* wounds.

An Incised Wound is one made by a clean, sharp-cutting instrument, and generally admits most easily of repair; its most troublesome feature is hemorrhage.

A Contused Wound is inflicted by some *blunt* instrument that injures the parts underneath without any breach of the surface.

A Lacerated Wound is where the soft parts are rent or torn asunder by violence, leaving a ragged, uneven edge, with slight disposition to bleed, but difficult to heal.

A Punctured Wound is one made by a sharp, narrow instrument, as a needle, thorn, nail, bayonet, etc. Such a wound, if deep, seldom heals by the first intention, but is attended with more or less suppuration.

A Gunshot Wound is one inflicted by any substance projected by the explosion of gunpowder, as fragments of shell, splinters of wood or stone, wads, and shot of every description.

Treatment. — In all cases where the wound is severe, send promptly for a competent physician, and let him take charge of the case.

The first thing to be done in the treatment of wounds is to arrest the bleeding. This is effected by pressure, a raised position, and the application of cold water or ice. When the bleeding is from small blood-vessels, or from wounds in the cavity of the mouth, or from diseased surfaces, and cold water fails to arrest it, the application of lint saturated with *Persulphate of Iron* will have the desired effect. But if an artery be injured,—in which case the blood is *bright red* and *spurts out* at each beat of the pulse,—the vessel must be compressed. This can be done by pressing on the artery [between the wound and the heart] with the thumb or some

hard substance. If the injury be on the arm or leg, take a handkerchief and roll it into a narrow cord; tie a knot in the middle of it; then place the knot on the artery, bring the ends around the limb, and tie them loosely; now place a short stick in the loop, and twist it up until the pressure of the knot on the artery stops the bleeding. Continue this pressure until the arrival of the physician, who will secure the artery with a ligature.

The next step in the treatment is the removal of all extraneous matter from the wound, such as dirt, gravel, splinters, clots of blood, etc. This can best be done by effusion with water and the use of a sponge.

Having thoroughly cleansed the wound, bring the edges accurately together and secure them with cross strips of adhesive plaster; the strips should be long and narrow, and one end applied first to the loose side of the wound, and the other brought across and attached to the opposite side. The strips should be placed a short distance apart, so as to permit the escape of matter in the case of such an event. The wound should now be covered with a compress and bandage to keep the plasters adherent and protect the parts from injury.

In all extensive wounds, and those about the eyebrows, eyelids, ears, and some other parts, it will be necessary to use *stitches* to keep the edges together and make a neat job. The stitches should be removed in from three to five days.

Tr. of Arnica.— This remedy is especially suitable in *contused* wounds, *sprains*, *dislocations*, *etc.* It should be prepared and used the same as *Calendula*, [see article on BRUISES.]

For the constitutional disturbance following mechanical injuries, the following remedies should be administered:

Tr. of Calendula.— This is one of the best known *external* applications for all *incised*, *punctured*, *lacerated*, or *gunshot* wounds. Dissolve one part of the *Concentrated Tincture* in sixteen parts of water, and keep the wound covered with a compress constantly wet with the solution.

Aconite.— Prominent *febrile* symptoms. *Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability. Especially adapted to persons of full habit, [also **Arn.**]

Arnica.— Principal remedy for the constitutional disturbance following all kinds of mechanical injuries, and should be given soon after the occurrence of the accident. *Sore,

aching pains, as if from a bruise, [also **Rhus t.**] *Everything on which he lies feels too hard*, [also **Bapt.**]

Chamomilla.— Copious suppuration, with severe pains, the wound showing no disposition to heal. * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly.

China.—* Great exhaustion from *loss of blood*, [also **Phos. ac.**] Fainting fits, with deadly paleness of the face. *Throbbing headache*, from loss of blood.

Hepar sulph.—* Every little cut or injury inclines to suppurate. Adapted to *scrofulous subjects.*

Administration.— Where either **Acon. Arn.** or **Chin.** is indicated in urgent cases, give one drop or eight globules in a spoonful of water every half hour, or less frequently according to circumstances.

SPRAIN — SUBLUXATION.

A sprain signifies a violent stretching or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured. This injury, which has been regarded as incomplete luxation, occurs particularly in the joints of the foot, wrist, knee, etc. It produces instant, severe pain, often attended with faintness, swelling, and discoloration, with subsequent weakness and stiffness.

Treatment.—The limb should be placed in an elevated position and kept perfectly quiet. **Tincture of Arnica** should be used at the commencement: Dissolve three teaspoonfuls of the *Tincture* in a pint of *cold* water, and apply thick cloths wet with the solution over the parts, changing them often. If the parts become inflamed and painful, heat the solution and apply it as *hot* as can be borne. During the local application of this remedy, **Arnica** should be taken internally: Dissolve twelve globules in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, according to circumstances.

After the removal of the acute symptoms, it may be necessary to administer one of the following remedies to complete the cure:

Bryonia. — Great *stiffness* in the joint, with *pain* when the parts are being *moved.* * Constipation, stools *hard and dry;* patient very irritable.

Rhus tox. — * The pains come on and are *worse during rest*

and at night. * Great stiffness in the parts just before a storm. Especially adapted to rheumatic subject.

Administration. — Give eight globules or one drop in a spoonful of water two or three times a day.

BRUISES.

A bruise is a hurt or injury caused by the impulse of a body with a blunt surface, and in which the external parts are not broken. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, causing more or less swelling and discoloration. But when the deeper-seated textures are injured, suppuration frequently follows.

Treatment. — Dissolve one teaspoonful **Tincture of Arnica** in sixteen teaspoonfuls of water, and apply it by means of cloths wet with the lotion. If the system has received a severe shock and the patient complains of pain, give **Arnica** internally; eight globules every two or three hours if the symptoms are urgent.

Should suppuration threaten, give a few doses of **Hepar** at intervals of three or four hours. In some cases, it may be necessary to apply a soft poultice made of bread and milk or ground flaxseed.

If symptoms of *mortification* are present, give **Arsenicum** or **China,** and apply a poultice made of *yeast* and *pulverized charcoal* mixed together. In all cases of this character consult a homœopathic physician.

WOUNDS OF THE SCALP.

Wounds and bruises about the scalp, be they ever so slight, should not be neglected. They may be followed by erysipelas, or by inflammation that may easily prove fatal.

Treatment.—First wash away all *foreign bodies* and *clots* with *clean* water and a bit of old linen, or a *clean* sponge. Close up the wound quickly, and retain the parts in place by adhesive plaster or stitches. It will be necessary to cut or shave off the hair for some distance around, in order to allow the plaster to adhere. Stitches should not be used if they can be avoided, and if introduced should pass only through the skin. Having secured the edges of the wound, apply a compress and bandage, and keep the compress wet with dilute **Tincture of Calendula,** [one part of the *Tincture* to sixteen parts of water.]

If the injury be simply a *bruise*, the skin not being divided, dilute **Tincture of Arnica** should be used instead of the *Calendula;* and if the shock to the system is considerable, attended by vomiting and drowsiness, give **Arnica** internally.

Should *fever* supervene, with dry, hot skin, thirst, red face, and restlessness, give a dose of **Aconite** every three or four hours. If *suppuration* threatens, which will be indicated by chills, dry tongue, throbbing pain, and swelling of the parts, give **Hepar** once in three hours; and if matter forms, it must be liberated.

Diet. — Keep the patient on a plain, simple diet, discarding everything of a stimulating character.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

Concussion signifies a sudden interruption of the functions of the brain, caused by a blow, fall, or other mechanical injury to the head. In cases where the violence is not very severe, there will be more or less disturbance of the intellectual functions, such as giddiness, dimness of vision, headache, trembling of the limbs, sickness of the stomach, and inclination to sleep.

In more serious cases the patient is profoundly insensible, the surface pale and cold, the features ghastly, the pulse feeble and intermittent, or perhaps insensible, and the breathing slow, or performed only by a feeble sigh. If the concussion be very severe, it may suddenly be followed by death.

Treatment. — Leading indications.

Arnica. — This is the chief remedy to be relied upon, and should be given at the commencement. Give six or eight globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve double this quantity in ten teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every twenty or thirty minutes until relief is obtained. If there is any *external* injury, it should be treated the same as advised for Wounds of the Scalp, in a previous article.

Aconite. — * High fever, with dry, hot skin; violent thirst, shortness of breath, and great nervous excitability. Delirium, especially at night.

Belladonna.—Red, sparkling eyes, with furious look. Face red and bloated, [also **Acon.**] *Throbbing headache.* * Great dread of noise or light; they aggravate all his symptoms. *Sleepy, but cannot sleep.*

Opium.— Snoring, breathing with eyes half closed. * De-

lirious talking, eyes wide open. Face purplish and swollen. *Acuteness of hearing. *Stools round, hard, black balls.*

Administration.—The dose may be repeated every half to two or three hours until improvement sets in, when it should be given less frequently.

Diet and Regimen.—The diet should be of the most simple kind; everything of a *stimulating* character must be strictly avoided. The patient should be nursed in a well-ventilated apartment, kept perfectly quiet, and but few persons admitted to the room.

FRACTURES—BROKEN BONES.

A fracture is "a solution of continuity in a bone, caused by mechanical violence or muscular contraction." Fractures have been classified either according to the direction in which the bone is broken, as *transverse*, *oblique*, and *longitudinal;* or according to the nature of the injury, as *simple* and *complicated.* A *simple fracture* is where the bone only is divided. A *complicated fracture* is where, in addition to the injury done the bone, there is rupture of tendons, ligaments, and laceration of large vessels, etc.

The presence of a fracture may be detected by the deformity of the limb, its impaired function, and the pain which is usually present. But the surest sign is "*crepitation*," a grating noise heard and felt by both patient and surgeon when the broken ends are rubbed against each other.

Treatment.—It is not intended here to lay down any special rules for the treatment of fractures, this properly belongs to the domain of the physician or surgeon, and we cannot suppose that any sensible person, who is not qualified, would undertake their management unless placed under very peculiar circumstances.

When a fracture has occurred, place the limb in the easiest, natural position, and apply cloths wet with dilute **Arnica Tincture,** [one part *Arnica* to sixteen parts of *cold* water,] and send at once for a homœopathic physician or surgeon, and let him take charge of the case.

DISLOCATIONS—LUXATIONS.

Dislocation or luxation signifies displacement of articulating surfaces. A putting out of joint. The accident always involves the rupture of ligaments, and frequently of muscles, situated about the luxated joint.

The immediate effects of a dislocation are: to cause pain,

swelling, distortion of the joint, loss of motion, with an alteration in the shape, length, and direction of the limb. By comparing the injured with the sound limb, the deformity will be very apparent.

Treatment. — The treatment of dislocations, like fractures, properly belongs to the province of the surgeon, to whom at all times it should be entrusted. Fruitless attempts to reduce a dislocation by persons ignorant of the anatomical structure of the joint, may so complicate the case as to endanger the life of the patient.

Cold water or dilute **Arnica Tincture** should be applied to the injured parts, and **Arnica** given internally, as advised under the treatment for FRACTURES.

Should *fever* supervene, cold-water dressings must be used in place of the **Arnica,** and **Aconite** given internally, a dose every two to four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Where great violence has been done to the tendons and soft parts connected with the joint, give **Rhus tox.**

STINGS OF BEES, ETC.

The stings of bees, wasps, etc., are seldom of sufficient importance to require medical aid unless inflicted in great numbers or in peculiar situations. The most common instance of danger from these insects is when their sting is inflicted in the fauces, or back part of the mouth, which sometimes happens when they are concealed in fruit, and are incautiously taken into the mouth.

Treatment.— The first thing to be done is to examine the parts with a magnifying-glass, and, if the sting be left in the wound, to extract it with a pair of small tweezers, or a sharp penknife. Then apply dilute **Aqua Ammonia,** [spirits of hartshorn] strong **Saleratus** water, or **Camphor.** Onion juice is also a good application.

For a sting inflicted in the eye or mouth, apply **Honey, Arnica, Camphor,** or the juice of **Onion.** When **Arnica** is being used externally, it may be given internally at the same time, a dose every one or two hours until relief is obtained. Give the patient **Camphor** to smell while this remedy is being applied externally. If the pain and inflammation continue, however, give **Aconite**; and if this does not soon afford relief, give **Arnica** or **Belladonna,** and apply *warm* water externally.

For the bites of **Fleas, Gnats, Mosquitoes**, etc., the application of **Lemon Juice** or **Arnica** lotion will be found to have a salutary effect.

BITES OF MAD DOGS, ETC.

Hydrophobia is so frightful and fatal in its character, that every possible means should be taken to prevent an attack. While it is true that not more than one person in twenty actually bitten by a rabid animal takes the disease, still, no neglect should be permitted on that account. When the bite is made through garments, the saliva is wiped from the teeth, and the danger is not nearly so great as when the wound is made on the hand or face.

The disease rarely appears within a period of eighteen days after the infliction of the wound, and is seldom delayed beyond three months; although in some instances it has been known to have taken place eighteen months or two years after the individual was bitten.

Treatment. — Immediately after being bitten by a *rabid* animal, the wound should be well *sucked*, and then the "piece cut out," so as to remove every part which has come in contact with the animal's teeth. A handkerchief, suspender, or cord should be tightly tied above the wound so as to obstruct the circulation, and the parts washed in *warm* water so long as they will bleed. After this, give a dose of **Belladonna** once or twice a day until the wound heals.

In all cases of this kind, consult a homœopathic physician if one can be obtained.

BITES OF SNAKES.

All *poisonous* snakes have in the upper jaw *two long* movable teeth or fangs; those *not* poisonous, have two *rows* of teeth in the lower and *two* in the upper jaw. The bite of a venomous snake is usually attended with *violent shooting* and sometimes *burning pains*.

Treatment. — Soon as possible after being bitten by a *venomous* snake, have the poison well sucked out. No danger can arise from this, unless the person sucking has *sores* on his lips or in the mouth. Give from *one* to *four* drops of **Tincture Iodine** every hour until the danger is passed. [This remedy can be had at any drug-store.] Others advise large doses of *brandy* or *whiskey* as a sure antidote in all these cases.

CHAPTER XVII.

POISONING.

WHEN poison has been taken into the stomach, the main object should be:

1st. To expel it as quickly as possible by inducing the patient to vomit.

2d. To neutralize its effects by appropriate antidotes.

To excite vomiting, administer copious draughts of tepid water, and tickle the fauces with a feather or something similar. Placing a little salt, snuff, or mustard upon the tongue is very efficient. If these fail, give injections of tobacco smoke. When emetics are used, *sulphate of zinc* is the most efficient. Twenty-four grains may be given in a little water, and repeated if necessary.

Acids. — For poisoning by acids, such as *Acetic*, *Citric*, *Muriatic*, *Nitric*, *Oxalic*, *Sulphuric*, *Tartaric*, etc., give: 1. Warm soap-suds; 2. magnesia in water; 3. powdered chalk, mixed in warm water; 4. wood-ashes, soda, potash, gruel, linseed-tea, or rice-water. **Carbolic Acid** is neutralized by *Saccharate of Lime*.

Aconitum. — For poisoning by this and other *acronarcotics*, such as *Arnica*, *Colchicum*, *Conium*, *Digitalis*, *Ergot*, *Gelseminum*, *Helleborus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Veratrum*, etc., evacuate the stomach at once. Give strong *coffee*, or dilute *vinegar*. Large injections of soap and water, or of salt and gruel, should be given to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison.

Alcohol. — For poisoning by alcohol, excite vomiting as quickly as possible. An emetic of *Sulphate of Zinc*, or the use of the stomach-pump, may be resorted to. Milk, mucilaginous drinks, *black coffee*, or a few drops of **Ammonia** dissolved in a glass of sugar-water and taken in teaspoonful doses should be given. The after-effects may be treated with **Coff.** * **Nux v. Opi.**

Alkalies. — Poisoning by the different preparations of *Ammonia*, *Potassa*, *Soda*, *Ley of Wood-ashes*, etc., should be treated *without* vomiting. Give: 1. dilute vinegar; 2. lemonade; 3. sour milk; 4. mucilaginous drinks; 5. sweet-oil.

Antimony. — For poisoning by *Tartar Emetic*, *Butter of Antimony*, *Oxide of Antimony*, and other preparations of this

metal: Induce vomiting, and give a strong decoction of gall-nuts, oak-bark, strong black tea, strong coffee, and mucilaginous drinks.

Arsenic. — For poisoning by this substance: Induce vomiting by tepid water, tickling the throat, placing snuff, salt, or mustard upon the tongue, or use the stomach-pump. The proper antidote is *peroxide of iron*, a spoonful to an adult. If this is not at hand, give *iron-rust* stirred in sugar-water; flaxseed tea, flour and water, white of eggs and water, soap-suds, or calcined magnesia in water. After the alarming symptoms have passed, give **Ipecac.** If the patient is very uneasy at night and irritable, give **China.** If he is worse in the morning, has slimy diarrhœa, or constipation, give **Nux v.** If nausea and vomiting, with heat or chilliness over the whole body and great debility, give **Verat. alb.**

Belladonna. — Excite vomiting, or use the stomach-pump. The best antidote is **Opium**; from half a drachm to a drachm of the tincture may be given at a dose, and repeated every ten minutes until its influence is apparent.

Bismuth. — For poisoning by *Nitrate* or *Oxide of Bismuth*, *Pearl Powder*, etc., give milk and sweetened mucilaginous drinks.

Cantharides. — Give white of eggs and slimy substances, as gruel, linseed-tea, etc. Afterwards smell *Camph.*, or take it internally.

Copper. — For poisoning by *Blue Vitriol*, *Verdigris*, *Scheel's Green*, and other preparations of this metal: Excite vomiting. Give white of eggs, sugar-water, milk, and mucilaginous drinks.

Corrosive sublimate. — For poisoning by this substance and other preparations, as *Cyanide* and *Nitrate of Mercury*, *White* or *Red Precipitate*, *Vermilion*, etc.: Excite vomiting immediately. Give *white of eggs*, beaten up in water, in large quantities. Next in importance is *sugar-water*, starch boiled in water, flour-paste, and milk in large quantities.

Gases. — If a person has become insensible from inhaling *Carbonic Acid*, *Carbonic Oxide*, *Fumes of Burning Charcoal*, *Chlorine*, or *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, expose him at once to the fresh air, bathe the face and breast with *vinegar*, and give him strong coffee. After he has somewhat recovered, dispense with the vinegar, and give **Opium.** If this does not suffice, give **Bell.** or **Nux v.** Dr. Hall's method of inducing

artificial respiration, as explained under "Apparent Death from Drowning," should be resorted to, if necessary.

Iodine. — For the effects of this poison: Excite vomiting by a weak solution of *Soda*. Give starch stirred in water, thin starch-paste, flour-paste, linseed-tea, etc.

Lead.—For poisoning by *Sugar of Lead*, *White Lead*, *Litharge*, and other preparations, *excite vomiting*. Give: 1. Epsom Salts; 2. Glauber Salts; 3. white of eggs; 4. soap-suds; 5. milk.

Nitrate of silver.—For poisoning by *Lunar Caustic*, give: 1. Common salt dissolved in water, in large quantities; 2. mucilaginous drinks.

Opium.— For poisoning by *Opium* and its preparations, as *Laudanum*, *Morphium*, etc., induce vomiting at once by tickling the throat with a feather, or by administering copious draughts of warm water; the stomach-pump is still better. The best antidote is *strong coffee*, until that is ready give *dilute vinegar*. Keep the patient roused by beating him on the back and dragging him about the room. Artificial respiration should be induced, as explained under "Apparent Death from Drowning," if necessary.

Phosphorus.— For poisoning by this material, excite vomiting. Give: 1. Magnesia stirred in water; 2. mucilaginous drinks in large quantities. Chlorine water and magnesia, eight parts of the former to one of the latter, a spoonful taken every five or ten minutes, will be found efficient.

Prussic acid.—*Treatment.* — Give Spirits of Hartshorn to smell, and a weak solution internally. Pour cold water down the spine from a height, give strong coffee to drink, and use the same as an injection.

Rhus radicans, Poison ivy, Poison vine.—The effects of this poison, when applied externally, is to excite inflammation, swelling, and vesicular eruptions of the skin, attended with intense itching, burning, and other symptoms similar to erysipelas. Rubbing or scratching the parts should be avoided as much as possible, and all strong washes or ointments which tend to dry up or suppress the eruption are highly injurious.

Bathe the parts frequently with *warm* water and a little fine soap, and give a dose of **Bryonia** every three hours. If the face be the part affected, and the inflammation runs high, give **Belladonna** every two or three hours until relief is obtained. Dusting the parts with powdered starch or rye flour will generally allay the intense itching.

Stramonium — Thorn-Apple. — For poisoning by this substance, evacuate the stomach. Give: 1. Coffee; 2. vinegar; 3. lemonade in large quantities.

Strychnine. — For poisoning by strychnine, evacuate the stomach as quickly as possible. Administer large doses of *Opium* per *oram*, or *anum*, or inject it hypodermically, at different points over the body. Other antidotes recommended, are: *Iodine* [30 drops in water]. *Camphor* [5 grains dissolved in mucilage]. These, it is said, stop the tetanic spasms, and give time for the action of the stomach-pump or emetic.

Tobacco.—When a person has swallowed tobacco by mistake or otherwise, evacuate the stomach by administering large draughts of lukewarm water, aided by tickling the throat with a feather, or something similar. After the poison has been expelled, give a little *vinegar* and water to drink. For the ill effects of smoking or chewing tobacco, give eight globules of **Pulsatilla**, and repeat it in an hour, if necessary. If this does not afford relief, give **Nux vomica** in the same way.

PART II.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Characteristic Effects and Indications of the Remedies Used in this Work.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

(WOLFSBANE.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability, [see **Bell.**] *Fear of death; predicts the day he will die. Fitful mood, changing from one thing to another; sings, whistles, and weeps, [**Bell.**] *Delirium, especially at night.*

Head.—Vertigo on rising from a seat, stooping, or looking up, [**Bry. Podo. * Puls.**] *Congestion of the head, with great heat and redness of the face, [*** Bell. * Bry.**] *Fulness and heaviness* in the forehead, as if the brain would start out of the eyes, [*** Bell. * Bry. Merc.**—Sensation of *emptiness* in the head, **Cocc. Ign. Opi.**] *Piercing, throbbing pain in the forehead; worse from motion. Burning headache, as if the brain were moved by boiling water. *Hair feels as if standing on end.

Eyes.—Acute inflammation of the eyes, with aversion to light, [*** Bell. Con.**—Especially candle-light, **Gel.**] Hard, red swelling of the lids, [with scurfs and ulcers on the edges, **Merc.**]

Ears.—*Roaring in the ears, [see **Chin.**] Acuteness of hearing; noise is intolerable, [also **Phos. ac. * Sil.**—Dulness of hearing, **Ars. Bell. * Calc. Phos. * Stram.**]

Nose.—*Bleeding of the nose; especially of plethoric persons, [also **Bry. * Bell.**—See **Phos.**] *Acuteness of smell.*

Face.—*Swollen, red, and hot face,* [dark-red, bloated, swollen face, *** Bell. * Hyos. Opi.**] On rising, the red face becomes pale, [the least emotion produces a red-flushed face, *** Ferr.**]

Mouth and Throat.—*Lips dry and black*, [also * **Ars. Bry.** * **Merc.**] Great dryness of the mouth and tongue, [also * **Ars. Bry. Cham.** — *Without thirst*, **Bell. Lyc.**] Tongue coated white. * Inflammation of the throat, (palate, tonsils, fauces,) with high fever, dark redness of the parts, burning, stinging pain, [also * **Apis. Bell. Merc.**] Stinging in the throat when swallowing, [pain between the shoulders when swallowing, * **Rhus.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—* Bitter taste of everything except water; [all food and drink taste *bitter*, * **Bry. Colo. Chin. Puls.**] *Unquenchable thirst*, [drinking little and often, * **Ars. Chin. Hyos.** — Takes large draughts at long intervals, **Bry.**] * Bitter, bilious vomiting, with cold perspiration, [with cold perspiration on the forehead, * **Verat.**] * Inflammation of the stomach, [* **Ars. Canth.** * **Phos. Nux.**] Violent pains in the stomach after eating or drinking, [* **Ars. Ferr.** * **Nux. Puls.**] *Acute inflammation of the liver.* * Pressure in the region of the liver. *Inflammation of the bowels, with sharp, shooting pains in the whole abdomen, which is very tender to touch.* * Inflammation of the hernial structure, with bilious vomiting, [see **Nux.**]

Stool.—*Frequent, scanty stools, with tenesmus*, [also **Ars. Bell. Colch.** * **Merc.**] * Green, watery stools, like chopped spinach, [like the scum of a frog-pond, * **Mag. c.**] *White stools*, [**Calc. Chin. Hep.**—*Black* stools, **Camph. Chin.** * **Verat.**]

Urine.—* Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys; [with burning, stinging pains, * **Canth.**] Difficult and scanty emissions of bright-red urine, [brown, blackish, **Colch. Nat. m.**]

Sexual Organs.—Piercing, pinching in the glans penis when urinating, [burning, smarting in the urethra when urinating, **Caust.**—After urinating, * **Canth. Nit. ac.**] **Menses* too profuse and protracted, especially in young and plethoric women, [* **Bell. Calc.** — See **Puls.**] * Suppression of the menses from fright, [**Lyc.** — From cold, * **Dulc. Podo.** * **Puls. Sulph.**] Too scant or suppressed lochia, [with splitting headache, * **Bry.**] * Rigidity of the os uteri, [**Bell. Con.** * **Gel.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Inflammation of the larynx and bronchia, [**Bell. Phos.**] * First stage of croup, with dry cough and loud breathing during *expiration*. * Every expiration ends with hoarse, hacking cough. *The child grasps at the throat* with every coughing fit. Shortness of breath when sleeping or rising up. Paroxysms of suffocation, with anxiety, [**Ars. Hepar. Lach.**] **Pleurisy and Pneumonia*, with great heat, much thirst, dry cough, and nervous excitement, [* **Bry. Phos.**] **Palpitation of the heart, with great anguish*, [see **Dig.**]

Sleep.—*Sleeplessness, with restless tossing about*, [also * **Ars. Bell. Cham.** — *Sleepy*, but cannot go to sleep, * **Bell. Ferr.** * **Opi.**] Dreams with a sort of clairvoyance, [also **Phos.**]

Fever. — *Pulse hard, full, frequent*, [**Bell. Bry. Hyos. Stram.** — Slow, full pulse, **Dig. Merc.** * **Opi.**—*Small, contracted, weak*, * **Ars. Carb. v. Phos. ac.** * **Verat.**] * Chill and synochal fever, with dry, hot skin; violent thirst, red face, shortness of breath, and great nervous excitability, [see **Bell.**] *Sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels*, [**Verat.**—As if hot water were coursing through them, * **Ars.** * **Rhus.**] Perspiration over the whole body.

Skin. — Red, hot, swollen, shining skin, [**Bell.**] *Measles.* Rash of children. * Small-pox.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Adapted to sanguine, plethoric persons, [**Arn.** * **Bell. Hepar. Merc.**] Congestions of head, heart, chest, [* **Bell. Bry.**] Complaints arising from exposure to cold, dry, west winds. Excessive sensibility to the least touch, [**Bell. Bry.**] Attacks of pain, with thirst and redness of the face, [with *chilliness*, **Ars.** * **Bell. Sep.** * **Puls.**] Stinging pains in the affected parts, [* **Apis.**] * Pains insupportable, especially at night, [also * **Ars.** * **Cham. Coff. Lach.**] *Aggravation* in the evening (chest symptoms) when lying on the left side; in a warm room, [better in warm room, * **Ars. Hep.**]

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

(CRUDE ANTIMONY.)

Moral Symptoms.—Ecstasy and exalted love. * Sentimental mood. Conduct like that of an insane person, [gesticulates, dances, sings, and laughs, **Bell.** * **Stram.**] * Child cannot bear to be touched or looked at, [cries if spoken to, **Sil.**—Cries if touched, **Tart. e.**—See **Cham.**]

Head. — Vertigo, with nausea, or bleeding of the nose, [with nausea and headache, **Apis.**] Congestion of blood to the head, followed by bleeding of the nose. Stupefying headache, with nausea; worse in the evening; after eating or drinking, [see **Puls.**] Headache from bathing, [**Calc. c. Puls.**—From the use of tobacco, **Acon. Ant. Ign.**]

Nose. — * Coldness in the nose when inspiring. * Sore, cracked, and crusty nostrils, and corners of the mouth. Bleeding of the nose after headache.

Mouth.—* Thick, *milky-white* coating on the tongue, [also **Arn.** * **Bry. Nux v. Sep.**—*Coated as with fur*, * **Merc. Puls.**] De-

cayed teeth ache worse at night, and are worse from contact and cold water, [better from cold water, * **Coff. Puls.**] *Profuse bleeding of the gums*, [also **Ars.** * **Merc. Nit. ac. Phos.**]

Stomach. — *Derangement from overloading the stomach*, [**Ipe. Nux.** * **Puls.** — From eating fat food, pork, etc., **Carb. v. Ipe.** * **Puls.**] * Fluid eructations *tasting of the food*, [**Calc. c. Chin. Con.**—See * **Puls.**] *Violent nausea.* * Terrible vomiting which nothing can stop, [also **Tart. em.**] Vomiting slime and bile, [see **Ipe.**] Violent vomiting and diarrhœa, [* **Ars. Tart. e.** * **Verat.**] *Cramp-like pain in the stomach* from indigestion, [**Chin.** * **Nux. Puls.**]

Stool.—* Sensation as if a copious stool would take place, when only flatus is passed; finally a hard stool is voided. * Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, especially of aged persons, [**Bry. Lach.** * **Phos. Rhus.**] *Watery diarrhœa*, with cutting pain in the bowels, [without pain, **Ars. Ferr.** * **Podo.**]

Fever. — *Pulse very irregular*, [**Ars. Dig. Merc.**] Chilliness preponderates, even in a warm room, [* **Puls.**] * *Intermittent fever*, with great sadness and a woful mood; desire to sleep, and no thirst. *Heat*, especially during the night, with cold feet. *Perspiration* when awaking in the morning.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Disposition to grow fat, [* **Calc. c. Sulph.**—To grow thin, **Ars. Chin. Phos.**] When the symptoms reappear, they change their locality, or go from one side of the body to the other, [see **Puls.**]

APIS MELLIFICA.

(POISON OF THE HONEY-BEE.)

Moral Symptoms.—Inability to fix the thoughts on any subject, [confusion of the mind, cannot connect his thoughts, * **Gels.** — Anxiety, with fear of losing one's mind, **Merc. v.**] *Delirium*, after suppressed scarlet eruptions, [**Bell. Bry. Opi.**]

Head.— *Vertigo, with nausea and headache*, [with nausea and bleeding at the nose, **Ant. c.**] Pressing pain in the forehead and temples; worse when rising, and in a warm bed, relieved by pressure. Dropsy of the brain in children.

Eyes. — Inflammation of the eyes, with intolerance of light, and increased secretions, [**Ars. Bell. Merc.**] *Œdematous* swelling of the eyelids, [**Ars.**]

Mouth and Throat.— Swelling of the lips, especially of the upper. * Dry, swollen, inflamed tongue, with inability to swallow, [**Bell. Merc.**] Stinging, burning in the throat,

[**Acon.**] *Red and highly-inflamed tonsils, [**Acon. * Bell.**] *Diphtheria; the pseudo-membrane assumes at once a dirty-grayish color.* Ulcerated sore throat, in scarlet-fever, where the eruption does not come out, [**Bell. Merc.**] *Can bear nothing to touch the neck, [* **Lach.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Vomiting, with inflammation of the stomach. Violent pain and *sensitiveness of the stomach.* *Sensation in the abdomen as if something tight would break if much effort were made to void a stool. *Great soreness of the abdomen, [**Acon. * Bell. Merc. Nux.**]

Stool. — *Greenish, yellowish, slimy mucus; or yellow, watery, *painless* diarrhœa; worse in the morning. Involuntary, as though the anus stood open, [* **Phos.**] *Hemorrhoids, with stinging pains, [also **Ars. Nit. ac. Sulph.**]

Urine.—*Strangury.* *Urine dark-colored and scanty, [**Bell. Lyc. Nit. ac.**—Black like coffee, **Colch. Nat. m.**] Incontinence of urine, worse at night, and when coughing. Involuntary emissions of urine when coughing, sneezing, etc., [* **Caust. Puls. Verat.**]

Sexual Organs.—*Swelling of the testicles.* *Inflammation, induration, swelling, and dropsy of the *right ovary*, with sharp, cutting, stinging pain, [* **Bell.** — *Left ovary* swollen, with pressing, stitching pains, **Graph. * Lach.**] *Miscarriage.*

Chest.—Hoarseness, especially in the morning, [* **Caust. Phos. Sulph.**—In the evening, **Calc. c. Kali b.**] Soreness in the chest, as from a bruise, [* **Arn. Lyc. Phos.**] Rapid, painful, spasmodic respiration, worse when lying down. *Cough after sleeping*, [* **Lach.**]

Extremities.—Hands bluish and inclined to be cold. Legs cold, [**Nux. Sil.**—Burning in the legs, **Lyc.**] Swelling of the feet, ankles, and legs, [**Bry. Calc. c. Merc. Puls.**]

Fever.—Pulse full and rapid — small and trembling — intermitting, [see **Dig.**] Chilliness from the least motion, [* **Nux v. Rhus. Podo.** — From the warmth of the stove, **Cina. Dulc. Merc.**] **Intermittents;* chill about 4 P. M.; worse in a warm room or near the stove, [chill relieved by external heat, **Ars. * Ign.**] After the fever paroxysm, deep sleep. *Perspiration*, alternating with dryness of the skin.

Skin. — *Red spots on the skin, with stinging, burning pains, [**Dulc. Rhus. * Urt. u.**] Scarlet eruptions, [**Bell. Sulph.**] *Skin white, and almost transparent, with ovarian dropsy. *Dropsy*, without thirst.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Stinging pains in the affected

parts, similar to bee-stings, [burning, stinging pains, **Merc. Puls.**] Great sensitiveness to touch, [**Acon. Bell. Bry.**] *Aggravation*, after sleeping, [* **Lach. Opi. Stram. Verat.**] Also in the morning; from heat, especially in a warm room, [better from heat, or in a warm room, * **Ars. Hep. Kali b. Rhus.** — Better in a cold room, **Croc. Sec.** * **Puls. Verat.**]

ARNICA MONTANA.

(LEOPARD'S BANE.)

Moral Symptoms.— Depression of spirits and absence of mind. *Hypochondriacal anxiety*, peevishness, [**Nux.** * **Puls.**— Gaiety, cheerfulness, **Croc. Lach.**] Declines answering questions, [**Dig.** * **Phos. ac.**— Talks continually, **Stram.**]

Head.— Vertigo, with nausea; better when lying down, [worse when lying down or turning over in bed, **Con.**— See **Kali b.**] *Heat in the head, while the body is cool*, [**Bry. Hyos.**— *Cold limbs*, with hot head, **Bell.**] *Stitching in the head, especially the forehead and temples. *Bad effects from concussion of the brain.

Eyes.— Contraction of the pupils, [**Phos.**— Pupils dilated, * **Bell. Hyos. Opi.** * **Stram.**] Eyes half closed.

Nose.—*Frequent bleeding of the nose, [**Acon.** * **Bell. Bry.**— See * **Phos.**] *Swelling of the nose.*

Stomach.—*Putrid, slimy taste, [* **Merc. Nux v.** * **Puls.**— See **Merc.**] Aversion to meat or broth. * *Eructations tasting like rotten eggs*, [**Sep. Sulph.**] *Feeling of nauseous fulness after eating. *Vomiting coagulated blood, renewed by eating or drinking, [see **Ipe.**] Vomiting after drinking, [**Ars. Verat.**]

Stool.— Diarrhœa, stools *slimy*, *mucus*, *brown*, *fermented*, [*like yeast.*] *Stools of mucus, blood, and pus, with tenesmus, [**Acon.** * **Merc. Nux.**]

Urine.— Involuntary discharges of urine at night, when asleep or when coughing, [see **Caust.**] *Brown urine*, *brick-red sediment*, [with white sediment, **Calc. c. Sep.**] Bloody urine, [**Ipe. Nit. ac.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Cannot walk erect on account of a *sore*, *bruised* feeling in the uterine region. Too long and violent after-pains, [**Bell. Puls.** * **Sec.**] *Great soreness of the parts after labor.

Respiratory Organs.— Cough in children, excited by crying, [excited by laughing, talking, singing, etc., **Chin. Phos.**]

* *Whooping-cough;* every coughing-spell is preceded by crying, [**Tart.**— Cries after coughing, **Bell.**— Sets in after eating or drinking, with vomiting food, * **Bry. Tart. e.**] Stitches in the left chest, with a short cough; worse from motion, [see **Bry.**] * Soreness in the intercostal muscles after severe exertion; the ribs feel as if bruised.

Extremities.— Sensation as if the joints of the arms and wrists *were sprained*, [as if dislocated, **Bry. Merc.**] * Gout, with great fear of being touched.

Fever.— *Chilliness* internally, with external *heat*, [see **Ars.**] *Intermittent fever;* chill in the morning, drawing-pains in the bones before the fever. Dry heat over the whole body, or only in the face and back. * *Typhoid fever*, with the greatest indifference; putrid breath, and red, black, or yellow spots on the body; * while speaking, forgets the word, [falls asleep in the midst of a sentence, * **Bapt.**— After a correct answer, relapses into delirium and unconsciousness, * **Hyos.**] Continually changing position, the bed feels too hard, [**Bapt.**— See **Rhus t.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Adapted to sanguine plethoric persons, [**Acon. Bell. Hepar.**— See **Acon.**] * Sore, aching pains as if from a bruise, [**Rhus t.**] * Bad effects from *mechanical injuries.* * Everything on which he lies feels too hard, [also **Bapt.**] Heat in the upper parts of the body, while the lower parts are cold. Patients *better in the evening or at night*, [worse in the evening and at night, * **Merc. Nit. ac.** * **Phos. Puls.**— Worse in the morning, **Croc. Ferr.** * **Nux v. Rhus t.** * **Sulph.**]

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

(WHITE ARSENIC.)

Mental Symptoms. — * Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death, [***Acon. Bry. Rhus t.**— Predicts the day he will die, * **Acon.**] Fear of being alone, [also **Lyc.** — Desire to be alone, * **Nux v.**] Delirium; springs up from bed and hides, [springs out of bed and tries to escape, * **Bell.** * **Bry.**]

Head.— *Periodical headache*, better from the application of cold water, [periodical nervous headache, worse from the heat of the bed, and when lying down, **Bell.**] *Throbbing* in the head, with inclination to vomit, [**Bell. Sep.**] * Great weight, particularly in the forehead.

Eyes. — Inflammation of the eyes, with severe burning pains, [stinging pains, **Apis. Calc. c.**] * *Scrofulous ophthalmia*,

[**Hep.** * **Merc. Sulph.**] *Specks* or *ulcers on the cornea.* [**Calc. c.** * **Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**]

Nose. — Cancer of the nose, with severe burning. * Profuse fluent coryza, with discharge of burning, excoriating water.

Face. — Puffiness of the face, especially around the eyes. * Pale, death-like color of the face, with distorted features, [**Canth. Chin.**] *Lips dark, dry, and parched, which he constantly licks.*

Mouth and Throat. — Mouth reddish-blue, inflamed, burning. Tough, fetid, bloody saliva, [**Hyos. Nit. ac. Nux v. Rhus t.**] *Tongue bluish* or white; *brown or blackish*, [see **Lyc.**] *Burning* in the throat, [* **Acon.** * **Bell. Lach. Nit. ac.**—*Coldness* in the throat, **Carb. v.** * **Verat.**]

Stomach and Abdomen. — Food has no taste, [tastes like straw, * **Stram.** — All food and drink taste bitter, * **Bry. Colo. Puls.**] * *Violent thirst; drinking often, but little at a time*, [**Chin.** — Often, and much at a time, **Acon. Bell. Nat. m.**] * Vomiting, especially *after eating or drinking*, [**Bry. Nux v. Puls.** * **Verat.** — See **Ipe.**—Vomiting renewed by the least motion, * **Verat.**] * Vomiting *black bile and blood*, [**Ipe. Sec.** * **Verat.**] *Vomiting, with diarrhœa and great prostration* [**Tart. e.** * **Verat.**] * Violent burning in the stomach, [**Canth. Nux v.** * **Phos. Sec.** — Coldness in the stomach, **Ars. Colch. Phos.**] * Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, especially after eating, [* **Bry. Merc.** * **Nux v. Sep.**] *Stomach very painful to touch*, [**Bry. Lyc.** * **Merc.** * **Nux v.**] * Disordered stomach from eating fruit, ice-cream, drinking ice-water, [**Chin.** * **Puls. Nux.**] Spasmodic colic, with a sensation as if the intestines were twisted, [as if tied up in knots, **Verat.**—As if squeezed between stones, * **Colo.**] * Burning in the abdomen, [**Lach. Phos. Sec. Sep.** — Coldness, **Calc. c. Colch. Podo.**]

Stool.—*Dark-green, mucous stools*, [* **Merc.** — *White, jelly-like mucus*, * **Colch.**] *Dark or black watery stools, very offensive*, [**Kali b.** * **Verat.**] *Corrosive*, watery stools, [* **Cham. Merc. Sulph.**] *Cutting pain in the bowels, with tenesmus.* Painless watery stools. **Sudden and rapid prostration*, [**Acon.** * **Camph.** * **Verat.**] * Burning in the anus and rectum during and after stool. *Worse* at night, after eating or drinking, [**Ferr. Podo.** * **Verat.**]

Respiratory Organs. — Cough, as if caused by the *smoke of sulphur*, with a sense of suffocation, also [**Chin. Ign.**—As if from *dust in the throat*, **Bell.**] * Dry, hacking cough, with *soreness of the chest*, [see * **Sil.**] Difficult, scanty expectoration,

sometimes *streaked with blood.* *Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath, particularly when *ascending an eminence*, and at *night* when *lying down.* * Cannot lie down for fear of suffocation, [**Acon. Tart.**] Constriction of the chest, with anguish, [**Nux. Phos. * Sulph.**] Sensation of *coldness* in the chest, [**Lach. Sulph.** — *Burning in the*, **Calc. c. Merc. Spong. Sulph.**] **Palpitation of the heart, especially at night*, and when lying on the back, [see **Dig.**]

Extremities. — *Arms* swollen, with *black blisters*, having a fetid smell. Burning ulcers on the tips of the fingers. *Legs* feel so heavy, can hardly raise them, [**Bell. Calc. c. Nit. ac. Rhus.**—*Numbness*, **Graph. Lyc. Nux.**] **Ulcers on the legs*, with burning, lancinating pains, [***Lach. * Lyc. Merc.**] *Varices*, *burn like fire.*

Sleep.—* Sleeplessness, with constant tossing about [***Acon. Bell. Cham.**] Starting of the limbs when on the point of falling asleep, [**Lyc. Opi. Puls. Sep.**]

Fever.—*Pulse* small, frequent, intermittent. * General coldness, with parchment-like dryness of the skin, or with profuse, cold, clammy perspiration. **Chilliness*, particularly after drinking, [**Chin. * Nux. Verat.**] Chilliness relieved by external heat, [also * **Ign.**— Increased by, **Ipe.**] Chills *intermingled* with heat, or *internal coldness* and external heat, [**Arn. Calc. c.**—*External coldness* and internal heat, **Cham. Ign. Nit. ac.**— Chills and heat alternating, **Lach. Nux v. Phos. Verat.**] *Burning heat, as from hot water coursing through the veins*, [**Bry. Rhus.**] *Intermittent fever*, chill every 3 P. M., [**Apis. Chin. Nux v. Puls.**] * Thirst only during the hot stage, drinks often, but little at a time, [**Chin.**] During the fever, great restlessness, pain in the bones, small of the back and forehead. *Perspiration* at beginning of sleep, cold, clammy, smelling sour. * Great weakness following the paroxysm.

Skin.— Dry, parchment-like skin. *Black blisters*, burning and painful. * Red pustules, changing to ichorous, crusty, burning and spreading ulcers. **Putrid ulcers, with fetid ichor and proud flesh*, [**Carb. v. * Sil. Sulph.**] * Ulcers feel as if burnt, [also * **Sec.**] * Ulcers discharging a *thin*, *bloody pus*, [**Bell. Con. Hep.**] **Carbuncles, which burn like fire*, [**Caust. Merc. Rhus. Sil.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — **Rapid prostration of strength*, [also **Acon. * Camph. * Verat.**] *Extreme thirst, drinking little and often*, [**Chin.**] **Burning* pains, [**Carb. v. Phos. * Sec.**—*Stinging* pains, ***Apis. Merc. Sulph.**] Wants to be in a warm room,

also **Hep. Kali b. Rhus.**—In a cold room, * **Puls.** * **Sec. Verat.**] *Worse* at night, after midnight, [**Bell. Calc. c.** * **Rhus. Sulph.**—Worse before midnight, **Phos.**] *Better* from heat in general, [worse, * **Sec. Verat.**] *Warm applications relieve.*

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

(WILD INDIGO.)

Moral Symptoms.—*Confusion of ideas*, [**Bell.** * **Gel. Rhus.**] Excitement of the brain, especially at night. Stupor and delirium, especially at night, with frightful dreams. Want of power to think.

Head.—*Dull, stupefying headache*, [**Con. Dul. Gel.**—Beating, pulsating headache, * **Bell. Nat. m.** * **Puls.**] *Head feels too heavy*, [**Calc. c. Phos. ac. Rhus. Sulph.**—*Lightness of the head*, * **Stram.**] * Head feels as if *scattered about;* she tries to get the pieces together, [see **Stram.**]

Face.—Burning heat of face, cheeks burn. * Face dark-red, with a besotted expression.

Mouth and Throat.—Tongue feels as though it had been scraped, [as if scalded, **Colo. Merc.**] Tongue coated *brown* and *dry*, particularly in the centre. * Putrid ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane, with salivation, [**Merc. Nit. ac. Nux v.**] *Diphtheria*, the disease assumes a putrid character, the ulcers dark, and breath fetid, [see **Kali b.**]

Stool.—Very fetid, exhausting diarrhœa, excoriating. Stools *dark, thin, fecal.* **Dysentery;* stools of pure blood, or bloody mucus. Before stool, severe colic; during and after stool, *tenesmus*, [see **Merc.**]

Chest.—Congestion of the lungs, with oppressed breathing; rising up in bed does not relieve; must go to the window for fresh air, [**Sulph.**—Wants to be fanned all the time, * **Carb. v.**] Cannot get a full breath; want of power in the respiratory organs. Constriction and oppression of the chest.

Extremities.—Stiffness of the joints, as if sprained, [* **Arn.** —As if dislocated, **Bry. Merc.**] *The hands feel too large*, [too heavy, **Bry. Puls.**] Severe drawing pains in the calves. Limbs tremble, and are very weak.

Fever.—Typhoid fever, with delirious stupor * While answering a question, falls into a deep sleep, [after a correct answer, relapses into delirium and unconsciousness, * **Hyos.** —See **Arn.**] * Head feels as if *scattered about*, tries to get the pieces together. * Face dark-red, with a besotted expres-

sion. *Soreness of the flesh; the bed on which he lies feels too hard, [*Arn. Rhus.] *Scarlet-fever*, of a typhoid character, ulcerated sore throat, fetid breath, dry, sore tongue and vomiting.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Pains of a *pressing, drawing* character, [Bell. * Nux. Rhus.] *All discharges from the mucous surfaces have a fetid odor, [Carb. v.] *Right* side most affected, [Bell. * Lyc.—*Left* side, * Lach.] Pains *worse* from motion, relieved by rest, [Acon. * Bry. Merc.—Better from motion, worse during rest, Con. Lyc. Rhus. Sep. Sulph.]

BELLADONNA.

(DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Delirium*, with wild manners; he tears his clothes, and tries to injure himself. **He tries to strike, bite, and injure those around him*, [fury, with impulse to strike and kill, * Hyos. * Stram.] *Delirium, with frightful figures and images before the eyes, [Opi. * Stram.] **Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape*, [Bry. Hyos. * Stram.] *Alternate laughing and crying*, [Hyos. Ign. Stram.] *He sings and tries to compose songs. Great irritability of all the senses, [Nux. Stram.]

Head.—*Vertigo, with vanishing of sight and stupefaction. Vertigo, when stooping or rising from a stooping posture, [Bry. * Puls.] **Throbbing headache*, with congestion of blood to the head; throbbing of the carotids, and great intolerance of light and noise, [Acon. Opi.] Pressing headache, as if a heavy weight were pressing upon the forehead, [Puls. Sulph.—On the top, *Acon. Phos. *Sep.] *Periodical, nervous headache;* worse about 3 P. M., from heat and when lying down. *Boring pain in the right side of the head, (neuralgia,) increased by motion. *Sick headache; head feels as if it would burst; worse* from motion, a bright light, noise, or in a draught of air. *Hysteric headache*, [gastric sick headache, Ipe. Nux. * Puls.] Sense of great fulness in the head, [*Acon. Bry. Rhus.—Sense of emptiness, Cocc. Ign. Sep.—Of a great *lump* in the brain, Con.—As if everything were alive, Sil.] *External heat*, and soreness of the head. Sensation of swashing in the head, [Hepar. * Hyos. Nux v.] **Boring* the head into the pillow, [Apis.—Rolling of the head, Podo.—Frequent jerking of the head up, *Stram.] Shaking of the head, [Hyos.]

Eyes.—* Eyes red, glistening, and sparkling; wild and unsteady, [**Hyos. Stram.**] Congestion of blood to the eyes, with bright redness of the vessels; "one gore of blood." * Great intoleranee of light, [**Acon. Graph. Sulph.** — Desires light, * **Stram.**] * Objeets appear *inverted*, [appear *double*, **Hyos. Stram.**] *Pupils dilated* [**Acon. Hyos.** * **Opi.** * **Stram.**—*Contracted*, **Ars. Phos.**]

Ears. — *Inflammation* of the external and internal ear. *Stitches* in the ear, with hardness of hearing, [**Cham. Merc. Nat. m.**] * Humming and roaring in the ears, [see **Chin.**] *Tingling in the ears.*

Nose.— * *Bleeding* of the nose, with red faee, [* **Acon.** — Bleeding of the nose, when the menses should appear, * **Bry.** * **Puls.**— See **Phos.**]

Face.—* *Glowing redness* of the faee, or else great paleness, [**Acon. Bry.**— Dark-red, swollen faee, **Bry.** * **Hyos. Opi.**] * *Erysipelas, with smooth, shining skin;* the redness runs in streaks from a eentre, inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary glands.

Mouth.— *Dryness* of the mouth, without thirst, [* **Apis. Lyc.** — With much thirst, **Cham.** * **Nat. m. Nit. ac.** * **Rhus.**] * *Tongue red, hot and dry*, with red edges and white in the middle; papilla bright-red, prominent, [dry, blaek, and eraeked, **Ars. Merc. Verat.** — *Clean*, smooth, pareheil, dry, **Kali b. Hyos.** * **Rhus.**— See **Lyc.**] * *Tremor of tongue, stammering speech. Profuse ptyalism*, [see **Merc.**] * Grinding of the teeth, with moaning. *Soreness* of the inner cheeks.

Throat. — *Violent burning in the throat*, [**Acon. Ars. Canth. Lach. Merc. Nit. ac.**—*Coldness*, **Carb. v.** * **Verat.**] **Inflammation of the tonsils, with dark redness of the parts*, [a similar inflammation, with *burning, stinging pain*, **Acon.** * **Apis.**] *Suppuration of the tonsils;* the parts are eovered with a tenaeious, skinny substanee, [see **Kali b.**] * Tonsils inflamed, rapidly uleerating. Diffieult deglutition; liquids swallowed return by the nose, [**Lach. Merc.**] Constriction of the throat; it feels too narrow. [**Ars.** * **Hyos.** * **Nux. Stram.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.— Putrid taste in the mouth, [* **Arn. Merc. Nux.** * **Puls.**] *Bread tastes and smells sour*, [everything tastes *bitter*, * **Bry. Colo. Puls.**] *Vomiting* undigested food, or *mucus and bile*, [see **Ipe.**] *Cramp-like* pain in the stomach, [**Chin,** * **Cocc. Nux.**] * *Constriction* of the abdomen around the umbilieus, as if a ball would form. * *Clutching in the abdomen, as if a spot was seized with claws*, [griping, pinehing in

the abdomen, as if grasped with a hand, * **Ipe.**] * Colic, with pad-shaped protrusion of the transverse colon. *Great tenderness and heat* in the abdomen; *cannot bear the least jar.*

Stool.— *Thin, green mucous stools*, with griping colic, [* **Colo.** * **Mag. c. Nux v.** — *Thick, green* mucus, * **Ars. Ipe. Merc.**] *Dysentery, with bloody, mucous* stools; griping colic, and *tenesmus* during and after stool, [**Bapt.** * **Merc. Nux. Sulph.**] Griping pains in the lower abdomen, better from *holding the breath and bearing down.* * Paralysis of the sphincter ani, [**Acon. Colo.** * **Hyos.** * **Phos.**]

Urine.— * Frequent desire to urinate; urine normal, but in small quantity. The urine becomes turbid like yeast, *with reddish sediment*, [**Con. Sep.**—Dark urine, with white sediment, **Calc. c. Sep.**] * Inability to retain the urine. * Sensation as of a worm in the bladder, [as of a ball, * **Lach.**]

Sexual Organs.— *Orchitis*, with great hardness of the drawn-up testicles, [**Merc.** * **Nux.**] *Ovaritis* of the right side, with great tenderness, [also * **Apis.**— Left side, **Graph.** * **Lach.**] * *Menses* too *early* and too profuse, [* **Calc. c. Cimic.**— *Too late* and too scanty, **Con.** * **Dul.** * **Phos. Sulph.**— See **Puls.**] * *Great pressing towards the genitals*, as if everything would protrude, [**Nat. m.** * **Nit. ac.** * **Sep.**] *Heat and dryness* of the vagina, [**Lyc.**] Rigidity of the os uteri, [also * **Acon. Con.** * **Gel.**]

Respiratory Organs.— Laryngitis and tracheitis, parts very painful to touch, [* **Acon. Hep. Lach.** * **Spong.**] * Barking cough, pain in the larynx, headache, fever, [**Nit. ac.** * **Spong.**] * Dry, spasmodic cough; worse at night and from motion, [* **Hyos.** * **Ign.**] *Distressing, dry cough, excited by a tickling in the larynx*, [**Acon. Ipe. Phyto. Phos.** — By a tickling under the *upper half* of the sternum, * **Cham.**] *Whooping-cough; cough preceded by crying*, [* **Arn.**] Breathing labored, unequal, quick, with moaning. * Stitches in the chest when coughing, or taking a deep breath, [* **Acon. Bry.** * **Phos.**] *Palpitation of the heart*, reverberating in the neck and head.

Back.— Painful stiffness between the shoulders, and in the nape of the neck, [**Phos. Sep.**] * *Back aches* as if it would break, [as if broken, **Graph. Phos.**] *Glandular swelling* on the neck.

Extremities.— *Feeling of weight* in both arms, [**Nat. m. Puls.** * **Stram.**] * Lameness, with tearing pain in the arms, [**Bry. Rhus.**] *Hip-disease*, with stinging pain or burning in the hip-joint; worse at night and from the least motion, [**Bry. Calc. c. Puls.**] — Milk-leg.

Sleep.— * Sleepy, but cannot sleep, [* **Lach. Opi.**— Drowsiness in the daytime, sleepless at night, **Lyc. Merc. * Sulph.**] Drowsiness, with almost constant moaning. * Starting as in a fright on falling asleep, [**Ars. Bry. * Nux v.**— Starts in a fright *during sleep*, * **Ars. Hyos. Merc. Opi.**] Starts with screaming in sleep, [also * **Cham. Stram.**] *Moaning* during sleep.

Fever.— *Pulse* frequent and full, or slow and full, [see **Acon.**] Chilliness in the evening, especially of the extremities, with heat in the head, [heat in the head, while the rest of the body is cold, **Arn. Bry. Hyos.**] Chilliness not relieved by the heat of stove, [**Phos. Nux v.**] * Chilliness as soon as he moves under the covers, [**Nux v. Puls.**] * Internal and external burning heat, with restlessness. Dry, burning heat, with perspiration only on the head. * *Typhoid fever*, with prominent cerebral symptoms. * *Scarlet-fever, with smooth, shining redness of the skin.*

Skin.— * *Smooth, shining redness* of the skin, with bloatedness, dryness, heat, burning. * Erysipelas, with *smooth, shining* skin, not much swelling, [see **Rhus.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— *Right side* most affected, [also **Bapt. Canth.**— *Left side*, **Lach.**] * The pains appear suddenly, and disappear as suddenly as they come. Pains in joints, flying from one place to another, [**Kali b. * Puls. Sulph.**] * Spasms renewed by contact, or bright light, [also * **Stram.**] *Aggravation*, 3 P. M. [4 P. M., **Hepar. Lyc.**] Worse from *motion, noise, or bright light*, [better from a bright light, * **Stram.**]

BRYONIA ALBA.

(WHITE BRYONY.)

Mental Symptoms.— * *Exceedingly irritable*, everything makes him angry, [* **Cham. Hep. Lyc.**] — Delirium at night; talking of business. * Desire to *escape* from bed, and go home. *Desire for things*, which are refused when offered, [see **Cham.**]

Head.— *Vertigo, nausea and faintness on rising up*, [**Acon. Puls.**] * Fulness in the forehead as if everything would be pressed out, [* **Acon. * Bell. Merc. Rhus t.**— Sensation of *emptiness* in the head, * **Cocc. Ign. Opi.**] * *Head aches* as if it would split open, [* **Bell. Merc. Puls.**] Headache *worse from motion*, stooping, or opening the eyes; relieved by pressure, [**Bell. Nux v. Puls.**] *Heat in the head*, with dark-red face, with coldness of the rest of the body. * Headache on waking in the morning, [see **Sulph.**]

Nose.— * Frequent bleeding of the nose when the menses should appear, [**Bell. Puls.**] *Dry coryza*, [fluent during the day; dry at night, * **Nux v.**]

Face.—Pale, hot, bloated, or red face, [*dark-red*, swollen face, * **Hyos. Opi.**]

Mouth.— * Lips parched, dry, and cracked, [dry, parched, and black, **Acon.** * **Ars.** * **Hyos. Merc.**] Great dryness of the mouth, tongue and throat, [**Acon.** * **Ars.** * **Bell.**] *Tongue coated white or yellow. Toothache, worse* from taking *warm* things in the mouth, [**Calc. c. Merc. Puls.**— Better from *cold water*, * **Bry. Coff. Puls.**] Teeth feel *elongated.*

Throat.— Sore throat, with difficult deglutition and hoarseness. *Sticking sensation* when swallowing, [as of splinters, * **Hepar. Nit. ac.**] Sensation of constriction in the throat, [**Ars.** * **Bell.** * **Hyos.** * **Nux.**]

Stomach.—Abnormal hunger, must eat often. *Loss of taste*, [**Hep. Lyc. Nat. m.**] * All food and drink taste *bitter*, [also **Colo. Puls.**— Taste *sour*, * **Chin. Lyc. Nux.**] Putrid taste, [also **Arn. Merc. Nux.**] * Thirst; takes large draughts at long intervals, [drinks often, but little at a time, * **Ars. Chin.**] * Vomiting immediately after eating, [* **Ars. Nux. Puls.**] *Vomiting bile and water*, [see **Ipe.**] Great pressure in the stomach after eating, [**Ars. Merc. Nux. Sep.**] * Stomach sensitive to touch or pressure, [**Ars. Lyc.** * **Merc.** * **Nux.**]

Liver.— * Tensive, burning pains in the region of the liver, which is swollen and sore. * Stitches in the liver, worse from pressure, coughing, breathing, [* **Merc.** * **Nux.**]

Stool.— * Constipation; stools *dry*, *hard*, *as if burnt.* Stools too large in size, [**Calc. c.** * **Nux v.**— Composed of *small*, *hard*, *black balls*, * **Opi.**] * Diarrhœa in hot weather, or from taking cold drinks when the system is heated, [see **Dulc.**] Stools brown, thin, fecal, or thin, bloody; worse in the morning and from motion; cutting colic before stool.

Urine.— Hot urine, *red*, *brown*, *and scanty.* Burning in the urethra, [see **Canth.**] Cutting in the urethra during micturition.

Sexual Organs.— Menses too early, too profuse, dark-red; worse from motion, [**Croc.**] * During the menses, tearing pains in the legs, [* **Cham.**] Stitching pains in the ovaries on taking a deep inspiration; the parts very sensitive to touch, [see **Apis.**] * Suppressed lochia, with splitting headache, [with fulness and burning in the uterus, **Puls.**] * *Stone.*

like hardness of the breasts, which are hot, painful, but not very red, [* **Phyto.**] *Abscess of the mammæ.*

Respiratory Organs.— Hoarseness, particularly in the open air. * Cough, worse after eating or drinking, with vomiting food, [cough relieved by eating or drinking, **Spong.**— By a sup of cold water, * **Caust.** — Cough, with vomiting food, * **Dig.** * **Ferr.** * **Rhus.**] * Cough, at night in bed, *compelling one to assume an erect posture at once.* * Cough, with stitches in the chest and expectoration of tenacious, *rust-colored sputa*, [* **Phos. Rhus t.**— With bloody expectoration, **Bell. Merc.**] *Quick, anxious, difficult breathing, caused by stitches in the chest; aggravated by every movement*, [**Acon. Bell.**] *Typhoid pneumonia.*

Back.— *Painful stiffness* in the nape of the neck, [see **Bell.**] Burning between the shoulders. Stitches in the lumbar region.

Extremities. — Shining, red, rheumatic, swelling of the joints, with stitches and lacerating in the upper arms; worse from least motion, [**Acon. Bell.**] * Hot, inflammatory swelling of the feet. [**Arn. Cocc.** * **Puls.**]

Sleep. — Great drowsiness in the daytime, [**Merc. Nux.** * **Phos. Sep.**] * *Starting* when falling asleep, [see **Bell.**] * *Delirium* as soon as he awakens.

Fever. — *Pulse* full, hard, tense, and quick. Chilliness, with a muddled condition of the head, red cheeks, and thirst. *Intermittent fever;* chill predominant, thirst during the cold and hot stages; dry cough, with stitches in the chest, [a dry, teasing cough just before and during the chill, **Rhus t.**] * Chills beginning on the lips, fingers and toes. Dry, burning heat, mostly internal, as if the blood were burning in the veins, [see **Ars.**] Typhoid fever, with great irritation of the nervous and vascular system.

Skin. — Yellowness of the skin, (jaundice.) * Rash of lying-in women and their infants, [**Acon.** * **Cham.**] *Erysipelas*, particularly of the joints, [also **Puls.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — Adapted to rheumatic and gouty subjects. * *Stitching, tearing pains;* worse from motion and better from rest, [worse during rest and on first moving after rest, **Con. Lyc.** * **Rhus t. Sep. Sulph.**] * Nausea and faintness from sitting up. *Pale-redness* of inflamed parts. *Aggravation* in the morning; [*diarrhœa*] during hot weather, from motion or exertion. *Amelioration, by keeping perfectly still;* while lying especially on the painful side.

CALCARIA CARBONICA.

(CARBONATE OF LIME.)

Mental Symptoms.— Low-spirited, inclines to weep, [**Puls. Staph. Sulph.**] *Apprehensive of some misfortune. Afraid he will lose his senses. Disinclined to every kind of work, [**Con. Nit. ac. Phos.** — Indisposed to talk, **Dig.** * **Phos. ac.**]

Head.— *Vertigo on ascending a height, [on descending, **Ferr.**] *Throbbing headache in middle of the brain every morning, worse from mental exertion. Headache, with nausea, vertigo; worse from mental exertion, stooping, or walking in the open air. Heat on top of the head, [**Graph. Nat. m.** * **Sulph.**— *Coldness*, **Sep.** * **Verat.**] Sensation as of a *piece of ice* lying on right side of the head, [*on the top*, * **Verat.**] *Enlargement of the head, with open fontanels, [* **Sil. Sulph.**] **Perspiration* in drops on the head, when the child sleeps, [see **Merc. Sil.**]

Eyes. — Ophthalmia of infants, or scrofulous subjects. Redness and swelling of the lids, sticking together at night. *Ulcers and specks on the cornea*, [**Ars.** * **Merc.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] Sees things as through a gauze, [**Caust. Phos.**] Fiery sparks before the eyes.

Ears.— Stitches or pulsations in the ears, [**Nit. ac.**— *Darting, tearing* pains, **Puls.**] Discharge of pus from the ears, [**Lyc.** * **Merc. Sulph.**] Hardness of hearing after abuse of quinine, [after mercury, * **Hep. Nit. ac.**] *Pulsations* in the ears.

Nose.— Great dryness of the nose. Sore, ulcerated nostrils, [with yellow, fetid discharge, **Nit. ac.**] Stoppage of nose, also with yellow fetid pus, [green, fetid discharge, **Merc. Puls. Sulph.**] Fetid odor in the nose, [like old cheese or brimstone, **Nux v.**] Fluent coryza, with headache.

Face.— Yellowness of the face, [across the nose *resembling a saddle*, * **Sep.**] Circumscribed redness of the cheeks, [**Lyc. Phos.**] Crusta lactea, with violent itching; burning after washing. Painful, hard swelling of submaxillary glands.

Mouth.— Dryness of tongue at night, and after awaking. Difficult dentition, [in scrofulous children.] Toothache, drawing, stinging pains; aggravated by noise, cold drinks, after the menses. Toothache of *pregnant* females. Bleeding of the gums.

Throat.— Stitches in the throat when swallowing. Swell-

ing of the tonsils. Swelling and inflammation of the palate; uvula dark-red, and covered with blisters. Stinging pain in throat when swallowing, [burning, **Merc. v.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—No appetite. *Aversion to any thing boiled, [**Puls.**] Aversion to meat, [also **Merc. v. Puls.**] Craves salt food and eggs, [see **Hep.**] Milk disagrees with him, [* **Puls. Sulph.**] Frequent eructations, tasting of food; also sour eructations, [bitter eructations, **Bell. Chin. Hyos. Nux v.** —Without taste or smell, * **Hepar. Merc.**] After eating, heart-burn, and loud belching of wind. Sour vomiting, especially in children, [**Hepar.**] *Swelling over the pit of stomach, like a saucer turned bottom up. Stinging pain in liver when stooping. *Cannot bear tight clothing around the waist, [* **Lyc. Nux v.**] Sensation of coldness in the abdomen, [**Ars. Phos.**—Burning in, **Lach. Phos. Sec. c. Sil.**] Enlargement of the abdomen and mesentery glands. Incarcerated flatulence, [**Chin. Carb. v.**]

Stool.—Constipation of *hard*, *undigested stools*, *clay-colored*, [**Hepar.**] *Diarrhœa;* stools whitish, watery, smelling sour, [during dentition.] Involuntary, frothy stools. *Pricking* in the rectum, ascarides. Violent itching of the anus. Varices, swollen, protruding, burning, [also **Caust. Nit. ac.**]

Urinary Organs.—Urine *dark-brown* and fetid, with white sediment, [**Colch. Nit. ac.**] *Bloody urine.* *Involuntary emissions of urine when *walking*, [**Nat. m.**—When *coughing*, * **Caust. Puls. Verat.**—When standing, **Bell.**]

Sexual Organs.—*Menses too early and too profuse, [* **Bell. Croc. Phos.**] *The least excitement causes the menses to return. During the menses vertigo, rush of blood to the head, toothache, and *cold*, *damp feet.* *Leucorrhœa, *like milk*, with burning, itching in the parts, [**Graph. Puls.**] Stitch-like pains in the os uteri. Itching or pressing in the vagina. *Constant aching in the vagina. Prolapsus uteri, [see **Merc.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Painless hoarseness, [painful, **Bell. Phos.**] Tickling cough, caused by a sensation of dust in the larynx, [also **Bell.**—As from the vapor of sulphur, **Ars. China.**] Cough at night, while sleeping, with expectoration only during the day, [expectoration only at night, **Staph. Tart. e.**] Tightness in the chest as if full of blood, and not room to breathe. Burning in the chest, [fulness in, **Ars. Sulph.**] Soreness in chest when drawing a deep breath. Shortness of breath when going up-stairs, [**Merc.**] *Stitches in the chest when moving or taking a deep breath, [**Bry. Lyc. Puls.**] *Pal-

pitation of the heart at night, or after eating, with anguish, [after drinking, **Con.**] Secretion of milk too abundant, [deficiency of milk, **Caust. Puls.**]

Back.—Pain in the small of the back, as from a bruise. [**Merc. Nux v.**] Pressing pain between the shoulders, impeding respiration. Curvature of the dorsal vertebra, [**Puls. Sil. Sulph.**] Painful swelling of the cervical glands, [**Bell. Merc. Sil.**] * Hard swelling of the cervical glands.

Extremities.—Cramp in the hands at night, [**Nat. m.**] Arthritic nodosities on the hand and finger-joint, [**Graph.**] Sensation of deadness in the fingers, [**Sep.**] Hip-disease, with stitches and cutting in the joints. *Children late learning to walk.* * Milk-leg, [* **Bell.**] Burning of the soles of the feet, [**Cham. * Sulph.**] * Cold feet, feel as if they had on damp stockings.

Sleep.—Tired and sleepy the whole day; [sleepless at night, **Coff. Hyos. Sulph.**] Sleeplessness, from many thoughts crowding his *mind*, [**Chin. * Nux v.**] Horrid visions when *opening* the eyes from sleep, [when *closing* the eyes, **Bry.**]

Fever.—Pulse full, frequent or tremulous. Chilliness, mostly in the evening; *chills* and *heat* simultaneous; [**Arn. * Ars.**] frequent flashes of heat, with anxiety and palpitation of the heart. Heat with thirst, followed by chilliness. Sweats from the least exertion, even in the cold air. Perspiration in the first sleep. Night-sweat, especially on the *head*, *neck*, and *chest*, [see **Merc.**]

Skin.—Unwholesome, readily ulcerating skin; even small wounds suppurate, and do not heal, [**Graph. Hepar. Sil.**] * Hard, white, elevated eruptions. Burning, itching herpes; chapped. Deep, fistulous ulcers, with red, hard, swollen edges, [see **Lach.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—* Very sensitive to the least cold air; great liability to take cold, [**Graph. Sil. Sulph.**] * Children and young persons incline to grow *fat*, [to grow too fast, **Phos. ac.**] * Great *emaciation, with swollen abdomen and good appetite.* * Pulsating pains. Internal chilliness, [internal *heat*, **Ars.**] *Worse;* morning, evening, after midnight In the cold air, in wet weather, and from washing, [**Sil.**] *Better;* after breakfast; on rising; in dry weather. When lying on *painful* side, [**Bry. Puls.**]

CANTHARIDES.

(SPANISH FLY.)

Mental Symptoms. — Great restlessness. * Paroxysms of rage, with crying, barking, etc., renewed by touching the larynx, or drinking water, [see **Bell.**] Amorous frenzy, [see **Hyos.**]

Head. — *Stitches* in the back part of the head, [in forepart, **Dig. Sil. Sulph.** — In top of head, **Ipec.** — In temples, **Lyc. Sil.**] Soreness and burning in the brain. Burning in the sides of the head, ascending from the neck, [coldness on right side, **Calc. c.**] *Throbbing* in the temples, [**Acon.** * **Bell.**]

Eyes. — Spasmodic movements of the eyes, with fiery, sparkling, staring look, [see **Bell.**] Burning and soreness in the eyes.

Face. — Pale, wretched, death-like appearance, [see **Ars.**] Bloated red face. Itching vesicles on the face; burning when touched. Lock-jaw, with grinding of the teeth, [see **Hyos.**]

Mouth and Throat. — Burning in mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach, [**Ars. Nux v.** — Coldness, **Verat. al.**] Inflammation of mouth and pharynx, [see **Bell.**] Inflammation of tonsils, with great difficulty of swallowing liquids, [* **Bell. Hyos.**] Expectoration of frothy saliva, streaked with blood, [see **Hyos.**] *Vesicles* in the mouth.

Stomach. — Aversion to food. Burning thirst, with aversion to all fluids, [see **Ars.**] * *Gastritis*, with violent burning pains in the stomach, [**Ars. Nux. Phos.**] Great *sensitiveness* of the stomach. *Vomiting, with violent retching.* * Hepatitis.

Stool. — * *Dysentery*, with white or pale-reddish mucous stools like scrapings of the intestines, [**Colch.** * **Colo.**] *Green or bloody mucous stools;* before stool, violent colic; during stool, *burning at the anus;* after stool, *tenesmus, burning, biting, stinging at the anus.*

Urinary Organs. — *Nephritis*, with burning, stinging, and tearing in the kidneys. *Pressing pain* in the kidneys, along ureters to the bladder. * *Constant desire* to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time; sometimes mixed with blood. After micturition, burning, cutting in the urethra, [**Nit. ac.**]

Sexual Organs. — Painful erections, [in gonorrhœa.] Strong sexual desire, [see **Phos.**] *Menses* too early and too profuse; black discharge, [see **Puls.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Acts especially on the *urinary* and sexual organs. * Burning pains, with soreness in the cavities of the body. *Right* side most affected, [**Bapt.** * **Bell.** — Left side, **Lach.**] *Worse* from drinking coffee; better from lying down.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

(VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.)

Mouth and Throat.— Looseness of the teeth; the gums recede from the teeth, and bleed easily, [**Merc.**] Dryness of the mouth, without thirst, [**Bell.**] * Profuse salivation of stringy saliva. Tongue coated white or yellow-brown. The throat feels constricted, [**Bell.** * **Hyos.**] Feeling of coldness in the throat, [burning, **Ars.** **Canth.**] Rawness in the throat.

Stomach.— Great hunger or thirst. Craves coffee, [aversion to, **Nux v.**] Aversion to meat and fat things, [desire for, **Nit. ac.** **Nux v.**] Bitter or salty taste. Food tastes too salty, [**Sep.**— Craves salt food, **Calc.**] * Weak digestion, the simplest food disagrees. * Eructations of sour, rancid food. *Great fulness* after eating or drinking, [**Chin.** **Lyc.**] Burning, pressing pain in the stomach, which is sore to pressure. Stitches under the ribs, in region of liver, [in left side, **Bell.**] Pain in liver, as if bruised, [as if grasped with a hand, **Lyc.**] Can bear nothing tight around the waist or abdomen, [* **Lyc.** **Nux v.**]

Stool.— Constipation; stools hard, tough, scanty, [see **Caust.**] Diarrhœa, of thin, pale mucus. * Involuntary, cadaverous-smelling stools, [last stage of acute disease.] Stools of *foul blood and mucus.* Large, blue, burning varices.

Sexual Organs.— Involuntary seminal emissions, without sensation, [without erections, **Canth.** **Gel.**] *Menses* too early, too profuse; blood thick, corrosive, and of an acrid smell. *Morning leucorrhœa*, very acrid, excoriating the parts, [**Ars.** **Con.**] * Aphthæ of the vulva.

Respiratory Organs.— * Long-lasting hoarseness; worse from talking, and in the evening; [worse in the morning, **Caust.** **Phos.**] Loss of voice, [see **Phos.**] Short, spasmodic cough, with retching, [with vomiting of food, * **Dig.** **Ferr.** **Rhus.**] * Greenish, fetid expectoration, [**Sil.**] Cough, with spitting of blood and burning in the chest, [with bursting headache and soreness in the chest, **Phos.**] Cough, with expectoration only in the morning, [see **Puls.**—Expectoration only at night,

Caust. Tart.] *Cough*, *worse* after eating, drinking, or talking, [*better* after a swallow of cold water, * **Caust.**] Wheezing and rattling of mucus in the chest and in the bronchia, [* **Ipe. Tart.**] *Rawness* and *soreness* in the chest. *Sensation of weakness in the chest.* Violent burning in the chest, [**Lach. Merc.**—Coldness, * **Ars. Sulph.**]

Extremities.—Pain in the elbow-joint, as if contused, [as if dislocated, **Bry.**] Drawing, tearing pain in the forearm and wrists. Icy cold hands, [with blueness, **Verat.**] Lameness and heaviness of the lower extremities, [**Ars.**] Cramps in the legs and *soles* of the feet, [in the toes, **Lyc.**]

Fever.— *Pulse* frequent, very *feeble; collapsed*, [in cholera.] Chilliness, mostly in the evening; sometimes only on one side, [left side, **Caust.**] Intermittent fever, with thirst only during the chill, followed by burning heat, then sweat. Night-sweats.

Skin.—Readily bleeding ulcers, with burning pain; *putrid ulcers*, [black-looking ulcers, with bloody pus, * **Ars.**] Lymphatic swellings, with suppuration and burning pain. *Dry*, *rash-like itch.*

Characteristic Peculiarities.—* Burning pains, [the parts burn like fire, **Acon.** * **Ars.**] Great debility and weakness from the least exertion. * Wants more air, and to be fanned all the time. * Great foulness of all the secretions, [**Bapt.**] Bad effects from loss of animal fluids, [**Chin. Phos. ac.**]

CAUSTICUM.

(QUICKLIME.)

Head.—Vertigo, with sensation of weakness in the head, [with vanishing of sight, and loss of hearing, **Nux v.**] Stitches in top of the temples, [**Lyc.**— In forehead, **Arn. Dig. Sil.**] * Throbbing in top of the head. Sensation of tightness in the head, and of the scalp, [**Merc.**]

Eyes. — Eyes feel as if sand were in them, [also **Sulph.** — Burning, smarting, as from salt, **Nux v.**] Ophthalmia, with burning, itching of the eyes and lids. * Cannot keep the upper eyelids up; they fall down over the eyes, [* **Gel.**] Sudden loss of sight, as if a film were before the eyes. Movements before the eyes, as of a swarm of insects, [of black motes, **Acon. Merc. Phos.**]

Ears.—Buzzing and roaring in the ears and head, [roaring

and humming, **Con.**] Stitches in the ears, [**Chin. Nit. ac.**— Pulsations in, **Rhus t.**— Darting, tearing pains, **Puls.**]

Face.—Yellow complexion, [pale, bloated face, **Ars. Calc. c.**] Neuralgia, mostly on right side, cheek-bone to the temple. Tightness of the jaws, with difficulty in opening the mouth. Burning, itching eruption in face, with acrid discharge, forming crusts.

Mouth and Throat. — Bites inside of cheek when chewing. Paralysis of the tongue, with indistinct speech, [**Hyos.**] When swallowing, pain as if a tumor were in the throat. Cracking in the throat when swallowing, [**Ign.**] Sensation of something cold rising in the throat, [as of hot vapor, **Merc.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Aversion to sweet things, [desire for, **Lyc.**] Greasy taste. * Sensation as if lime were being burned in the stomach. Colic, with heat in the head; chilliness over the body; better when lying down, [colic, compelling one to walk about, **Rhus t.**—To bend double, **Chin.** * **Colo.**] Swelled abdomen in children. Stitches in the liver.

Stool. — Constipation, hard, tough stools, covered with mucus, and shine like grease. The stool is, too, *small-shaped*, [long, narrow, hard, like a dog's, * **Phos.**] Bloody stools, with soreness and burning of the rectum. Large, painful varices; burning when touched; increased by walking.

Urinary Organs.—Difficult, frequent, and painful urination. Involuntary emissions of urine, night and day; when coughing, sneezing, [also **Puls. Verat.**]

Sexual Organs. — Menses too late, but profuse, [too early and profuse, **Bell. Calc. c.**] Discharge clotted, and passed only during the day, with pain in small of back, as if bruised. Difficult first menstruations, [see **Puls.**] * Leucorrhœa at night. Sore, cracked nipples, surrounded by herpes. Deficiency of milk, [abundance, **Calc. c.**]

Respiratory Organs. — Hoarseness and roughness of the throat, in morning, [in evening, **Calc. c.**] Loss of voice, [**Bell. Merc. Phos.**] Soreness in the larynx. * Catarrh, with cough and rawness in the throat. Dry, hollow cough, with soreness in the chest, caused by tickling, and mucus in the throat; expectoration only at night, [only in the *morning*, **Carb. v.**] Cough, with pain in the hip, and with involuntary emissions of urine, [see **Puls. Verat.**] * Cough, worse in the evening till midnight; *relieved by drinking cold water.* Stitches deep in the chest during inspiration. Palpitation of the heart; stitches about the heart.

Back.— Painful stiffness between the shoulders Pain as from a bruise in nape of the neck, [as from a sprain, **Con.**] Swelling, like goitre on the throat, [with stinging, pressing pain, **Spong.**]

Extremities.—Dull tearing in the hands and arms. Great heaviness and weakness in the arms. Tearing in the right wrist-joint. Hip-joint feels as if dislocated, when walking. Swelling of the feet. Cold feet, [as if they had on *damp stockings*, * **Calc. c.**]

Fever. — *Pulse* only accelerated towards evening, [fast in the morning; slow in the evening, **Ars.**] Coldness frequently on left side. Internal chilliness, followed by perspiration without heat. Flushes of heat, followed by chilliness.

Characteristic Peculiarities. — Adapted to weak, scrofulous persons, with yellow complexion, [see **Calc. c.**] Glandular indurations. * Great sympathy for others. Epileptic spasms at night during sleep, [**Calc. c.**]

CHAMOMILLA.

(CHAMOMILE.)

Mental Symptoms. — Great restlessness, and tossing about, [**Ars.**] Exceedingly irritable, everything makes him angry, [**Bry. Hep. Lyc.**] * Very impatient, can hardly answer one civilly. * Child *very fretful*, must be carried all the time to be quieted. * Child *wants different things, which he repels when offered*, [* **Bry. Staph.** — Cries, if spoken to, **Sil.** — Cries, if touched, **Tart. e.**— Can't bear to be looked at, **Ant.**]

Head.—Vertigo after lying down, [on rising from a sitting posture, **Puls.**—When looking round, or turning over in bed, **Con.**] Throbbing headache, mostly on one side, [see **Puls.**] Headache felt even during sleep. Headache from drinking coffee, [**Nux v.**] * Warm sweat about the head, [cold sweat particularly on the forehead, **Verat. al.**]

Eyes. — Burning heat in the eyes, [smarting as from *salt*, **Nux v.**] Inflammation, especially of the edges of lower lids, [ulceration of, **Merc.**] Yellowness of the whites. Twitching of the eyelids. Bleeding from the eyes, [also **Carb. v.**]

Ears. — * *Otalgia*, with stitches and tearing pains, [**Merc. Nat. m.** — Shooting pains, * **Puls.**] *Swelling* of the parotid gland.

Mouth and Throat.—Putrid smell from the mouth. * Toothache, with hot, red, swollen cheeks; *pain worse* from drink-

ing anything warm, especially coffee; [temporary relief from cold water, * **Bry. Calc. c. Merc. Puls.**] Dry mouth and tongue, with thirst. [**Nit. ac. Rhus.**] Tongue red, cracked, [**Bell. Rhus.**— See **Lyc.**] Inflammation of *soft palate and tonsils*, with dark-redness, [* **Acon.** * **Bell.**] Sensation as of a plug in the throat, [* **Hepar. Ign.** * **Nux.**]

Stomach and Abdomen. — Aversion to food. Great thirst for cold water. Bitter taste in the mouth in the morning, [**Puls.**] * Bitter, bilious vomiting, [*green, jelly-like mucus*, **Ipe.** —Vomiting black bile and blood, **Verat. al.**—See **Ipe.**] Colic after anger, [**Colo.**] Oppression in the stomach as from a stone, [**Ars.**—Especially after eating, **Nux v.**] Burning in the stomach, [**Ars. Nux v.**— Coldness in, **Colch. Sulph.**]

Stool. — *Hot, diarrhœic stools, smelling like bad eggs*, [yellow mucus, smelling like carrion, * **Podo.**] * Stools green, watery and slimy, or like chopped eggs and spinach, [*green, slimy, like the scum of a frog-pond*, * **Mag. c.**] Green, watery, *corroding stools*, with colic, [**Ars.** * **Merc. Sulph.**] Diarrhœa *during dentition*, [**Calc. c. Dulc. Merc. Podo. Sulph.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Burning in the vagina, as if excoriated, with yellow, smarting leucorrhœa, [**Sulph.**] Painful menstruation, with *labor-like pains;* discharge *dark and clotted*, with tearing pains in the legs, [**Cimi.**] Violent after-pains; she can hardly endure them. Suppression of milk [**Puls.**— Too abundant, **Calc. c.**] Induration of the mammæ, painful to touch.

Respiratory Organs. — Catarrhal hoarseness. Hoarseness and cough, from rattling mucus in the trachea, [see **Ipe.**] * Dry, tickling cough at night, (even during sleep,) in children. Burning in the chest, [**Lach.**— Coldness, **Ars. Sulph.**] Stitches in the sides of the chest. Rattling of mucus in the chest, [in the bronchia, **Ipe.** — The chest seems full of phlegm, but does not yield to coughing, * **Ipe.** * **Tart.**]

Extremities. — Convulsions of the arms, with clasping in of the thumbs. Cracking of the knee during motion, [**Con. Ign.**] *Cramp in the calves.*

Sleep. — Starts in his sleep, uttering sudden cries, [see **Bell.**] Excessive anguish in bed.

Fever.— Pulse small, tense, and frequent. *Chilliness* and coldness of some parts, while others are hot. Chilliness of the whole body, with burning hot face and hot breath. *Heat* with occasional chills; one hot red cheek, the other pale, [**Acon. Nux.**] Hot perspiration about the head and face.

Skin. — Rash of infants and nursing females, [**Acon.**] * Jaundice. Unhealthy skin, every injury ulcerates and becomes painful, [**Graph. Hepar.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — * Especially suitable to children. * Excessive sensibility to pain, [**Coff.**] Great debility as soon as the pain begins. Pains are worse at night, are accompanied by thirst and heat.

CHINA.

(PERUVIAN BARK.)

Mental Symptoms. — Discouragement. Indifference and apathy, [**Merc. * Phos. ac.**] * Indisposed to perform any kind of labor.

Head. — Vertigo on raising the head, [when rising from a seat, with chilliness,* **Puls.**] *Heaviness* of the head, with reeling sensation, [lightness of the head, * **Stram.**] * Pressure in the head, from within outwards, as if it would burst, [**Acon. Bell. Bry.**] Soreness of the brain as if bruised, aggravated by *contact* or mental exertion. * Throbbing headache after excessive depletion. The headache is worse in a draught of air, by the slightest contact, and is *relieved by hard pressure.*

Eyes. — Redness of the eyes, with heat and burning. Pressure in the eyes as from sand, [**Caust.**] Yellowness of the whites, [**Cham.**] When reading, the letters look pale and run together.

Ears. — Ringing in the ears, [**Calc. c. Graph. Nux v.** — Roaring, humming, **Bell. Lyc. Nit. ac.** — *Singing*, afterwards snapping, **Calc. c.** — Cracking in the ears, **Nit. ac.** — Stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a loud report, **Sil.**] Stitches in the ears, [**Nit. ac.** — Pulsations (throbbing) in the ears, **Calc. c. Phos. Rhus.** — Whizzing in the ears, **Phos. Rhus. Sulph.**] Hardness of hearing.

Nose. — Frequent bleeding from the nose, [when the menses should appear, **Bry.**] Fluent coryza, [with watery discharge, burning and excoriating the nostrils, **Ars.**]

Face. — Pale face, pointed nose, sunken eyes with blue margins, [**Ars. Verat.**] * Neuralgia, mostly in the infra-orbital and maxillary nerves, worse from the *least touch*, lying down at night.

Mouth. — Lips dry, parched, and chapped, [* **Bry.**] *Blackish*

lips. *Throbbing toothache*, worse from *contact*, and better from hard pressure. *Ptyalism*, also from abuse of mercury. Thick, dirty coating of the tongue.

Stomach and Abdomen.— *Weak digestion.* Milk deranges the stomach easily, [**Sulph.**—Fat food, pork, ice-cream, etc., * **Puls.**] Eructations, tasting the food, [**Calc. c. Chin. Con.** * **Puls.**] Bitter eructations after a meal, [sour, **Nux v.**] Vomiting sour mucus, water, food, bile, blood, [see **Ipe.**] After eating, the abdomen feels full and tight, as if stuffed; eructations afford no relief. *Incarcerated flatulence*, [**Carb. v.**] Pinching colic, obliging him to bend double, [see **Colo.**] Liver swollen, painful to touch.

Stool.— Difficult passage of fæces, even when soft, [**Phos. ac.**] * Painless, very debilitating diarrhœa, stools undigested, [* **Ars. Ferr.** * **Podo.**] Diarrhœa, stools watery, white, blackish, or yellow; worse after a meal, at night. Diarrhœa after eating fruit, [see **Puls.**]

Urinary Organs.— Urine dark, turbid, scanty, [brown, black urine, **Colch. Nat. m.**— Like milk, **Phos. ac.**— * Urine turns milky after standing a short time, **Cina.**] Stitches in the urethra.

Sexual Organs.— Nocturnal emissions, after onanism; very debilitating, [also **Gel. Phos.** * **Phos. ac.**] Sense of heaviness in genital organs when walking, [when standing, **Sulph.**] Menses profuse, black and clotted, [with labor-like pains, **Cimi.** * **Cham.**] Hemorrhage unto fainting, after miscarriage. * Leucorrhœa before the menses, with pressure towards the groin; bloody leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.— Cough, excited by laughing, talking, or drinking, [* **Phos.**] Cough, with expectoration of *clear*, *transparent mucus*, or blood-streaked mucus. Hemorrhage from the lungs. Oppression of the chest, at night, while lying down. Inclination to take a deep breath. Stitches in the chest, above the heart.

Back.— Pressure as from a stone between the shoulders, [painful drawing between the shoulders, **Rhus t.**] Stitches in the back.

Extremities.— Coldness of one hand, while the other is warm, [**Dig. Puls.**] Hot swelling of the right knee, with tearing pains. Gouty swelling of the feet.

Fever.— Pulse small and rapid, less frequent after eating. * *Chilliness* over the whole body, worse from drinking; *thirst before* and *after* the chill, [see **Ars.**] During the *chilly stage*,

headache, nausea, absence of thirst. During the *hot stage*, dryness of the mouth and lips, with burning; red face and headache. After the *heat*, *thirst* and profuse sweat. * Acute fevers, with profuse sweat. *Typhoid fever*, after loss of much blood. *Exhausting night-sweats*, [**Phos. Phos. ac.** * **Sil.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— * Patient worse every other day. * Neuralgia of a periodical character, aggravated by the slightest contact, [also **Colo.**] * Bad effects from the loss of animal fluids, [**Calc. c. Phos. ac.**] Least draught of air causes suffering. Pains *darting*, *tearing;* worse at night, after a meal, or from contact.

CIMICIFUGA.

(BLACK COHOSH.)

Mental Symptoms. — Incessant talking, [see **Stram.**] Nervousness and irritability. Low-spirited.

Head. — Pains in every portion of the head, but more in the top and back part; often extending to the shoulders and down the spine; of a pressing and throbbing nature, accompanied with delirium. * Sensation as if the top of the head would fly off, with a sensation as if the brain was too large for the skull, pressing outwards and upwards. Headache of drunkards and students, [also **Nux v.**]

Eyes. — Intense and persistent pains in the eyeballs, of a dull, aching, sore nature. Pupils dilated, [see **Bell.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Nausea*, and vomiting due to nervous or sympathetic irritation of the brain. Sinking sensation at the stomach. Neuralgic pains in the abdomen.

Sexual Organs. — *Painful menstruation*, especially in rheumatic subjects, accompanied by great mental and nervous irritability. * Rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the uterus. *Severe pains in the back, down the thighs, and through the hips.* Leucorrhœa in hysterical and rheumatic females. Threatened abortion in rheumatic females with much excitement.

Chest. — Dry cough from irritation, and tickling in the lower part of the larynx. * Cough, particularly at night, caused by a *tickling* in the throat.

CINA.

(WORMSEED.)

Mental Symptoms. —* Child extremely cross, must be carried and nursed all the time, [* **Cham.**] Rejects everything offered it, [see **Cham.**] *The child will not be touched, [**Tart. e.**]

Eyes. — * Dilatation of the pupils. Squinting, [also **Bell.**] When looking steadily at an object, sees it as through a gauze, relieved by wiping the eyes, [also **Phos. Puls.**]

Nose.—* Constantly picking and rubbing the nose, [**Phos. ac.**] Bleeding of the nose, [**Acon. * Bell.**]

Face. — * Bloated, pale face, with blueness around the mouth. Pale, cold face, with cold perspiration.

Mouth.—* Grinding of the teeth, especially during sleep, [**Ars. Podo.**—With foam at the mouth, **Bell.**] Dryness of the mouth. *Tongue slightly coated white, with *papillæ raised, and red on the edges*, [see **Bell.**]

Stomach.—Loathing of food, or canine hunger. Hunger soon after a full meal, [**Merc. Staph.**] Child refuses the mother's milk. *Vomiting* and diarrhœa after drinking, [after eating, **Ars.**] *Vomiting worms*, food, mucus, and bile, [see **Ipe.**] Pinching pain in region of navel, from worms. Abdomen *bloated and hard* in children.

Stool. — Diarrhœa, involuntary *white stools*, [**Chin. Phos. ac. Rhus.**] Stools mixed with worms. *Itching of the anus.*

Urinary Organs.—Involuntary emissions of urine (at night). *The urine turns milky after standing a little while.

Respiratory Organs.—* Short, hacking cough. Dry, spasmodic cough, preceded by rigidity of the body, and unconsciousness. Whooping-cough, violent attacks in the morning, without expectoration; in the evening difficult expectoration of white, sometimes blood-streaked mucus. Worse morning and evening; better during the night. Cough excited by drinking, walking in open air, pressing on larynx, [see **Lach.**]

Fever.—Chill, with a cold, pale face, and hot hands. *Chill*, mostly in the evening, not relieved by external heat, [chill relieved by external heat, **Ign.** — Increased by external heat, **Ipe.**] *Heat*, mostly in the face and head. *Sweat*, generally cold, on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands. Vomiting and great hunger during the paroxysm. *Thirst*,

only during the chill or heat. *Trembling* motion of the heart.

Characteristic Peculiarities. — * *Especially adapted to children troubled with worms.* Epileptic attacks, mostly at night, with screams and violent jerks of the hands and feet. * Restless and tossing about *during sleep.*

COCCULUS.

(INDIAN COCKLE.)

Head.—* Vertigo on sitting up in bed, or by the motion of a carriage, [* vertigo on turning over in bed, **Con.**] *Stupid feeling* in the head as from *intoxication*, [also **Gel. Nux v.**] Sensation of emptiness in the head, [also **Ign. Sep. Puls.**] * Sick headache from riding in a carriage, on a boat, etc., [**Bell.**] Headache, worse from lying on back part of the head; must lie on the side.

Stomach and Abdomen. — Repugnance to food, at the same time hunger. Intense thirst while eating. Nausea, with tendency to faint. * Nausea and vomiting when riding in a carriage, [**Ars.** — Better from riding in a carriage, **Nit. ac.**] *Sea-sickness.* * Cramp in the stomach during and after a meal, with oppressed breathing, [see **Nux v.**] Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, [* **Ign. Sep.**—Fulness, **Chin.** * **Lyc.**] Abdomen distended, and feeling as if full of sharp stones when moving, [intestines feel as if *squeezed* between stones, * **Colo.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Menstrual colic; the pains are spasmodic and irregular. Dysmenorrhœa, always followed by hemorrhoids. * Leucorrhœa in place of the menses; she is so weak, can scarcely speak. Discharge of bloody mucus during pregnancy.

Respiratory Organs.— Cough, as if the throat were irritated by smoke, with oppressed breathing, [as from the smoke of sulphur, **Ars. Chin.**] Tightness and constriction in the right side of the chest. Burning in the chest, extending to the throat, [coldness, **Ars.**] Sensation of emptiness of the chest, [of fulness, **Calc. c. Ferr.**] *Palpitation of the heart.*

Back and Extremities. — Painful cracking of the cervical vertebra, [on bending backwards, **Sulph.**] Pain in the shoulder and arms, as if bruised. The hands are alternately hot and cold, [heat of one hand and coldness of the other,

Dig. Chin. Puls.— Heat of one *foot* and coldness of the other, **Lyc.**] Cracking of the knee-joint during motion.

Fever. — Chilliness alternating with heat. Chill in the afternoon and evening, principally on the legs and in the back, not relieved by heat, [relieved by heat, * **Ign.**] Flushes of heat, with hot cheeks and cold feet. * Typhoid fever, where there is great slowness of comprehension; he don't find the right words to express himself; cannot remember what has passed, and talks muttering, mumbling, [see **Arn.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — Disposition to tremble, [**Ign.**] * Hysterical spasms, [**Ign.**] *Worse* after eating, drinking, and talking; from riding in a carriage, [better from riding in a carriage, **Nit. ac.**]

COFFEA CRUDA.

(CRUDE COFFEE.)

Mental Symptoms.— * Great sensitiveness, with general excitability. Weeping mood, [also **Puls.**] Cannot be composed; trembles all over.

Head.— * Headache as if a nail were driven into the brain, worse in the open air. Headache as if the head would fly to pieces; aggravated by noise and light, [see **Bell.**] * Head feels too small, [feels too large, **Nux v.**]

Teeth.— Toothache, with restlessness, anguish and weeping mood, especially at night and after a meal. * Toothache relieved by cold water, [see **Bry.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.— Exceedingly painful colic, almost drives the patient to desperation. Cannot bear the clothes tight about the abdomen, [see **Lyc.**] Burning, sour eructations.

Sexual Organs.— The genital organs of both male and female are greatly excited. Profuse menstruation, with excessive sensitiveness of the organs and voluptuous itching. Leucorrhœa of mucus, and sometimes blood. Labor-pains insupportable, she feels them intensely; weeps and laments fearfully. * Great sensitiveness of the private parts.

Sleep.— * Extreme wakefulness. Sleeplessness, from over-excitability of mind and body. * Sleeplessness of lying-in women.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— * The pains are insupportable; feels them most intensely. Bad effects from sudden, pleasurable surprise. Aversion to the open air, which aggravates the symptoms.

COLCHICUM.

(MEADOW SAFFRON.)

Mental Symptoms.—Dissatisfied with everything, [disgusted with everything, **Puls.**] His sufferings seem intolerable, [**Cham. Coff.**] *Forgetfulness.*

Head.—Vertigo when sitting down, after walking, [when rising from a sitting posture, **Bry. Puls.**] Sensation of constriction over the eyes. Pulsations in the head, [**Puls.**—See **Bell.**]

Stomach.—Bitter taste, [everything tastes bitter, **Bry. Chin. Puls.**] * The smell of fish, eggs, fat meats, etc., causes nausea even to faintness. Profuse secretion of saliva. Vomiting mucus, bile, or food, with trembling, [see **Ipec.**] Every motion excites or renews the vomiting, [riding in a carriage or becoming cold renews it, * **Cocc.**] Great coldness in the stomach, [**Phos.**—Violent burning, * **Ars. Canth. Nux. Sec.**] *Stitches* in the stomach.

Stool.—Extremely painful, scanty stools. Diarrhœa, with *transparent, jelly-like mucous stools.* * Fall dysentery; white mucous stools with violent tenesmus. * Bloody stools, mingled with a *skinny substance*, [reddish mucous stools like scrapings of the intestines, * **Canth.** * **Colo.**] During stool, sensation as if the anus were being torn. Prolapsus ani, [with every stool, **Podo.**]

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition. * Brown, black urine, with whitish sediment, [**Calc. c. Sep.**—Urine like milk, with bloody, jelly-like lumps, * **Phos. ac.**] Burning in the urinary organs, with scanty secretion, [see **Canth.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Great weakness, with sensation of lameness in all the limbs. Rheumatism in warm weather, [in cold or wet weather, **Dulc.**] Tingling in different parts, as if frost-bitten. Pains increase towards evening, [**Puls.**—Diminish, **Lyc.**]

COLOCYNTHIS.

(BITTER CUCUMBER.)

Mental Symptoms.—* Don't wish to talk or answer questions, [don't wish to be spoken to, **Gel. Sil.**] Inclines to be angry and indignant. Delirium, with open eyes and desire to escape, [see **Opi.**—* Wants to get out of bed and go home, **Bry.**]

Head.—One-sided headache, with nausea and vomiting, [**Con. Puls.**] Pressing headache in the forehead, worse when stooping or lying on the back.

Face.—Dark redness of the face. *Neuralgia*, with tearing, burning, and stinging pain on the left side, *extending to the ear and head.* Cramp-like pain in the left cheek-bone, extending into the eye. The pains are worse from motion or contact, [from slight contact, **Chin.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Tongue feels as if scalded*, [* **Verat.**] *Bitter taste* of all food and drink, [* **Bry. Puls.**] *Bitter* taste after eating, [**Nit. ac.**—*Sour*, **Nux v.**] Vomiting, without nausea, [nausea, without vomiting, **Ign.**] * Colic and diarrhœa after taking the least nourishment. *Bruised feeling in the bowels.* * Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the *intestines were being squeezed between stones.* * Terrible colicky pains, *causing him to bend up double*, with great restlessness and lamentation. The colic is relieved by *bending double*, *external pressure*, and coffee, [*pinching* in the abdomen, relieved by bending double, **Chin.**—*Clutching*, griping pains in the bowels, worse from external pressure, * **Bell.**] * Cutting, as from knives, [**Con.** * **Verat.**]

Stool.—*Diarrhœa* after vexation, grief; stools green, [diarrhœa from fright, * **Gel. Opi.**—From drinking limestone-water, **Camph.**] * Dysentery-like diarrhœa, renewed each time after taking the least food or drink, [* **Ars. Ferr.**] * *Dysentery;* stools bloody, slimy, *like scrapings*, with straining; relief after stool, [* **Canth.**] Bloody diarrhœa, with *violent pain in the bowels*, extending down the thighs, [see **Merc.**]

Urinary Organs.—Scant emissions of urine, fetid, thick, viscid, jelly-like. Urine of a faint flesh-color, with a whitish-brown sediment.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—* Complaints arising from indignation or grief, [from bad news, * **Gel.**—From fright, **Opi.**] Stiffness of the joints. Pulsations through the body, [**Puls.**—In the head, **Colch. Puls.**—See **Nux.**] The extremities are contracted. Pains worse during rest.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

(POISON HEMLOCK.)

Mental Symptoms.—Depression of spirits, [**Lyc. Puls.**—Gay and cheerful, * **Croc. Lach.**] Great difficulty of recollecting

things. *Indisposed to work, [**Nit. ac. Phos.**—Indisposed to speak, **Dig. Phos. ac.**] *Inclination to start*, [**Phos.**]

Head.—*Vertigo, particularly when lying down, or when turning over in bed, [vertigo on sitting up in bed, or riding in a carriage, **Cocc.**—On *going up-stairs*, **Calc. c.**] One-sided headache, with sick stomach. Tearing pain in the occiput and nape of the neck. Headache, as if the head were too full and would burst, [**Bell. Bry. Merc.**] Sharp, darting pain in the forehead. Falling off of the hair.

Eyes.—Sensation of *coldness in the eyes*, [*burning*, itching, **Ars. Caust.**] Yellowness of the whites, [**Cham. Chin.**] Things look red, [**Bell.**—Yellow, **Canth.**] *Obstruction of sight.*

Ears.—Stitches in both ears, [also **Nit. ac.**—*Pulsations* in the ears, **Hepar. Phos. Rhus t.**] Roaring and humming in the ears, [see **Chin.**] Painful sensitiveness of hearing, [**Acon. Bell. Phos. ac.**—Hardness of hearing, ***Calc. c. Hep. *Phos.**]

Face.—Neuralgia at night, tearing pains in the right side of the face, [on the left side, extending to the ear and head, **Colo.**] Cancer of the lips, [with burning pain, ***Ars.**] Drawing pain in lower teeth, extending to cheek-bone. Constriction of the throat.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Sour eructations, with burning in the stomach. *Eructations tasting the food, [**Ant. c. Calc. c. *Chin. *Puls.**] *Desire* for coffee, acids, salt food, [see **Hepar.**] *Vomiting a substance like coffee-grounds, [see ***Ipe.**] *Spasmodic or pinching* pain in the stomach, [**Colo. Nux.**] Cutting pain in the abdomen as from knives, [***Colo. Verat.**] *Stitches extending from the abdomen to the right side of the chest. *Rumbling* in the abdomen.

Stool.—*Constipation*, with frequent urging without stool, [**Lyc. *Nux.**] **Diarrhœa*, stools liquid, fecal; mingled with hard lumps, [**Lyc. *Nux v.**] Watery, undigested stools, [**Chin. *Ferr. *Podo.**] During stool, heat and burning in the rectum; after stool, weakness and trembling.

Urinary Organs.—Urine thick, white, and turbid, [see **Phos. ac.**] *Much difficulty in voiding urine, the flow intermits, [only a few drops are passed at a time, sometimes mixed with blood, ***Canth. Nux.**] Cutting pain in the urethra when urinating. *Old men and others suffering from sexual excesses.

Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early and too scanty, [too early and too profuse, ***Bell. *Calc. c.**—See **Puls.**] *During the menses, stinging pain in uterus, and vertigo

while lying down. *Leucorrhœa of white, acrid mucus, burning and smarting*, [**Puls.**] * Prolapsus uteri, with induration, ulceration, and leucorrhœa. * Burning, sore, aching pain in region of uterus. Induration and swelling of the ovary, [see **Apis.**] * *Induration of the mammæ*, very painful just before menstruation.

Respiratory Organs.— *Dry, hacking cough at night;* worse while lying down, [* **Hyos.** * **Puls.**] Cough during pregnancy, [cough excited by a crawling, tickling in the larynx, especially during pregnancy, **Sabi.**— Threatened miscarriage from cough, or *after a fright*, **Acon.**] Shortness of breath when walking, [when going up-stairs, **Ars.** * **Calc. c.**]

Extremities.— Cracking in the wrist-joint. Cracking of the knee-joint when moving, [also **Cocc.**] Coldness of the feet.

Fever.— Pulse irregular; generally slow and full. Coldness in the morning and forenoon, [in afternoon and evening, **Lyc.** * **Puls.**] Chilliness, with desire to be in the sunshine. Heat, with great nervousness. Perspiration, particularly when sleeping.

Skin.— Swelling and induration of the glands, painful in the evening. *Blackish ulcers*, with bloody, fetid, ichorous discharge, [see **Ars.**— *Sticky, glutinous discharge*, * **Graph.**] Cancerous ulcers, [*mortifying ulcers*, **Ars.**] *Humid* tetters, [**Calc. Dulc. Graph.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Especially adapted to the diseases or the debility of old people. * Bad effects from sexual excesses, [**Phos. ac.**] * Induration of the mammæ: hard as a stone, [**Bry. Phyto.**] * Great soreness of the breasts, preceding the menses.

CROCUS SATIVUS.

(SAFFRON.)

Mental Symptoms.— Uncommon mirth and cheerfulness; witty; joking; loquacious. Sings involuntarily, and then laughs. Changeable disposition.

Head.— Giddiness as if intoxicated, better in the open air. Pulsating pains in left side of the head, extending into the eye. Sensation when moving the head as if the *brain were loose*.

Stomach and Abdomen.— Nausea, disappearing in the open air. Heart-burn, especially after eating, [also **Nat. m.**] * Sen-

sation as if something alive were hopping about in the stomach and abdomen, [see **Sulph.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Uterine hemorrhage, the blood being dark and stringy, *worse from the least exertion.* * Painful menstruation, with dark, stringy blood. Miscarriage, especially at the third month.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA.

(PURPLE FOXGLOVE.)

Mental Symptoms.—Desponding and fearful. Anxious about the future. Indisposed to speak, [**Phos. ac.**—Wants to talk continually, * **Stram.**]

Head.—Vertigo, with trembling, [* with chilliness, **Puls.**] Stitches in the forehead and temples, [in back part of the head, **Canth.**] When stooping, sensation as if the brain fell forward. Sudden cracking in the head, with starting as in a fright.

Eyes.—Throbbing in the orbits. Styes on the eyelids, [* **Puls. Rhus.**] Agglutination of the lids in the morning, [**Caust.**] Dimness of vision. * Things appear green or yellow, [appear *red*, **Bell.**] *Various colors* before the eyes.

Stomach.—Sweet taste, with constant ptyalism, [see **Merc.**] Gulping up a sour or tasteless fluid, [of a bitter fluid, **Ign.**] Excessive nausea, as if he would die, [**Ipe.**] Not relieved by vomiting. *Morning vomiting*, [**Nux v. Puls.**] Vomiting food. [* Vomiting large quantities of mucus, **Ipe. Tart.**—Of bitter, sour fluids, **Puls.**] *Great sense of weakness in the stomach.* Frequent pressure in the stomach, [as from a stone, **Cham. Nux v.**] Burning in the stomach extending to the throat. Cramp in the stomach, [**Ars. Nux.**]

Stool.—Watery diarrhœa. * White or ash-colored stools, [white, chalk-like stools, * **Calc. c.** * **Podo.**] Chilliness *before* stool, [*during* stool, **Ars.** * **Merc.** * **Verat.**—*After* stool, **Canth.**] *Diarrhœa during jaundice*, [**Nux v.**]

Urinary Organs.—Continual desire to urinate, only a few drops being emitted each time. Urine dark, brown, hot, and burning, with *sharp, cutting pains* at the neck of the bladder. * Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, [* **Canth.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with expectoration looking like boiled starch; raw, sore feeling in the chest. Dyspnœa when walking and in a recumbent position. The least

movement produces *violent palpitation* of the heart. *Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if one moved. Frequent stitches in the heart, [**Caust. Ign.**—Frequent shocks in the heart, **Con.** * **Nux v.**]

Extremities.—Heat of one hand and coldness of the other, [**Chin. Ipe. Puls.**—One foot cold, the other hot, **Lyc.**] Heaviness or paralytic weakness of the left arm, [of the right, **Caust.**—Of both arms, **Dulc. Nat. m.**] Great weakness of the lower extremities. *Dropsy of the knee-joint. Swelling of the feet during the day, diminished at night.

Fever.—*Slow* and irregular pulse. The slow pulse is accelerated by the slightest motion. Internal chilliness, with external heat, [**Calc. c.**—External coldness, with internal heat, and *vice versâ*, **Ign.**—See **Ars.**] *Sudden flushes of heat, followed by great debility.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*All diseases where the *heart* is more or less involved, and there is irregular or intermittent pulse. Great nervous weakness. Dropsy of external and internal parts. Symptoms *worse* in a warm room, [* **Puls.**—See **Verat.**—*Better* in a warm room, *Ars. Hep. Rhus.]

DULCAMARA.

(BITTER-SWEET.)

Head.—*Vertigo on awaking in the morning and when rising from bed, [when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness, * **Puls.**] Boring headache in the forehead and temples; worse before midnight and when lying quiet; better when talking. Digging pain in the forehead, with a sensation as if the brain were too large, [see **Nux.**] *Stupefying pain in back part of the head, ascending from the nape of neck. *Chilliness* in back part of the head. *Heaviness* of the head, [lightness, * **Stram.**—Hollowness, **Ign. Opi.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Bitter taste. *Dry*, *rough* tongue. Paralysis of the tongue, [* **Hyos.**] *Sore throat after taking cold*, [**Cham.** * **Merc.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Vomiting white, tenacious mucus. *Sensation of fulness in the stomach and emptiness in the abdomen. Colic from cold, as if diarrhœa would set in. Dropsy of the abdomen. Swelling of the inguinal glands, [* **Merc.**]

Stool.—Diarrhœa from *taking cold;* stools, *mucus*, *green*,

watery, and *whitish*, [diarrhœa from indignation, * **Colo.**— From fright, * **Gel. Opi.**] Diarrhœa, with colic; stools watery, especially in the summer and when the *weather suddenly becomes cool*, [diarrhœa from *cold drinks in hot weather*, * **Bry.**] * Diarrhœa from repelled eruptions, chills, or dentition.

Urinary Organs.—Urine turbid and white, [* urine turns milky after standing a little while, **Cina.**] Sediment at times red, at times white; urine fetid, [see **Nit. ac.**] Strangury, painful micturition.

Sexual Organs.— Retarded flow, blood watery, thin, [see **Puls.**] Suppression of the menses from cold, [**Merc.** * **Podo. Sulph.**— From taking cold or getting the *feet wet*, * **Puls.**] * Always as a forerunner of the menses a rash appears on the skin, [previous to the menses, violent itching of old tettery eruptions, **Carb. v.**— *Before* and *during* the menses, has a fatiguing cough, **Graph.**] * Lochia suppressed by cold or dampness, [from fright, **Opi.**] Suppressed secretion of milk from cold, [**Puls.**— Excessive secretion, **Calc. c. Rhus t.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—* Especially adapted to catarrhal and rheumatic diseases in damp, cold weather, [diseases induced by dry, cold, west winds, **Acon.**] * Symptoms aggravated at every cold change in the weather. Increased secretion of the mucous membranes and glands; those of the skin being suppressed. Symptoms better from moving about, [* **Rhus t.**—Worse from movement, * **Bry.**]

FERRUM.

(IRON.)

Head.— *Vertigo* when descending a height, or seeing flowing water, [from ascending a height, **Calc. c.**] Congestion of blood to the head, with *throbbing headache and flushed face*, [**Acon. Bell.**] Pain in the back part of the head when coughing.

Face. — Ashy pale or greenish color of the face. Pale, bloated face, especially around the eyes. * Pale face and lips, with great debility. * Least emotion or exertion produces a red, flushed face. Yellow spots in the face, [across the nose, like a saddle, * **Sep. Sulph.**]

Stomach.—Aversion to, and bad effects of, meat, beer, acids, [craves acids, **Chin. Verat.**] Can neither eat nor drink anything hot. All food tastes *bitter*, [* **Bry. Chin. Puls.**] Bitter

eructations after fat food. Vomiting food soon as it is eaten [see **Bry.**] Everything vomited tastes sour. Pressure in the stomach after taking the least food or drink, [after a light meal, feels full up to the throat, * **Lyc.**—Abdomen feels as if *stuffed*, * **Chin.**]

Stool. — *Watery* diarrhœa, burning, corroding the anus. * *Painless diarrhœa;* stools of undigested food, [**Chin. Phos. Phos. ac.** * **Podo.**] Frequent diarrhœie stools of slimy mucus mingled with ascarides, [also * **Cina.** * **Sulph.**]

Sexual Organs.— Impotence, in men, [after onanism, **Phos.**] Nocturnal emissions. Menses too frequent, too profuse, and lasting too long, [* **Bell. Calc. c. Ign.**] * Previous to the menses, has stinging headache, ringing in the ears, and discharges long pieces of mucus from the uterus. Uterine hemorrhage in weakly persons, with labor-like pains, blood partly fluid and partly clotted, [* **Sabi.**]

Respiratory Organs. — * Spasmodic cough, with expectoration of tough, transparent mucus, [**Chin. Sil.**] Cough in the morning, relieved by eating, [relieved by drinking, **Caust. Spong.**—Excited by eating or drinking anything cold, **Hepar.**] When coughing, stitches and soreness in the chest. Cough after eating, with vomiting the food. * Hemorrhage from the lungs, with pain between the shoulders. Fulness and tightness of the chest, [**Calc. c.** * **Phos. Puls.** * **Staph.** — *Emptiness*, * **Cocc. Graph.**]

Extremities. — Paralytic pain in the left shoulder-joint, preventing motion of the arm. *Sticking and tearing in the shoulder-joint.* Nightly tearing and stinging from the hip-joint to the thigh, better from slow motion. Painful cramps in the calves, while at rest. Œdematous swelling of the feet.

Fever. — Pulse full and hard. Frequent short shudderings. Chilliness and want of animal heat. *Intermittent fever* (after the abuse of quinine), with congestion of the head, distention of the veins, vomiting the food, and swelling of the spleen. Profuse and long-continued perspiration.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Weakly persons, with *fiery-red face.* * The least pain or emotion produces a flushed face. General hemorrhagic tendency. * Always better from walking slowly about, although he is very weak.

GELSEMINUM.

(YELLOW JESSAMINE.)

Mental Symptoms.— Confusion of the mind; cannot connect his thoughts, [also **Bapt.**] Great irritability, does not wish to be spoken to, [don't wish to speak, **Dig.**— Talks continually, * **Stram.**] Liveliness, followed by depression of spirits.

Head.— Staggering, as if intoxicated. * Vertigo, as if intoxicated. [**Croc.** * **Nux.**] Fulness in the head, with heat in the face and chilliness. Pain as from a tape around the head, [**Merc. v. Sulph.**— Headache ameliorated by compression, * **Puls.**] Dull pain in back part of the head after breakfast, worse when moving and stooping. Headache, with giddiness, faintness, pain in the neck. Sensation as if the brain were bruised.

Eyes.— **Great heaviness of the eyelids*, cannot keep them open, [also **Rhus. Sep.**] Dimness of vision [during pregnancy.] Eyes feel bruised. Pupils dilated, [also **Bell. Croc.** — Contracted, **Phos.**] Great aversion to light, [see **Bell.**]

Mouth and Throat.— Lips dry, hot and coated. Tongue coated yellowish-white, with fetid breath. Burning in the mouth, extending to the throat and stomach, [**Canth.**— *Burning* in the stomach, ascending to the throat, **Dig.**] Sensation as if a foreign body were lodged in the throat, [see **Hepar.**]

Stomach.— Sour eructations, [**Nit. ac. Nux v.** — Bitter eructations, **Bell. Chin.**— Without taste or smell, **Hepar.**] Nausea, (with giddiness and headache.) Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, [**Ign. Sep.**]

Stool. — The soft stool is passed with difficulty, as if owing to contraction of the sphincter ani. **Diarrhœa from sudden depressing emotions, fright, grief, bad news*, [**Opi.**— From anger, **Cham.**— Indignation, **Colo.**] Stools *yellow fecal; cream-colored; bilious. Paralysis* of the sphincter ani.

Sexual Organs.— Involuntary emissions, with or without erections, followed by great debility and lowness of spirits, [after onanism, * **Chin.** * **Phos. ac.**] Sensation of heaviness in the uterus, [**Nux v.**— Of fulness, **Chin.**] Suppressed menstruation, with convulsions, [**Cocc.**] **Rigidity of the os uteri*, [* **Acon. Bell.** * **Con.**] During pregnancy, violent pains in the uterus, headache, etc.

Respiratory Organs.— Spasm of the glottis, threatening suf

focation. Roughness of the throat, as if ulcerated. *Sensation of constriction* in the lower part of the chest, [**Puls. Verat.**] Stitches in region of the heart, [* **Dig. Caust. Ign.**] *Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if she ceased walking*, [see **Dig.**]

Fever.—Pulse slow, accelerated by motion. Cold hands and feet, with oppressed breathing. Chilliness every day at the same hour, especially in the morning. Chill followed by heat, and later by perspiration. Coldness of the feet as if they were in cold water, [as if they had on *cold, damp stockings*, **Calc. c.**] * Fever without thirst, [* **Puls.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— *Prostration of the whole muscular system*, [**Cimi.**— Of the nervous system, **Phos. Verat.**] Feeling of lightness in the body from spinal exhaustion, in onanists. * Great depression of spirits in onanists, with excessive languor. Headache, worse from smoking tobacco. * Bad effects from sudden emotions, joy, grief, fright, [**Ign. Opi.**]

GRAPHITES.

(PLUMBAGO.)

Mental Symptoms.—* Feeling of intoxication in the head, [**Bell.** * **Nux. Puls. Rhus.**—With diarrhœa, **Gel.**] Easily vexed; *out of humor*, [exceedingly irritable, * **Bry.**]

Head. — Headache in the morning on waking, mostly on one side, with inclination to vomit. Rheumatic pains on one side of the head, extending to the teeth and neck. *Burning on top of the head*, [**Nat. m.** * **Sulph.**—*Coldness*, **Sep.** * **Verat.**] Humid itching eruption on the hairy scalp, emitting a fetid odor.

Eyes.— Ophthalmia, with intolerance of light; eyelids red and swollen. *Dryness of the eyelids.*

Ears.— Dryness of the inner ear, [**Carb. v. Lach.**] * Moisture and eruptions behind the ears, [**Calc. c. Hepar.**] Hardness of hearing, [with sensation as if stopped up, **Calc. c.** * **Puls. Sulph.**] *Cracking* in the ears when chewing. *Hissing in the ears*, [see **Chin.**] *Detonation* in the ears like the report of a gun, [see **Sil.**]

Stomach and Abdomen. — Nausea and vomiting after each meal, [after eating or drinking, **Ars. Bry. Verat. al.**] * Morning sickness during *menstruation*. *Pressure in the stomach*, [as of a stone, after eating, * **Ars. Bry. Merc.**] Burning in the

stomach, causing hunger, [sensation of emptiness in the stomach, with *hunger*, * **Sep.**] Nauseous feeling in the *abdomen.* Croaking as of frogs in the abdomen, [sensation of something *alive* in the abdomen, * **Croc.**]

Stool. —*Constipation;* large, difficult, knotty stools, united by mucous threads, [stools of *hard*, *black balls*, * **Opi.**—*Long*, *narrow*, like a dog's, * **Phos.**] *Diarrhœa;* stools of brown fluid, mixed with undigested substances, *very fetid.*

Sexual Organs.— Soreness of the vagina. Painful swelling of the left ovary, [**Lach.**—Of the right, * **Apis.** * **Bell.**] Menses *too late*, pale and scanty, [also * **Puls. Sulph.**] *During the menses, severe tearing pain in pit of stomach.* Suppression of the menses, with heaviness in the arms and lower limbs. * Profuse leucorrhœa; discharge white, thin, and often excoriating, with great weakness in the back.

Respiratory Organs.—*Scraping* in the trachea and *roughness* of the throat. Oppression of the chest — Asthma. *Violent throbbing about the heart*, [see **Dig. Bell. Con.**] Soreness of the nipples, having deep cracks and blisters, [*cracked, stinging and burning*, * **Sulph.**]

Extremities. — Pain as if sprained in the joints of the fingers. Gouty nodosities on the finger-joints, [**Calc. c. Dig. Staph.**] Numbness and stiffness of the thighs and toes, [also **Nux v.**] Stiffness of the knees when bending them. *Tetter in the bend of the knees and groins.* * Ulcers on the legs, discharging a sticky fluid.

Skin.— Swelling and induration of the glands, [**Calc. c.**] * Rawness in bends of limbs, groins, neck, behind the ears, especially in children. Ulcers, with fetid pus, [**Ars. Carb. v. Sulph.**] **Eruptions, oozing out a sticky fluid*, [*watery* fluid, **Dulc.**] Humid tetters and eruptions, [**Calc. c. Merc.**— Herpes dry, scabby, and scurfy, **Phos.** * **Sulph.**] * Unhealthy skin; every little injury suppurates, [**Calc. c. Hepar. Sil.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Adapted to females inclined to obesity, [*young people* growing too fat, **Calc. c.**] Liability to take cold; very sensitive to a draught of air, [**Calc. c. Caust. Sil.**] * Disposition to delaying menstruation. *Aggravation* at night, during and after menstruation.

HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREA.

(SULPHURET OF LIME.)

Mental Symptoms.— Great anguish in the evening, [gayety, mirth, joking, **Croc.**] The slightest cause irritates him, [he seeks a cause for quarrel, * **Cham.**] Dejected, sad, inclined to shed tears, [**Dig. Graph.**]

Head.— Vertigo when riding in a carriage, or shaking the head. Headache when shaking the head, with vertigo. Boring pain in the right temple, [**Bell.** — In the forehead and temples, **Dulc. Merc. Puls.**] Boring pain in the root of the nose every morning. Sensation of swashing in the head, [**Hyos. Nux v.**] Humid scald-head, itching and burning, [dry, scabby, easily bleeding, offensive, **Sulph.**]

Eyes.— Pain in the eyes as if pulled back into the head. *Boring pain* in the upper bones of the orbits. Erysipelatous inflammation of the eyes; they ache from a bright light. Objects appear red, [**Bell.** — *Blue*, **Stram.** — *Yellow*, **Canth.**] * Things look too large, [* **Hyos.**— *Too small*, **Stram.**]

Ears.— Scurfs on and behind the ears, [see **Graph.**] Discharge of fetid pus from the ears, [**Carb. v. Merc. Sulph.**— After scarlet-fever, * **Bell.**— Bloody pus, **Rhus.**] Whizzing and throbbing in the ears, with hardness of hearing, [see **Merc.**]

Face.— Vesicular erysipelas, with prickling in the parts, [see * **Rhus.**] * Pains in the bones of the face, especially when being touched, [**Chin. Colo.**] Ulcers in the corners of the mouth, [**Calc. c. Graph. Sil.**]

Mouth and Throat. — Gums and mouth painful to touch and bleed readily. Toothache, worse in a warm room and when pressing the teeth together, [see **Puls.**] When swallowing, sensation as if a plug were in the throat, [**Bell.** * **Merc. Nux v. Phyt.**] When swallowing, a sensation as of a *splinter* in the throat. * Roughness and scraping in the throat, [**Ars.**] * Quinsey, with impending suppuration, [**Sil.**] Stitches in the throat, extending to the ear when swallowing.

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Longing for acids, wine, and strong-tasting food, [**Bry. Chin. Nux.**— For *bitter* things, **Dig. Nat. m.** For *chalk*, *lime*, etc., * **Nit. ac. Nux.** — *Milk*, * **Merc. Nux.**— *Salt* food, * **Calc. c. Carb. v.**— *Sweet* things, **Ipe. Lyc.**] *Aversion to fat* food, [* **Puls.** — To bread, **Lyc.** * **Nux.** — To *meat*,

Ign. Sep. Sulph. — To *sweet* things, **Caust.** * **Graph. Nit. ac.**] * Frequent eructations, without taste or smell, [putrid as from bad eggs, * **Arn.** * **Merc. Sep. Sulph.**] *Distention of the stomach*, compelling one to loosen the clothing, [**Chin.** * **Lyc.** * **Nux.**] Burning in the stomach, [* **Ars.** * **Nux. Puls.**] Heaviness and pressure in the stomach after a slight meal. Stitches in the region of the liver when walking, when coughing, breathing, or touching it, [**Bry. Merc. Nux v.**]

Stools.— *Painless diarrhœa;* stools light yellow; *undigested; whitish, smelling sour*, [**Calc. c.**] Clay-colored stool, [white, **Calc. c.**]

Urinary Organs.— Sharp, burning urine corroding the prepuce. Burning in the urethra during micturition, [see **Canth.**] * Ulceration in the kidneys. Urine dark-red, hot; bloody, [see **Con.**] Inflammation of the orifice of the urethra, with mucous discharge.

Sexual Organs.— *Men.* Ulcers like chancres on the prepuce, [with a cheesy bottom, **Merc.**] *Women.* Menses delayed and too scanty, [too late, pale and scant, **Graph. Puls. Sulph.**] Between menstrual periods, discharge of blood.

Respiratory Organs.— Hoarseness, with loss of voice, [see **Phos.**] *Dry, hoarse cough*, [* **Bell. Merc. Nux.** * **Phos.**] * Cough excited whenever any part of the body gets cold, or from eating anything cold, [relieved by eating or drinking, **Spong.**] * *Croup*, with loose, rattling cough, worse in the morning, [*dry, barking, wheezing cough*, with rattling breathing, * **Spong.**] * Rattling, croaking cough; suffocative attacks, compelling one to rise up and bend the head backwards. *Anxious, wheezing breathing*, [* **Spong.**] *Palpitation* of the heart.

Extremities. — * In the early stage of *whitlow*, when the pain is violent and throbbing, [**Merc. Sil.**] Roughness of the hands, with a dry, grating skin. Swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands, [**Sil.**] Hip-disease with throbbing pain, with disposition to suppurate, [after suppuration has occurred, **Calc. c. Phos. Merc.**] Swelling of the ankles and feet.

Fever.— Chilliness and heat alternating. Great chilliness in the open air. *Intermittent fever;* first *chill* 8 P. M., then thirst, and, an hour later, fever, with interrupted sleep. * Itching, stinging nettle-rash before and during the chill, [itching, stinging nettle-rash during the fever, **Ign.**] Cold, clammy, offensive perspiration.

Skin.— * Unhealthy skin; every little injury suppurates,

[also **Calc. c.** * **Graph. Sil.**] Chapped skin, with deep cracks on the hands and feet. * Ulcers, with bloody suppuration, smelling like old cheese. Ulcers very sensitive to contact, *burning*, *stinging*, easily bleeding, [see **Ars.**] *Jaundice*, with blood-red urine.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—* In diseases where suppuration is inevitable, [* **Sil.**] Sweats day and night, without relief, [also **Merc.**] * Cannot bear to be *uncovered;* wants to be wrapped up warmly, [*skin cold*, but wants to be *uncovered*, * **Camph. Sec. c.**] *Worse*, when lying on the painful side, [when lying on the left or *well side*, **Puls.**] *Better after eating* (stomach symptoms.)

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

(HENBANE.)

Mental Symptoms.—**Mental derangement*, with muttering * Fear of being *poisoned*. *Very talkative*, [see * **Stram.**] *Delirium* without consciousness; does not know his own family. * Muttering, with picking at the bedclothes, [during sleep, **Opi.**] Delirium, with jerking of the limbs, wild, staring look, or closed eyes, [silent delirium with open eyes, **Opi. Stram.**] * Lascivious furor, without modesty, [**Canth. Verat.**] Involuntary loud laughter, with silly actions and trembling, [**Croc.**—Weeps and laughs alternately, **Bell.**] Aversion to light and company. *Loss of memory. Complete stupefaction*, [**Opi.**]

Head.—Vertigo, with stupefaction, [see **Opi.**] Congestion of blood to the head, with delirium, unconsciousness, yet answering all questions properly. * Congestion of blood to the head, with red, sparkling eyes and purple-red face. *Inflammation of the brain*, with tingling, and violent pulsations in the head like waves. The brain feels as if it were loose. Dropsy of the brain, with stupor and sensation of swashing in the head, hands closed, with *clinched thumbs*.

Eyes.—Red, sparkling, staring eyes, [**Bell.**] Spasmodic closing of the lids; inability to keep them open, [see **Gel.**] *Pupils dilated*, [* **Bell. Opi.**—Contracted, **Phos.**] * Objects appear red, *too large* or double, [too small, **Stram.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Foam at the mouth, [bloody, **Stram.**] Lips look like scorched leather, [dry, parched, and cracked, **Bry. Stram.**] Clean, parched, dry tongue, [red and cracked. **Bell. Rhus.**—Brown, black, cracked, **Ars. Merc.**] * Constric

tion of the throat, with inability to swallow, especially fluids, [**Bell. Stram.**]

Stomach.— * Dread of drink, [also **Bell. Canth.**] Great thirst, but drinks very little, [see **Ars.**] *Eating produces vomiting*, [he vomits after eating or drinking, **Ars. Ipe. Verat.**] * Vomiting blood and bloody mucus, [**Arn. Nux v.**] Colic relieved by vomiting, [relieved by eating, **Hepar.**]

Stool.— *Painless diarrhœa;* stools yellow, watery, [**Chin. Hep.**] Involuntary stools in bed, without being conscious of it, [**Carb. v. Rhus. Sec.**] * Diarrhœa during typhoid fever, and during lying-in.

Urine.— *Involuntary micturition*, as from paralysis of the bladder, [**Ars. Bell. Cin. * Puls.**]

Respiratory Organs.— Dry *spasmodic* cough, [old persons,] with tickling in the throat; worse at night, when at rest, during sleep, in the cold air, after eating and drinking, [better by eating or drinking, **Spong.**] * The cough is relieved by sitting up, [**Puls.**] Violent, spasmodic cough, with expectoration during the day of saltish-tasting mucus, or bright-red blood, mixed with clots. Slow, rattling breathing.

Sleep.— *Deep sleep*, with convulsions. Starting from sleep, [when closing the eyes, **Bell.**] *Nightly sleeplessness.*

Fever.— Pulse accelerated, full, hard. Chilliness over the whole body, with hot face and cold hands. In the evening, great heat over the whole body. * Typhoid fever, with low, muttering delirium; *subsultus tendinum; picking at the bedclothes;* involuntary discharges of fæces and urine, and *desire to escape*, [see **Bell.**] * After a correct answer, relapses into delirium and unconsciousness, [see **Arn.**] Debilitating perspiration during sleep, [**Chin. Merc.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Adapted to *hysterical subjects* and to drunkards, [* **Nux v. Stram.**] * Spasms, with twitching and jerking of every muscle of the body, eyes, eyelids, and face. Epileptic attacks, ending in deep, heavy sleep. * Desire to uncover and remain naked. Bad effects from jealousy and unhappy love. *Worse* in the evening; after eating and drinking. *Better* from stooping, [head, and breathing.]

IGNATIA AMARA.

(ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN.)

Mental Symptoms.— * Full of suppressed grief. *Great indifference to everything*, [* **Phos. ac.**] Avoids talking, [**Con.**

Bell. Phos. ac.—* Wants to talk continually, **Stram.**] Changeable disposition, jesting, laughing, and crying, [sings involuntarily, and then laughs, **Croc.**] Intolerance of noise, [**Bell.**]

Head.—Sensation of hollowness in the head, [see **Opi.**] Heaviness of the head, [lightness, * **Stram.**] *Headache, increased by stooping*, [relieved by stooping, **Hyos.**] Tearing pain in the forehead, relieved by lying on the back. * Sensation as if a nail were driven out through the side; relieved by lying on it, [see **Nux v.**] *Cramp-like* pain over the root of the nose. *Beating* headache in the back part of the head; worse from smoking or smelling tobacco-smoke.

Eyes.—Sensation as if grains of sand were under the upper lids, [**Carb. v. Caust.**—Smarting as from salt, **Nux v.**] * Cannot bear the glare of the light. Flickering zigzags before the eyes, [**Nat. m.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Boring pain in the front teeth; worse after drinking coffee or smoking, [see **Nux v.**] * Toothache as if the tooth were *crushed* in pieces. *Increased secretion* of saliva; foam at the mouth. Stitches in the throat, extending to the ear, [also **Hepar.**] Sensation as from a lump in the throat, when *not swallowing*, [**Cham. Nux v.**—When swallowing, **Bell. Hepar. Merc.**]

Stomach.—Taste flat, like chalk. Food has no taste, [all food tastes like straw, * **Stram.**] *Aversion to warm food, meat, and tobacco*, [see **Hep.**] Gulping up a *bitter* fluid, [also **Bry. Nux v. Puls.**—*Sour* eructations, **Nit. ac. Phos.**] * Weak, empty feeling at the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating, [* **Sep.**] Spasmodic pains in the stomach. *Fine, stinging pains*, like pins sticking in the stomach, [**Rhus.**] Throbbing in the abdomen, [**Tart. e.**]

Stool.—Difficult stool, causing *prolapsus ani*, [see **Podo.**] *After stool, a violent stabbing stitch from the anus upwards into the rectum. Bleeding after and during stool. * Hemorrhoids; the tumors prolapse with every stool; they are sore, as if excoriated; pain and bleeding worse when the stool is loose.

Sexual Organs.—* Menses scanty, black, of a putrid odor, [**Puls.**] During the menses, great languor, even unto fainting. Spasmodic pains in the stomach and abdomen, [**Cham. Cocc. Nux v.**] * Uterine cramps, with cutting stitches, [also **Cocc.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Constrictive sensation in the throat,

exciting a cough as from the vapor of sulphur, [also **Ars. Chin.**—As if down or dust were in the throat, **Bell.**] *Dry, spasmodic* cough, day and night, with fluent coryza. Stitches in the left side, [also **Phos.**—In the right side, **Bell.**] *Oppression of the chest and breathing.* * Palpitation of, and stitches in, the heart, [see **Dig.**]

Extremities.—Pain in the shoulder-joint, as if dislocated, on moving the arm, [**Bry.**] When rising, stiffness in the knees and tarsal bones. Craeking in the knees when moving them, [also **Con.**] Heaviness of the feet.

Sleep.—*Restless sleep*, with nightmare, [also **Puls. Sulph.**] Moaning and groaning while asleep. Sudden startings of the limbs when falling asleep.

Fever.—Chill relieved by external heat, [also **Ars.**] External coldness, with internal heat, and *vice versâ*. *Intermittent* fever. During the fever, violent itching; nettle-rash over the whole body. Burning heat of the face, only on one side.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Adapted to *excitable, sensitive, hysterical* individuals. * Convulsive twitchings, especially after fright or grief, [**Gel. Opi.**] * Hysterical spasms. Pains are *relieved* by a change of position, [* **Rhus.**] Pains as from a sprain, [* **Arn. Bry.**]

IPECACUANHA.

(CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA.)

Head.—Vertigo, when walking and when turning round, [* when turning over in bed, **Con.**] * Headache, as if the brain were bruised through all the bones of the head, and down into the root of the tongue, with *nausea and vomiting.*

Face.—Pale face, with blue margins around the eyes, [**Ars. Chin.**—Blueness around the mouth, **Cina.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Flat taste, with *white, thickly-coated* tongue, [also **Ant. c. Nux v.**—Dirty-yellow or black tongue **Chin. Merc.**]

Stomach.—Aversion to food; craves dainties and sweetthings, [see **Hepar.**] **Constant and continual nausea*, [**Phos. * Tart. e. * Verat.**] Vomiting food, [* **Bry. * Nux. Puls.**] Vomiting bilious, bitter fluids, [**Cham. Merc. Phos. Verat.**—*Sour* mucus, * **Nux. * Phos. Puls. Sulph.**] Vomiting green, jelly-like mucus, [**Merc. Verat.**—Pinkish, glairy fluid, **Kali b.**] Vomiting blood, [**Bry. Hyos. Nux.**] Vomiting black, pitch-

like substance, [*Ars. Sec. *Verat.— Of fæces and urine, *Opi.] Vomiting when stooping, [Rhus t.— From the motion of a carriage, boat, etc., Ars. *Cocc.— After eating, *Ars. Bry. Nux. Puls. — After drinking, *Ars. *Bry. *Verat.] Great sense of emptiness and relaxation in the stomach, [Ign. Sep. — Great fulness, *Chin. *Lyc. Nux. Phos.] *Horrible pain and sick feeling in the stomach. Cutting, pinching around the umbilicus, as if grasped with a hand; worse from motion, [see Bell.]

Stool.—*Diarrhœa;* *stools as if fermented, with nausea and colic. *Stools green as grass*, [dark-green mucus, Merc.— Green, slimy, like the scum on a frog-pond, *Mag. c.] Dysenteric stools, with tenesmus. Bloody stools, with cutting, burning at the anus, [see Merc.]

Urine.—*Bloody urine, [also Nit. ac. Sec.] *Turbid* urine, with brick-dust sediment, [Bell. Phos.—*Reddish* urine, with brick-dust sediment, Nux v.—*Dark* urine, with brick-dust sediment, Chin.]

Sexual Organs.— Menstruation too early and too profuse, [Bell. Calc. c. Sabi.] **Metrorrhagia;* blood bright-red, clotted, with oppressed breathing.

Respiratory Organs.—*Rattling in the bronchial tubes when breathing. *The chest *seems full of phlegm*, but does not yield to coughing, [*Tart. e.] *Suffocative cough, occasioned by a contractive tickling in the throat, sometimes vomiting phlegm. *Suffocation threatens from constriction in the throat and chest, [asthma.] *Suffocative cough;* the child becomes quite stiff and blue in the face.

Fever.— Chilliness, but is unable to bear the least heat, [better from external heat, Ars. *Ign.] About 4 P. M. *sudden attack of heat; no thirst.* *Intermittents, where the *gastric symptoms predominate;* backache, short chill, long fever; mostly heat, with thirst, headache, nausea, cough, and sweat last. *External coldness and internal heat.*

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Great weakness and aversion to all food. **Nausea and vomiting*, with almost all ailments, [Tart. e. Verat.] Hemorrhages from all the orifices of the body.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

(BICHROMATE OF POTASH.)

Head.— Sudden, transient attacks of vertigo, [when rising from a seat, stooping, looking up, Podo. *Puls.] *Throbbing*

headache at the angles of the forehead, with dimness of sight, [see **Bell.**] *Frontal headache*, mostly over *left* eye. *The pain is of a dull, heavy, throbbing character, mostly in the forehead; worse after eating. Headache from suppressed coryza, [**Chin. Nux v.**] Pressure, as from a weight, on top of the head.

Eyes.—Great heaviness of the eyelids on waking, [see **Gel.**] Eyelids burning, inflamed, much swollen; rash on the adjacent parts. Œdematous swelling of the eyelids.

Ears.—Violent stitches in the *left* ear, extending to the roof of the mouth, [in the right ear, **Nit. ac.**] Discharge of thick, yellow, fetid pus from the ears, after scarlet-fever, [**Bell.**—After measles, **Puls.**]

Nose.—*Great dryness* of the nose, [**Graph. Nit. ac.**—Nostril ulcerated and scabby, **Calc. c. Nit. ac. Sil.**] *Green fetid discharge from the nose*, [**Graph. * Merc. * Puls. Rhus.**] *Discharge of hard, elastic plugs, [**Sep. Sil.**] Caries of the bones of the nose. Fetid smell from the nose, [**Calc. c. Merc. Nit. ac.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Tongue coated with *thick, yellowish-brown fur*, like felt. Tongue dry, smooth, red, and cracked, [* **Bell. * Rhus.**—Dry, hard, coated black, **Merc.**] Soft palate, reddened; uvula relaxed, with sensation of a plug in the throat, [see **Hepar.**] *Pseudo-membranous deposit on the fauces, tonsils, soft palate, and respiratory mucous surfaces of the pharynx and trachea, firm in texture, pearly in appearance, and fibrinous in character, [*dark-colored pseudo-membrane*, * **Phyto.**—*Dirty-gray* color, **Apis.**] Ulceration of the uvula and tonsils, [**Apis. Bell. * Merc.**] Burning in the pharynx, extending to the stomach, [see **Gel.**] *Discharge from the mouth and throat *tough and stringy.*

Stomach and Abdomen.—Desire for beer, acids, and sour things, [see **Hepar.**] *Vomiting* undigested food; bile, bitter; pinkish glairy fluid; blood, [see **Ipe.**] **After eating*, the food lies in the stomach like a heavy load, [* **Ars. Merc. * Nux v.**] Swelling of the stomach, with fulness; cannot bear tight clothes, [**Lyc. Nux v.**] Dull, heavy *pressure* or *stitches* in the region of the liver, [**Bry.**] Cutting pain in the abdomen, soon after eating. *Chronic intestinal ulceration, [**Merc.**]

Stool.—Constipation; stools dry, knotty, with burning at the anus, [**Nat. m. Verat.**] Stools slate-colored, bloody. *Morning diarrhœa;* wakes with urgent pressure to stool, [**Nux v. Sulph.**] Stools *watery*, gushing out, followed by tenesmus. *Bloody, jelly-like* stools. Sensation of a plug in the anus, [of a *weight*, **Sep.**]

Sexual Organs.— Menses *too soon*, with vertigo, nausea, and headache. * Yellow, ropy leucorrhœa, with itching, burning in the parts.

Respiratory Organs. — Hoarseness in the *evening*, [**Calc. c. Carb. v. Lach.**— In the *morning*, **Caust. Phos.**] **True membranous croup.* Tickling in the larynx; every inhalation causes cough. Cough in the morning, with viscid expectoration, and stitches in the chest, [see **Bry.**] * Violent, rattling cough, with expectoration of *tough*, *stringy* mucus, [**Phos. Staph.**] Cough, with pain in the sternum, extending back between the shoulders. Pricking pain in the region of the heart, [see **Dig.**]

Extremities.— *Stitches* at the lower angle of the *left scapula.* Rheumatic pains in the joints, especially the wrists. Craeking of all the joints from the least motion. Heaviness of the legs, [numbness, **Nux v. Sil.**]

Fever.— Great inclination to yawn and stretch. *Chilliness* with vertigo and nausea, then *heat* with coldness and shooting pains in the temples, no thirst. Attaeks of chilliness extending from the feet upwards; wants to be in a warm place, [* **Ars. Hep. Rhus.**] Heat alternating with general perspiration. Fever in the first part of the night.

Skin.— Hot, dry, red skin, [see **Bell.**] Solid eruption, like measles, over the body, [see **Puls.**] * Pustular eruptions, resembling small-pox. Suppurating tetter, [see **Graph.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Especially adapted to fat, light-haired people, and scrofulous diseases, [**Merc.**] * Discharges from the nose, mouth, throat, stomach, vagina, etc., of a *tough*, *stringy* mueus. Daily headache in the morning, at the same hour. Pains which shift quickly from one part to another, [**Bell.** * **Puls.**] Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly, [* **Bell.**]

LACHESIS.

(TRIGONOCEPHALUS LACHESIS.)

Mental Symptoms. — *Great disposition to feel sad*, [also **Nit. ac. Puls. Sep.**] Happy and eheerful. Indolence of mind. Excessive moaning and eomplaining of one's pains. Inability to think, [also **Gel.**]

Head.— Giddiness, with headache. *Dull pain* in the vertex. *Heaviness* of the head, [**Bell. Calc. c. Nux v. Puls. Sulph.**— *Lightness* of the head, * **Stram.**— Sensation of emptiness in

the head, **Cocc. Puls.**] * *Beating* headache, most violent over the eyes. Headache, mostly in the forehead, with nausea and chilliness, [**Puls.**]

Mouth and Throat.— *Burning* in the mouth, as from pepper. Great dryness of the mouth, feeling sore. * *Anterior half* of the tongue red, smooth, and shining, [see **Rhus.**] * Great difficulty in protruding the tongue; *it trembles*, [**Ars. Bell.**] Cracks and large, round papillæ on the tongue. Inflammation of the tongue, [* **Bell. Merc.**] Inflammation of the tonsils, with disposition to suppurate, [see **Hep.**] *Ulcers* in the throat, and on the inflamed tonsils. * Diseases of the throat that begin on the *left* side, [those beginning on the *right* side, **Gel.** * **Lyc. Podo.**] *Malignant diphtheria*, [see **Kali b.**] * Painful deglutition; fluids regurgitate through the nose, [also * **Bell. Merc.**] * Cannot bear anything to *touch the throat*, it is so sensitive, and produces a sensation of suffocation, [**Apis.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.— Bitter taste, [everything tastes bitter, **Bry. Chin. Colo. Puls.**] * Regurgitation of the food after eating, [also **Puls.**] Eructations of sour water after eating, [see * **Nux.**] *Vomiting* food, [see **Ipec.**] Vomiting with diarrhœa, [**Ars. Verat.**] *Gnawing* pressure in the stomach, relieved after eating. *Burning in the abdomen*, [**Ars. Phos. Sep.**]

Stool.— *Chronic constipation;* hard stools, resembling sheep-dung, [see **Graph.**] *Chronic diarrhœa*, exhausting, mostly in the evening or at night. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation. Discharge of blood and pus from the anus, *very offensive.*

Urinary Organs.— Stitches in the region of the kidneys. *Dull pain* in the bladder. Frequent micturition, with copious emissions of foaming urine of a dark color. * Yellow urine, like saffron. *Dark and turbid urine.* * Sensation as of a ball in the bladder, [as of a worm, * **Bell.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Especially suited to women at the change of life, with frequent uterine hemorrhages, [**Puls. Sep.**] * Menses at the regular time, but too short and feeble, [menses irregular; they are never at the right time, * **Nux v.** * **Sep.**] Before the menses, vertigo and headache. * Cannot bear the *least pressure* upon the uterine region. **Left* ovary swollen, with pressing, stitching pains, [see **Bell.**]

Respiratory Organs.— *Hoarseness*, with feeble voice. Cough, occasioned by ulcers in the throat. * Can bear nothing to touch his neck, [also **Apis.**] * Slight pressure on the throat

produces violent and long-continued cough. *Cough worse after sleeping, [also **Apis.**] Bloody expectoration, with frothy mucus. *Oppression of the chest*, accompanied by cough. *Stitches in the chest, [left side,] with difficult breathing; worse when coughing or taking an inspiration, [see **Bry.**] Burning in the chest, [coldness, **Ars.**] *Palpitation of the heart*, [see **Dig.**] Irregularity of the beats of the heart.

Back.— Pains in the back, with constipation, or palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa. *Great painfulness and sensitiveness of the neck to contact.

Extremities.—Pains in the wrist-joints, as if sprained, [*Arn. Gel.] Stinging in the tips of the fingers. *Whitlow, [**Merc.** *Sil.— See **Hepar.**] Stinging in the knees. The left knee feels as if sprained. *Gangrenous ulcers on the legs*, [old ulcers on the legs, with burning, and cutting pains, ***Ars. Lyc.**] *Caries of the bones of the leg.*

Fever.— Pulse small, weak, and accelerated; intermittent pulse. Chilliness, with chattering of the teeth. Heat, especially in the evening, in the hands and feet. *Chills at night and flushes of heat by day. *Intermittent fever*, the disease returns every spring, or after being suppressed the previous fall by quinine. *Typhoid fever*, with stupor, muttering, sunken countenance, dropping of the lower jaw, dry, red, or black tongue, cracked on the tip and trembles when protruding it. Perspiration yellow, cold, bloody, [also **Lyc.**]

Skin.— Color of the skin bluish red, or *yellow*. *Ulcers* very tender, and burning when touched, with ichorous, fetid discharge, [**Ars. Carb. v.**— *Ulcers* hard on the edges, stinging, burning; with proud flesh; turning *black*, thin ichorous pus, ***Ars. Graph.**] *Carbuncles*, surrounded by small boils and purple spots.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— *Very unhappy and distressed after sleeping. Can bear nothing tight about the waist. *Left side most affected, [paralysis, throat, ovaries.] Suitable to persons of intemperate habits, [also **Nux v. Opi.**] Bad effects of mercury, china, [**Puls. Sulph.**] *Symptoms all *worse* after sleep, [**Apis. Calc. c. Opi. Verat.**— Better after, **Phos. Sil.**]

LYCOPODIUM.

(CLUB-MOSS.)

Mental Symptoms.— *Melancholy.* Weeping mood, with chilliness, [**Puls.**] *She is afraid of being alone, [**Ars.**— Wishes

to be alone, **Chin. Nux v.**] *Extremely sensitive*, [also **Cham. Coff.**] Great indifference, [**Chin. *Phos. ac.**]

Head.—Pressing headache on the vertex; worse from 4 to 8 P. M., and *from lying down* or stooping. *Pain in the temples, as if they were screwed towards each other, [also **Merc.**] Stitches in the temples, mostly on the right side. *Tearing* pain in the *occiput*, [also **Con.**—**Stupefying* pain, ascending from the nape of the neck, **Dulc.**] *Great falling off of the hair.*

Eyes.—*Stitches in the eyes*, without any redness, [also **Bry.**] Smarting in the eyes, [as from salt, **Nux v.**] Burning in the eyes. Styes on the lids, near the internal canthus, [see **Puls.**] Eyes wide open, insensible to light, [**Hyos.**]

Ears.—Dulness of hearing, [**Graph.**—From *suppressed* fever and ague by quinine, **Calc. c.**—From the abuse of mercury, **Hepar. Nit. ac.**] Roaring, humming, and whizzing in the ears, [see **Chin.**]

Nose.—Sense of smell very *acute*, [**Bell. Con. Hep.**] Ulcerated nostrils, [also **Calc. c. Graph. Nit. ac.**] *Fluent* coryza, **Ars. Lach. Merc.**—*Dry* coryza, **Nit. ac. Nux v. Sep.**] **Fan-like* motion of the nostrils in respiratory diseases.

Face.—*Grayish-yellow color of the face, with blue circles around the eyes, [**Ars. Chin.**] *Dropping of the lower jaw, in typhoid fever, [**Lach. Opi.**] *Itching, scaly herpes* in the face and corners of the mouth.

Mouth and Throat.—Teeth excessively painful on being touched. Toothache, with swelling of the cheeks; *relieved* by warm applications, [*worse* from warm, **Bry.**—Cold water relieves, **Puls.**] Dryness of the mouth and tongue *without thirst*, [*with much* thirst, **Nat. m. Nit. ac. Rhus.**] *Tongue dry; becomes *black* and cracked, [see **Bell.**] Inflammation of the throat, with stitches on swallowing, [**Hep.**] Swelling and suppuration of the tonsils, [**Hep. Merc.**] *Ulceration of the tonsils, beginning on the *right* side, [**Bell. Podo.**—Beginning on the *left* side, ***Lach.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Excessive hunger, [soon after eating, **Cina. Merc.**] Aversion to bread, etc. Desire for sweet things, [**Ipe. Lyc.**—Aversion to sweets, **Caust.**—See **Hepar.**] Food tastes *sour*, [**Nux v. Puls.**—Tastes *bitter*, ***Bry. Cham. Chin.**] *Sour* eructations, [also **Gel. Nit. ac. Nux v.**—*Bitter* eructations, **Bell. Chin.**] *Great weakness of digestion. After eating, pressure in the stomach, with bitter taste in the mouth. *Immediately after a light meal, the abdomen is bloated, full, [**Chin. Nux v. Phos.**] **Constant* sense of *fer-*

mentation in the abdomen, like a pot of yeast working, [**Chin. Phos.**] * Much rumbling, particularly in the left side. *Incarcerated flatulence*, [**Carb. v. Chin.**]

Stool.—* Constipation; almost impossible to pass the stool. Scanty stool, with a sensation as if much remained behind, [see **Nux.**]

Urinary Organs.—*Dark and scanty urine*, [**Bell. Nit. ac.**] **Red*, *sandy* sediment in the urine, [**Phos. Sep. Sil.**—Yellow, sandy sediment, **Sil.**—Brick-dust-like sediment, **Chin. Nat. m. Phos. Puls.**] Hemorrhage from the urethra without pain, [with severe pain, * **Canth. Merc.**]

Sexual Organs.—*Diminished sexual desire;* penis small, cold, relaxed, [**Hep. Mag. c.**—**Increased* desire, **Canth. Nux v. Phos.**] * Menses too soon and too profuse, [* **Calc. c. Bell. Bry.**] Suppression of the menses, also from fright, [**Acon. Opi.**] Chronic dryness of the vagina, [**Bell.**] * Discharge of wind from the vagina. * Profuse leucorrhœa, with cutting pains across the right side to the left; discharge like milk, or bloody. Blood-red leucorrhœa, [*milky*, **Calc. c. Puls.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with wheezing. * Cough, with *gray*, *salty expectoration*. Cough, with bloody expectoration, [**Merc.**] *Pulmonary phthisis*, with cough and expectoration of large quantities of pus. Stitches in the left side of the chest, also during an inspiration, [see * **Bry.**] The least exertion causes shortness of breath. * Oppressed breathing, with *fan-like motions of the nostrils*. * Cough worse from 4 to 6 P. M.

Back.—Swelling of the cervical glands, [**Caust. Merc. Sil.**] Painful stiffness of the neck. Drawing pain in the small of the back. Burning between the shoulders.

Extremities.—Redness, inflammation and swelling of the joints of the fingers. * Great dryness of the skin of the hands. Pain as if sprained in the hip, [feels as if dislocated, **Caust. Bry.**—*Pulsating* pain in the hip-joint, the beginning of suppuration, **Merc. Hep.**] * Inflammation of the end of bones. *Cold feet constantly*, [as if they had on cold, damp stockings, * **Calc. c.**] One foot cold, the other hot, [one hand cold, the other hot, **Dig.**] * Old ulcers on the legs, tearing, itching, and burning at night.

Sleep.—* Drowsiness during the day, and sleepless at night, [**Merc.** * **Phos. ac. Sulph.**—Sleepy, but cannot sleep, * **Bell. Opi.**] Starting when falling asleep. *Palpitation*, cannot lie on left side.

Fever.— Sensation as if the circulation stood still. Chilliness from 4 to 8 P. M., with sensation of numbness in the hands and feet, [great coldness of the hands, the fingers *feel as if dead*, * **Sep.**] *One-sided* chilliness, mostly on the left side. **Intermittent fever;* paroxysm at 4 P. M., terminating at 8 P. M. Shaking chill and great coldness, as if lying in ice, followed by perspiration and violent thirst, without previous heat. **Typhoid fever.*

Skin.— Itching of the skin, as if caused by fleas. Humid, suppurating herpes, [**Kali b.**] Full of deep cracks, and covered with thick crusts. Fistulous ulcers, with hard, everted edges, [**Ant. Calc. c. Sil.**] Ulcers, with tearing, itching pains, burning when touched, [see **Lach.**] *Caries*, [**Calc. c. Hep.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Adapted to subacute and gradually advancing chronic diseases. * Great emaciation of the upper part of the body, while the lower portion is greatly distended. * Great fear of being left alone. * Constant sense of satiety, or fulness in the abdomen. * Disease always *worse*, 4 P. M., and better in the evening, [*worse* in the evening, **Merc. Nit. ac.** * **Puls.**] Patient feels *better* on getting cold, from being uncovered.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

(CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.)

Mental Symptoms.— Sad and indisposed to talk, [wants to talk continually, * **Stram.**] Trembling, anguish, fear, as if some accident would happen.

Head.— Vertigo when kneeling or standing, as if everything were turning around. Headache from mental exertion, or when in a crowd. Pulsating sensation in the forehead, [see **Bell.**] * Headache increased by stooping and relieved by lying down, [**Bry.**] Pain on top of the head as if the hair were pulled, [see **Acon.**]

Eyes.— Burning, stinging in the eyes, which are inflamed. * Agglutination of the lids in the morning, [**Calc. c. Merc. Sulph.**] *Black motes* before the eyes, [**Acon. Merc. Phos.**— *Stars* before the eyes, **Bell.**]

Ears.— Great sensitiveness to noise, [**Acon.** * **Bell.**] Whizzing and ringing in the ears, [**Calc. c.** * **Chin. Lyc. Nux.**]

Nose.— Bleeding from the nose in the morning, [**Nit. ac. Nux.**] * Dry coryza, with obstruction of the nose.

Face.— Earthy, sickly complexion, [*pale*, *death-like*, **Ars.**

Verat.] Alternate redness and paleness of the face, [**Bell. Croc. Ign. Puls.**] Boring pain in the cheek-bone at night, worse during rest.

Mouth and Throat.—Toothache while riding in a carriage, [headache, **Bell. * Cocc.**] Toothache during pregnancy, [**Sep.**] Burning vesicles on the gums, cheeks, tongue, lips and palate, bleeding easily. *Bloody saliva*, [**Ars. Merc. Nux.**] Burning in the throat, with dryness and roughness as if scraped, [**Ars. Hep. Nux. Phos.**] *Hawking up fetid tubercles color of peas*, [of *greenish* mucus, **Colch.**—Of *bloody* mucus, **Lyc.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Bitter or sour taste in the mouth. Desire for fruit and acid things, [* **Phos. ac. Verat.**] Sour eructations. Eructations, tasting of the food, [**Calc. c. Chin. * Puls.**] Vomiting of bitter water. * Contractive pain in the stomach. *Contractive*, *pinching* pain in the right iliac region. *Great heaviness* in the abdomen.

Stools.—**Green*, *watery*, *frothy stools*, *with green scum like that of a frog-pond*, [green, watery, like chopped spinach, **Acon.**—Like chopped eggs and spinach, **Cham.**] *Bloody*, *mucous stools.* Sour-smelling diarrhœa of children. *Before stool*, cutting, pinching in the abdomen. *During* and *after* stool *tenesmus*, [**Bell. Colch. * Merc.**]

Sexual Organs.—Pressing towards the pelvis, as if the menses would come on. Menses too late or suppressed. * Menstrual blood thick, dark, like pitch, [**Nux.**] *During* the menses, great debility, chilliness, headache, pale face, and pain in the small of the back.

Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic cough during the night, with pain in the chest. Oppression of the chest, with a sensation of constriction, [**Acon. Nux v. * Phos. Puls.**] Soreness in the chest as if bruised during motion.

Back.—Stiffness in nape of the neck, [**Bell. Bry. Nit. ac. * Rhus.**] Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised or broken.

Extremities.—* Pain as from a sprain in the right shoulder, when moving the arm. Rheumatism of the shoulder, the pain prevents the least motion of the arm. Spreading blisters on the fingers. Painful swelling in the bend of the knees. Heavy, weary feeling in the feet, [* **Bell. Lach. Nat. m.**]

Sleep.—* Sleeplessness at night from oppression in the abdomen.

Fever.—Pulse accelerated only during the night. Chilliness, with external coldness in the evening. Chill running

down the back. Heat after the evening chill, and perspiration with thirst, from midnight till morning.

Skin.— *Vesicles and pimples*, sometimes itching violently, [**Rhus t.**] *Small, red, elevated herpes*, scaling off.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Epileptic attacks, falls down suddenly with consciousness. Painfulness of the whole body. Feels tired, especially in the feet. Most symptoms come on at night and while at rest. Better while moving about.

MERCURIUS VIVUS.

(QUICKSILVER.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Great restlessness.* Anxiety, with fear of losing one's mind. Indifference to everything, [* **Phos. ac.**] Continuous moaning. *Great weakness of memory.* Hurried speech, [wants to talk continually, * **Stram.**]

Head. — Vertigo, when *lying on the back*, things turning black before the eyes, [vertigo, when lying down, or when turning over in bed, * **Con.**] Compressive headache, head feels as if it were in a vise, [**Nat. m. Puls.**] Head aches as if it would burst with fulness, [**Acon.** * **Bell. Bry. Sulph.**] * Stitches through the whole head. *Open fontanels*, with dirty color of the face, sour-smelling night-sweat, [* **Calc. c.** * **Sil. Sulph.**] * Stinging, burning, fetid eruptions on the hairy scalp, [**Graph. Hepar s. Lyc.**— See **Rhus.**]

Eyes.—* Scrofulous ophthalmia; lids swollen, edges ulcerated and scabby, [**Bell. Calc. c. Phos.**] *Ulceration* of the margins of the lids, [**Nat. m. Sulph.**] Inflammation of the eyes, with redness of the whites. * Pustules on the conjunctiva. * Ulcers on the cornea, [**Ars. Calc. c.** * **Sil.** * **Sulph.**] Black motes before the eyes.

Ears. — *Sticking* pains in the ears, [*shooting* pains, **Puls.**— *Stitching*, *tearing* pains, * **Cham. Chin.** — *Pulsations* in the ears, **Hep. Phos.** * **Rhus. Sil.**] *Buzzing*, *roaring*, [**Caust. Con. Croc.**— *Ringing*, see * **Chin.**] *Discharge of pus* from the ears, [**Nit. ac.** * **Puls. Sulph.**]

Nose. — Greenish, fetid pus is discharged from the nose, [**Puls. Rhus t.**— See **Kali b.**] Swelling of the nasal bones.. **Profuse fluent coryza*, with much sneezing, [coryza, with *acrid*, *corroding* discharge, **Ars. Lyc.**—*Dry coryza*, **Dulc. Nit. ac. Nux v. Sep.**—*Dry* at night, fluent during the day, * **Nux v.**] *Bleeding* of the nose.

Face.— Pale, yellow, earthy color of the face, [**Ars. Puls.**] *Crusta lactea*, [with thick crusts and secretion of a fetid, bloody ichor, **Rhus t.**] * Ulcerated corners of the mouth, [**Bell. Graph.**]

Mouth and Throat. — Dry, rough, black lips, painful to touch. **Ulcerated gums;* they recede from the teeth and bleed when touched. *Very fetid breath*, [**Nux v.**] * Grayish ulcers on the inner surface of the lips, cheeks, gums, tongue, palate. Tongue coated with a dirty yellow fur. * Dry, hard, blackish tongue, [* **Ars. Lach.**— See **Lyc.**] The tongue *feels as if burnt*, [**Colo.**] **Ptyalism*, the saliva is often fetid and tenacious, [**Bell. Lach.**] **Bloody saliva*, [**Ars. Hyos. * Nux v. Rhus.**] *Complete loss of speech* and voice, [* **Bell. Con.**] Catarrhal sore throat; stitches when swallowing, [see **Hep.**] Fluids return through the nose when being swallowed, [* **Bell. Lach.**] *Ulcerated tonsils*, with sharp, stinging pains, [* **Bell. Lach. Nit. ac.**—*Putrid*, *dark-looking* ulcers in the throat, * **Ars.** * **Bapt.**] *Burning* in the throat, as from *hot vapor ascending*, [sensation of something *cold* ascending, **Caust.**] Quinsy, [see **Bell.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.— Hunger soon after eating, [**Phos.** * **Staph.**— Great fulness after eating, **Chin.** * **Lyc.**] Rising of air, or acrid, putrid eructations, [see **Phos.**] * Bitter, sour, putrid, or sweet taste in the mouth, [bitter taste of all the food and drink, * **Bry. Colo. Puls.**— Bitter taste after eating, **Nit. ac.**— Sour taste, **Lyc. Nux v. Puls.**] * Complete loss of appetite, [**Chin.** * **Rhus t.**] *Great weakness of digestion*, with continuous hunger. *After a meal the food weighs like a stone in the stomach, [* **Ars. Bry.** * **Nux v.**] * Region of the stomach very sensitive to touch, [also **Bry. Lach. Nux v.**] * Hepatitis, with stinging pains and great soreness of the region of the liver to contact. *Induration of the liver.* * Stabbing, pinching pains in the abdomen, with chilliness.

Stool.— *Diarrhœa;* * stools *dark-green*, *frothy*, or yellowish like sulphur, preceded by chilliness; [see **Dig.**] *Tenesmus during and after* stool. **Dysentery;* stools *bloody mucus;* [**Canth. Colo.** * **Nux v.**] *Dark-green mucus; whitish-green mucus*, [*white*, *slimy stools*, **Cham. Colch. Sulph.**] * The discharges are accompanied by chilliness, sick stomach, cutting colic, *violent tenesmus during and after stool.* Black, pitch-like stools, [* **Ars. Chin.** * **Verat.**— *White* stools, **Calc. c. Dig.** * **Phos. ac.**— *Jelly-like*, *mucous stools*, but little pain, worse at night or in the morning, * **Colch.** * **Podo.**]

Urinary Organs. — Urine dark-red, soon becoming *turbid and fetid.* * Dark-red urine, as if mixed with blood. *Urine smells* sour, [strong like *horse* urine, * **Nit. ac.**] Burning in the urethra, [during micturition, **Caust.** — After micturition, * **Canth. Nit. ac.**] * Gonorrhœa; thick *greenish* or *yellow* discharge.

Sexual Organs. — Painful inflammation and swelling of the glans and prepuce. * Chancre ulcers on the prepuce and glans. Suppression of the menses, [see **Puls.**] * *Prolapsus of the vagina*, with sensation of great rawness, [* **Sep.** — Prolapsus uteri, **Calc. c. Con.** * **Nux v. Sep.**]

Respiratory Organs. — * *Catarrh with chilliness*, fluent coryza, hoarseness, sore throat, cough, dread of the open air. **Dry*, fatiguing cough; pain in the chest and small of the back, [**Cham.** * **Nux v. Phos.** — *Loose cough*, with expectoration, **Kali b.** * **Puls.**] * Whooping-cough. *Shortness of breath* when walking or going up-stairs, [**Ars. Calc. c.**] *Pneumonia*; stitches in the *right* chest through from the shoulder-blade, [stitches in the *left* chest, **Lach. Lyc.**] Burning in the chest, extending to the throat.

Back. — *Bruised pain* in the small of the back, especially when sitting, [when touching the part, **Graph.**] * Swelling of the cervical glands, with painful closing of the jaws, [**Caust. Sil.**]

Extremities. — * *Lacerating* in the shoulder and wrist-joint, particularly at night, and when moving the parts. * Itch like eruption on the hands. * Cold, clammy sweats on the thighs and legs at night, [on the feet, **Sulph.**] Hip-disease with the formation of pus, [* **Hep.** * **Sil. Staph.**] Dropsical swelling of the feet and legs, [**Apis. Ars. Colch.**]

Sleep. — * Great inclination to sleep, in daytime, [especially after meals, **Bry. Nux v.** * **Phos.**] *Wakeful until* 3 A. M., [cannot sleep after 3 A. M., **Calc. c.** * **Nux v.**] *Excessive restlessness*, with sleeplessness.

Fever. — *Accelerated pulse*, at times slow and trembling. *Chills, especially in the evening*, [**Bell.** * **Puls.**] * Paroxysms of fever, especially at night, with much thirst. *Typhoid fever.* Profuse, debilitating *night-sweats*, [**Chin. Phos.** * **Sil.** — Copious *morning-sweat*, setting in after waking, **Puls. Sulph.**]

Skin. — Itching eruptions, burning after scratching, [**Rhus. Staph.** — Sore after scratching, **Sulph.**] * *Itch*, bleeding easily, [see **Sulph.**] * Ulcers and eruptions, having a *raw appearance*, [look like *raw flesh*, with zigzag edges, * **Nit. ac.**] * Syphi-

litic ulcers and herpes, [mercurial ulcers and caries, **Nit. ac. Sulph.**] *Watery vesicles and blotches; turn yellow and maturate.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Affects especially the glandular system, [**Hep. Kali b.**] The parts are much swollen, with a raw, sore feeling. *Profuse perspiration accompanies most complaints, but does not relieve. All the symptoms are *worse at night*, and in damp, rainy weather, [**Dulc. Rhus.**]

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

(CHLORIDE OF SODIUM.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Dejection of spirits*, [gay and cheerful, **Croc. Lach.**] Out of humor; gets angry at trifles, [***Bry. *Cham.**] *Great tendency to start.

Head.—Vertigo when rising from bed, [see **Kali b.**] Sensation of *emptiness* in the head, [**Cocc. Sep.**—*Great fulness*, as if the head would split open, ***Acon. *Bell. Sulph.**] Pressing headache from both sides, as if the head were in a vise, [***Merc. Puls.**—*Pressing in both temples* from within outwards, **Bry.**] Beating in the forehead, with nausea and vomiting; worse in the morning, and better when lying down, [*worse* about 3 P. M., and when lying down, ***Bell.**] *Awakens every morning with a violent, bursting headache, [see **Sulph.**] *Burning* on the vertex, [see **Sulph.**] *Periodical* headaches, during the menses.

Eyes.—*Excessively sore, red, disgusting eyelids. *Thin, watery, excoriating discharge from the eyes after the abuse of *nitrate of silver*. Fiery, zigzag appearance around all things, [see **Ign.**] Gauze before the eyes, [**Caust. Phos. Sulph.**] *Letters run together when reading*, [**Chin. Cocc.**]

Ears.—*Otalgia*, with stitches in the ears, [**Cham. Chin.**] Stinging or tingling in the ears. Ringing, humming, etc., [see **Chin.**]

Nose.—Boring pain in the nasal bones. *Excessive fluent coryza, with loss of smell and taste, [see **Merc.**] *Scabs* and scurf in the nose.

Mouth and Throat.—*Lips dry, cracked; upper lip swollen. *Heaviness of the tongue, with difficult speech, [**Nux v.**] *Vesicles* on the tongue. *White coated, or *map tongue*. *Sore throat;* it feels as if a *plug* had lodged in it, [**Bell. Merc. Nux v.**—As if a *splinter* had lodged in the throat, **Calc. c. Caust Hep.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Sour taste.* Longing for bitter food and drink, [see **Hepar.**] *Sour regurgitation of food, [**Lach. Phos.**—Regurgitation of a sweetish water, **Merc.**] *Great aversion to bread, [**Lyc. Nux v.**—Bread tastes bitter, **Chin.**] *Craves salt, [**Calc. c.**—Food tastes too salt, **Carb. v. Sep.**] Soreness in the pit of the stomach when pressing on it. *She always has heart-burn after eating, [**Calc. c. Croc.**] Vomiting, first of food, later of bile, [first of bile, later of food, **Bry.**] *Stitches in the region of the liver, [see **Bry.**] Fermentation in the abdomen, [like a pot of yeast working, *Lyc. Phos.—After eating fruit, **Chin.**]

Stool.—*Constipation;* stools hard, dry, *crumbling*, very difficult to discharge, [stools *tough*, shining like grease, *Caust.] *Diarrhœa;* stools *thin*, watery, with colic. **Excoriating* diarrhœa, like water, only in the *daytime*. *Burning in the rectum* during and after stool, [**Ars. Canth.**]

Urinary Organs.—Pale urine, with brick-dust sediment, [**Puls.**—Dark-brown urine, with white sediment, **Calc. c. Sep.**—Urine white, like milk, **Con. Phos. ac.**—Turning white after standing a short time, *Cina.] *Brown*, *black* urine, [*Colch.] Red sand in the urine, [see *Lyc.] *Severe cutting pains in the urethra after micturition. *Involuntary* micturition when coughing.

Sexual Organs.—*The menses delay, and grow more and more scanty, [see **Puls.**] **Very sad and gloomy during the menses*, with palpitation of the heart, and morning headache. *Pressing and bearing down* in the genitals, as if everything would come out of the vagina, [*Bell. *Nit. ac.—She has to cross her limbs to prevent prolapsus, *Sep.] *Leucorrhœa*, *acrid*, *greenish*, especially when walking.

Respiratory Organs.—*Cough after going to bed, spasmodic, suffocating, expectoration mostly in the morning. Tensive pains in the muscles of the right side of the chest. Stitches in the chest during a deep inspiration, or when coughing, [**Bry. Lyc. Puls.**] *Palpitation of the heart from the slightest motion, [**Dig.**] Irregular, intermitting beats of the heart, [**Lach. Sep.**]

Back.—Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised. Painful stiffness of the neck, [**Bell. Bry.**] The pain in the back is relieved by lying on something hard, [*Rhus t.—Pain, as if the parts were resting on something hard, *Arn.]

Extremities.—Languor, heaviness of the arms, [**Caust.**] Sensation of lameness, and as if sprained in the shoulder-

joint, [**Nux v.**] Pain in the hip, as if sprained, [as if dislocated, **Bry.**] * Great heaviness of the legs and feet. Swelling of the feet, [* **Ars.** * **Chin.**]

Sleep. — Sleepiness during the day, wakeful at night, [**Merc.** * **Sulph.**] Sleep full of fanciful ravings. Talks while asleep, and is very restless, [**Sep.** * **Sulph.**]

Fever. — Pulse very irregular, especially when lying on the left side. Constant chilliness, and want of animal heat. *Intermittent fever.* Chilliness, with great thirst; afterwards fever, with violent thirst and excessive headache; at last profuse perspiration. * The chill occurs about 10 A. M., commencing mostly at the feet. * Inveterate, or badly treated cases of fever and ague, especially after the abuse of quinine, [**Puls.**]

Skin. — Rash over the whole body, with stinging sensation in the skin. * Nettle-rash after violent exercise, [after taking cold, * **Dulc.** — After getting wet, **Rhus t.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — * Losing of flesh while living well, [also * **Calc. c.**] Pulsations in the whole body from the least exertion. Bad effects from the loss of animal fluids, [**Calc. c. Chin. Phos. ac.**] Great liability to take cold. Most complaints are aggravated at 10 A. M., appear or grow worse while lying down, and are relieved by sitting up; also *better* from lying on the right side.

NITRIC ACID.

Mental Symptoms. — Sad, desponding, [also **Nat. m.** * **Puls. Rhus t.** — Gay, cheerful, **Croc. Lach.**] Anxiety, with fear of death, [* **Ars. Nux v.**] Excessively nervous, [**Canth.**] *Indisposed to work*, [**Con. Phos.** — Indisposed to talk, **Dig. Phos. ac.**]

Head. — Headache in the morning on waking, [**Calc. c. Nat. m.** * **Sulph.**] Headache, as if the head were surrounded with a tight bandage, [**Merc.** — Headache relieved by compression, * **Puls.**] *Stitches* in the temples, particularly the right * *Throbbing* pain in the temples, [* **Acon.** * **Bell.**]

Eyes. — Stitches in the eyes, [**Bry. Lyc.**] Smarting sensation in the eyes, [as from salt, **Nux v.**] Paralysis of the upper lids, [see **Gel.**] Black spots flying before the eyes, [**Carb. v. Merc.**] Double vision, [**Hyos.**] Short-sightedness, [long-sighted, **Nat. m. Calc. c.**]

Ears. — *Stitches* in the right ear. * *Hardness of hearing*, especially from induration of the tonsils, after the abuse of

mercury, [from the abuse of quinine, **Puls.**] *Roaring, throbbing, cracking*, in the ears, [see **Merc.**]

Nose.—Soreness, burning, and scurf in the nose. *Fetid, yellow* discharge from the nose, [**Puls.**—*Green, fetid* discharge, **Graph. Kali b.** * **Merc. Puls.**—See **Kali b.**] *Violent fluent* coryza, with pain in the limbs, [**Ars. Merc.**—*Dry coryza*, **Dulc.** * **Nux v. Sep.**] * Fetid smell from the nose.

Face.—Dark yellow, almost brown, complexion. * Black pores in the face, [**Dig.**] *Small pimples on the face.* Drawing pain in the cheek-bones. Swelling of the submaxillary glands.

Mouth.—* Throbbing headache, mostly at night in bed, [**Sep.**] Gums white, swollen, bleeding. Great dryness in the mouth, with thirst, [*without* thirst, **Bell.**] * Mouth full of fetid ulcers; bloody saliva; putrid-smelling breath, [* **Nux v.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—* Bitter taste, particularly after eating, [**Ars. Bry. Puls.**] Longing for fat, herring, chalk, lime, earth, [**Nux v.**—See **Hepar.**] * Great thirst continually. *Sour eructations*, [**Bry. Calc. c. Phos.**] * Much nausea and gastric trouble, relieved by moving about or riding in a carriage, [see **Cocc.**] Stitches in the region of the liver. Cutting pain in the abdomen, in the morning in bed, and after rising. * Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands, [**Merc.**]

Stool and Anus.—* Hard, difficult, and scanty stool. *Diarrhœa;* stools putrid or of mucus, fetid or undigested. *Dysentery*, with bloody stools and tenesmus, [see **Merc.**] * Hemorrhage from the bowels in typhoid fever, [* discharges of black, decomposed blood, **Phos.**—*Involuntary* and of a *cadaverous smell*, * **Ars.** * **Carb. v.**] * Old hemorrhoidal tumors, secreting much slime, and bleeding profusely after stool. *Fissures of the anus.*

Urinary Organs.—Discharge of dark-brown, badly-smelling urine. * The urine has an intolerably strong smell, like that of horses. * Active hæmaturia; urging after micturition, with shuddering along the spine, [see **Canth.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Secondary syphilis, *after abuse of mercury.* Ulcers in the vagina, burning and itching, [painless, * **Sulph.**] * Menses too early and too profuse, [* **Bell.** * **Calc. c. Cimi.**—Too late, pale, and scant, **Graph.** * **Puls. Sulph.**—See **Puls.**] * Violent pressure, as if everything were coming out of the vulva, with pain in the small of the back, through the hips,

and down the thigh. * *Leucorrhœa*, cherry-brown color, and fetid, [**Chin.**—Green, corrosive, **Merc. Sep.**—White, like milk, **Con. Phos. Puls.**]

Respiratory Organs.—* *Dry, barking* cough in the evening after lying down, [see **Hepar.**] Violent, shaking, barking cough, with expectoration of blood mixed with clots, or of yellow acrid pus, tasting bitter, sour, or salt. *Shortness of breath*, palpitation of the heart, and anguish when going upstairs, [**Ars.** * **Calc. c. Merc.**] *Vanishing* of the mammæ.

Fever.—Pulse very irregular. *Afternoon fever*, heat and chilliness. Heat, with perspiration and debility after eating. *Intermittent fever;* chilliness in the afternoon; then heat over the whole body; afterwards perspiration; no thirst in either stage, [see **Puls.**] Perspiration offensive, smelling like urine, [**Colo.**—Like sulphur, **Phos.**—Putrid, **Staph.**—*Sour*, **Merc. Sil.**]

Skin.—* Easily bleeding ulcers; look like raw flesh, [**Merc.**] Ulcers, with bloody, ichorous matter, [see **Lach.**] * Mercurial ulcers and caries. Black pores on the skin, [**Sulph.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Acts especially on the mucous outlets, as the rectum, anus, vagina, mouth. * Adapted to diseases depending upon the presence of some virulent poison, as syphilitic, mercurial, and scrofulous miasm. Especially suited to lean persons with dark complexion, black hair and eyes. Great debility, with heaviness and trembling of the limbs. Symptoms *worse* in the evening and at night; *better* from riding in a carriage, [reverse, **Cocc.**]

NUX VOMICA.

(STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Hypochondriac mood.* * Noise, talk, strong odors and bright light are intolerable, [see * **Bell.**] * Very irritable, and wishes to be alone, [**Chin.**—Fear of being alone, * **Ars. Lach.**] * Disposed to quarrel and feel vexed, [**Bry. Cham. Lyc.**] He makes mistakes in speaking, and gives wrong, absurd answers, [see **Gel.**] * Insane desire to kill even their *best friends.* * Mental derangement, in the case of drunkards, [*delirium tremens.*] Muttering delirium, [**Hyos. Rhus.**] * Ailments from intoxication and nightly revelling. Time passes too *slow.*

Head.—* Vertigo, with obscuration of sight, and whizzing in the ears. * Head feels much too large, [*too small*, **Coff.**]

Head aches, feels as if it would split, with sour vomiting, caused by a sour stomach, [**Bry.**] Sick headache from wine, coffee, close mental application, sedentary habits. *Pressing pain on top of the head, as if a nail were driven into it, [**Ign.**] Head symptoms *worse* in the morning; in the cold air; from mental exertion, and when lying down, [see **Bell.**]

Eyes.—*Pressure on the upper lids*, especially in the morning. *Painless spots, like extravasated blood in the sclerotica. Oozing of blood from the eyes, [**Bell. Carb. v. Cham.**] Burning and smarting in the eyes, as from salt, [as from sand, **Caust. Puls. Sulph.**] Streaks, like lightning, before the eyes. *Intolerance of the light of day*, [of candle-light, **Hepar. Phos.**]

Ears.—Otalgia, with tearing, stinging pains, [see **Cham.**] Tingling, hissing in the ears. *Ringing in the ears, [see **Chin.**] *Roaring in the ears*, early in the morning, [**Bell. Lyc. Nit. ac.**]

Nose.—**Fluent coryza* during the day, and *dry coryza* at night, [see **Merc.**] *First stage of ordinary catarrh*, with oppressive dulness in the head.

Face.—Pale, yellowish complexion, [**Merc.**] Redness and heat of one cheek, and paleness of the other, [**Acon. * Cham.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Tearing toothache, renewed by cold drink, relieved by warmth, [*better* from *cold* things, and *worse* from *warm*, * **Bry. Coff. Puls.**] Gums swollen, white, putrid, bleeding, [**Nit. ac.**] *Bloody saliva*, [**Ars. Hyos. Merc. Rhus.**] **Stomacace;* fetid ulcers in the mouth and fauces, [**Nit. ac.**] Tongue black and cracked, with bright-red edges, [see **Lyc. Merc.**] The tongue *feels heavy*, [**Colch. Nat. m.**] *Sore throat; when swallowing, feels as if it were raw. Burning in the throat up to the mouth. Feeling as of a plug in the throat, [**Hepar. Ign.**—As of splinters in the throat, * **Hepar. Nit. ac.**] Throat feels constricted, [**Nat. m. Hyos.**] *Catarrhal* sore throat.

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Hunger, with aversion to food.* Longing for brandy and chalk, [see **Hepar.**] Putrid or bitter taste early in the morning, [**Merc. Puls.**] *Bitter, sour eructations, [**Nit. ac. * Phos.**] *Gulping up a bitter fluid, [**Bry. Ign. Puls.**—Of a sweetish water, **Merc.**—Of a tasteless fluid, **Dig.**] *Nausea after a meal*, [**Ars. * Bry. Puls.**—After drinking, **Puls. Rhus.**] Vomiting of food, of sour-smelling mucus, of dark clotted blood, [see * **Ipe.**] *Vomiting of pregnant females, [**Con. Verat.**] *Region of the stomach very sensitive to pressure*, [**Bry. * Merc. * Phos.**] **Cannot bear the clothing tight*

about the waist, [**Chin. Hep. * Lyc.**] *Sensation of great fulness after eating a small quantity of food, [*** Chin. Lyc.**] * Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, especially after eating, [*** Ars. Bry. Merc. * Puls.**] **Constrictive, cramp-like pain in the stomach*, [see *** Colo.**] Throbbing in the stomach, [*** Puls. Rhus. Sep.**] *Burning in the stomach, [see **Ars.**] *Throbbing in the region of the liver*, [see **Bry.**] * Cutting or pinching pain in the abdomen, with desire to vomit. *Incarcerated hernia*, [**Opi.**] *Umbilical hernia of infants.*

Stool.—**Habitual constipation* of large, difficult stools, with frequent, and often ineffectual, attempts at stool, [**Bry. Con. Lyc.**] Dysentery, with cutting at the navel, *pressing on the rectum; stools, bloody mucus, with fæces*, [liquid, fæcal, mingled with hard lumps, **Con. Lyc.**] *Pitchlike* stools, with blood, [*black, putrid stools*, **Ars. Chin.**] *Painful hemorrhoidal tumors.

Urinary Organs.—*Renal colic*, pain extending to genitals and leg. Painful and almost ineffectual urging to urinate, [**Puls.**] * Urging to urinate, passing only a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine, [**Canth.**] *Bloody urine, [**Ipe.**]

Sexual Organs.— Constrictive pain in the testieles. *Menses* too early and too profuse, with dark, black blood, [**Bry. Cimi.** — Too late, pale and scant, **Graph. * Puls. Sulph.**— See **Puls.**] *Menses irregular, never at the right time, [*** Sep.**] *Dysmenorrhœa.* Fetid leucorrhœa, tinging the linen yellow, with pain in the uterus, as if bruised, [see **Nit. ac.**] *False and inefficient labor-pains, with frequent desire to urinate and go to stool. *Prolapsus uteri from overlifting or straining*, [**Rhus.**]

Respiratory Organs. — *First stage* of ordinary bronchial catarrhs, with *dry coryza and dry cough.* * Dry cough, with a sense of constriction around the waist. The cough is worse after midnight and in the morning, from exertion, when lying on the back, from eating and drinking, [relieved by eating or drinking, **Spong.** — By a swallow of cold water, **Caust.**— By sitting up in bed, *** Hyos. Puls.**] Painful pulsative shocks in the direction of the heart. * Palpitation of the heart, with inclination to vomit and heaviness in the chest, [see *** Dig.**] Pressure on the outer parts of the chest as from a load.

Back.—Drawing pain in the nape of the neck, [**Chin. Puls.**] Bruised pain between the scapulæ. *Bruised pain in the back*, worse from pressure and contact, [**Merc. Phos.**]

Extremities.—Sudden sensation of loss of strength in the arms, early in the morning. Paralysis of the arm, with tumult and shocks in it, as if the blood would start out of the vessels. The hands go to sleep and feel dead. *Numbness and paralysis of the lower limbs, [**Lyc.**] Numbness and deadness of the lower legs. Cracking in the knee-joint during motion, [**Cocc. Con.**]

Sleep.—*Cannot sleep after 3 A. M., ideas crowd upon the mind so, [**Calc. c. Sep.**—Cannot sleep before 3 A. M., **Merc.**] Great drowsiness during the day and after meals, [**Bry. * Phos.**]

Fever.—*Chilliness* not relieved by external heat, [**Bell. Phos.**] Chilliness, with shuddering, in the evening and at night; worse from movement and after drinking, [see **Ars.**] *Coldness of the whole body, with blue skin and finger-nails. Fever and ague, with much gastric disturbance, [**Ipe. Puls.**] Great heat, and yet wants to be covered up, [**Hepar.**—Wants to be uncovered, **Hyos. Sec.**] Afternoon or evening fever. *Sweat* after midnight.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Suitable for thin, slender persons, [*lean persons with dark complexion, black hair and eyes*, **Nit. ac.**] *Shocks and jerks through the whole body, [pulsations through the whole body, **Puls.**] *Heaviness* of the body, [*lightness*, **Sep.**—Feels too tall, ***Stram.**] *Bad effects from coffee, tobacco, spirituous liquors, sedentary habits, loss of sleep. *Aggravation* in the morning after eating, from touch; *strong pressure* relieves.

OPIUM.

(POPPY.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Fearfulness* and tendency to start. Cheerful, [**Lach. Croc.**—Sad and desponding, **Lyc. Phos. ac.**] Stupid indifference to pain and pleasure. *Thinks she is not at home. *Delirious talking; eyes wide open, face red and puffed up. *Complete loss of consciousness*, [**Bell.**] **Complete loss of memory*, [extremely forgetful, **Merc. Nat. m. Sulph.**] **Delirium tremens*, with dulness of sense, stupor, and loud snoring. *Apoplexy, with loss of consciousness, red, bloated face; half-closed eyes, dilated, insensible pupils; foam at the mouth, loud snoring.

Head.—Dulness and stupefaction of the head as from drunkenness, [staggering, as if intoxicated, **Gel.**] *Vertigo*

when rising, has to lie down. Sensation of *tightness* in the head. Throbbing of the arteries of the head, [**Hyos.**—**Of the neck*, **Bell.**] *Great *heaviness* of the head, [**Calc. c. Phos. ac. Sulph.**—*Lightness* of, **Stram.**]

Eyes. — The eyes are half open and turned upwards, [great heaviness of the eyelids, cannot keep them open, ***Gel. Rhus. Sep.**] *Pupils dilated and insensible to light.

Face. — *Dark-red, bloated, swollen face, [**Bell. Hyos.**] Spasmodic movements of the facial muscles. Veins of the face distended. *Hanging down of the lower jaw, [**Lach. Lyc.**—*Lockjaw, teeth firmly pressed together*, **Hyos.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Vomiting, with violent colic and convulsions. *Vomiting of blood*, [see **Ipe.**] *Vomiting of fæces and urine. *Lead-colic*, [* **Nux v.**] *Incarcerated hernia*, [**Nux v.**]

Stool. —*Constipation; stools composed of *round*, *hard*, *black balls*, [stools long, narrow, and hard like a *dog's*, **Caust.** * **Phos.**] *Involuntary stools after fright, [see **Gel.**]

Respiratory Organs.— Difficult, intermitting breathing, as from paralysis of the lungs, [**Lyc. Tart. e.**] *Deep snoring, breathing, with open mouth.

Sleep.—*Very sleepy, but cannot go to sleep, [also * **Bell. Ferr.**] **Great drowsiness* and inclination to sleep, [**Camph. Hep.** * **Phos. Sec.**—Very wakeful and sleepless, * **Coff. Colo.**] *Stupefying sleep, with *eyes half open and loud snoring*, [**Stram.** —Screams out during sleep, **Bell. Cham. Stram.** — During sleep, *picking at the bedclothes*, **Hyos.**]

Fever.—*Pulse *full and slow*, with difficult snoring, breathing, [pulse *thread-like*, *weak*, and slow, **Verat.**] *Intermittent fever;* shaking chill, falls asleep in the cold stage, and no thirst; during the hot stage, *thirst*, with copious perspiration. *Typhoid fever with *sopor;* snoring with mouth open, twitching of the limbs, and perspiration on the hot body.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Especially suitable to children and old people. *All complaints, with great sopor. *Buzzing* through the whole body. **After a fright* with fear, convulsions. *Screaming before or during the spasm.* *After fright; the fear of the fright still remaining. Bad effects from fright, [**Hyos. Verat.**] *Bed feels so *hot*, cannot lie on it, [feels too hard, ***Arn. Bapt.**] Patient *worse* while perspiring, during and after sleep.

PHOSPHORUS.

Mental Symptoms.—*Great lowness of spirits.* * Fearfulness, as if something were creeping out of every corner, [fear of ghosts, **Acon.**] * Great tendency to start. Indisposed *to work*, [**Con. Nit. ac. Nux.**—Indisposed *to talk*, **Dig. Phos. ac.**] Loss of memory, [* **Opi.**]

Head.—Vertigo when rising from bed in the morning, or from a seat, [see **Kali b.**] Dull, stupefying headache, worse in the morning and when stooping; better when lying down and in the cold air, [worse when lying down and in the cold air, **Bell. Nux.**] Congestion of blood to the head, with burning, stinging, pulsating pains.. Burning in the forehead, [see **Sulph.**] Sensation of *emptiness in the head*, with vertigo, [**Ign.**] *Humming* and roaring in the head.

Eyes.—* Ophthalmia, with burning, itching, and pressure as from sand in the eyes. *Scrofulous ophthalmia*, [see **Merc.**] Agglutination of the lids in the morning, with secretion of gum during the day, [**Caust.**] * Frequent attacks of sudden blindness, [* **Caust. Merc. Sil.**] Black spots passing before the eyes, [**Carb. v.** * **Merc.** * **Nit. ac.**]

Ears.—Throbbing in the ears, [**Calc. c. Hep. Nat. m.**] * Loud whizzing before the ears, [see **Merc.**] Hardness of hearing, as if a foreign body were in the ear, [see **Puls.**]

Nose.—**Frequent bleeding of the nose*, in the morning, [**Bry.** —At night; during stool, or from bodily exertion, **Rhus.**—After suppressed bleeding piles, **Nux.**]

Face.—* Pale, sickly complexion. *Death-like countenance*, [* **Ars. Carb. v. Verat.**] * Tearing pains in the facial bones, as if the parts would be torn out. *Circumscribed* redness of the face, [**Calc. c. Sulph.**]

Mouth and Throat.—*Toothache*, with swelling of the cheeks, [**Arn. Cham. Sep.**] Toothache from washing. * Dry tongue; coated with white mucus, [tongue dry; becomes black and cracked, **Ars. Lyc. Merc. Verat.**] * Nursing sore mouth. *Burning* in the œsophagus, [* **Ars. Canth. Merc.**—*Coldness* in, **Carb. v. Verat.**] *Dryness in the pharynx and fauces*, day and night. * Hawking up mucus in the morning, [**Lach. Nat. m.** —Bloody mucus, **Lyc.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—**Thirst for very cold drinks.* Hunger soon after eating, [**Merc. Staph.**] Sour taste after eating, [**Lyc. Puls.**—All food or drink taste bitter, * **Bry. Colo.**—

Tastes sour, **Nux v. Puls.**] *Sour eructations after every meal, [**Bry. Calc. c.**] *Belching up large quantities of wind after eating, [**Hepar.**] *Sour* regurgitation of food, [**Nat. m. Nux v. Sulph.**] *Vomiting bile, or sour substances, [***Ipe. Nux v.**] *Vomiting what has been drunk as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. *Region of the stomach painful to touch*, or when walking, [**Ars. Bry. Merc.**] *Inflammation of the stomach*, with *burning* extending to the throat and bowels, [**Ars. Canth. Merc.**] *Feeling* of *coldness* in the abdomen, [**Ars. Sec. Sep.**] Burning in the abdomen, [**Canth. Lach. Sep. Sil.**] *Sharp, cutting pains in the bowels.

Stool.—*Stools, long, narrow, hard, like a dog's; being difficult to expel, [**Caust.**] Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, [**Ant. c.**] *Painless*, debilitating diarrhœa; worse in the morning, [**Apis. * Podo. Sulph.**] Stools of *green mucus;* *white, watery, with *little grains like sago*, [green, slimy, like the scum of a frog-pond, ***Mag. c.**] *Stools* undigested, [***Chin. Ferr. Phos. ac. Podo.**] Bloody stools, [**Colch. Colo. * Merc.**] *Involuntary stools; *the anus remaining open*, [**Apis.**]

Urine.—Brown urine, with sediment of red sand, [***Lyc.**] *Hæmaturia.* The urine *deposits a brick-dust* sediment, [**Chin. Nat. m. Puls.**]

Sexual Organs. — *Male.* *Irresistible desire for an embrace, [**Calc. c. Canth. Nux v.** — *Diminished sexual desire, **Hepar. Lyc. Mag. c.**] Stitches through the pelvis, from the vagina to the uterus. **Menses* too *early* and scanty, [**Con. Nat. m. Sil.**— Too *late* and too scanty, **Graph. Hepar. * Puls.**— Too *early and too profuse*, ***Bell. * Calc. c. Nit. ac. Sabi.**] *Profuse, smarting, corrosive* leucorrhœa, [**Con. Puls.**]

Respiratory Organs.— *Hoarseness* in the *morning*, [**Carb. v. * Caust. Sulph.**— *Hoarseness* in the *evening*, **Calc. c. Kali b. Lach.**] *Complete loss of voice, [**Bell. Bapt. Merc. Sulph.**] *Violent catarrh, with hoarseness, [**Cham. Merc. Nux v.**] *Cannot talk, the larynx so painful, [**Bell.**] *Cough from tickling in the throat;* worse from cold air, reading aloud, talking, laughing, eating or drinking. *Cough, with *pale-red, rust-colored*, or bloody, frothy expectoration, [***Bry. Rhus.** — **Gray*, saltish, **Lyc.**—*Green*, **Lyc. Phos. Puls.** —*Green*, with sweet taste, **Sulph.**—*Salt, fetid*, purulent, **Kali b. Nit. ac. Sep.**—*Transparent*, tenacious, **Ferr. Kali b.**— *Yellow*, **Ign. Phos. ac. Puls.**] **Tightness across the chest*, with a dry, tight cough, [**Puls.**] * *Pneumonia*, (left side,) *with sharp stitches in the chest; rust-colored sputa:*

respiration oppressed, quick, anxious, [see * **Bell.**] *Heaviness and fulness* in the chest, [**Calc. c. Puls.** * **Sep.**]

Back.— Pain in the back, as if broken, [**Graph. Mag. c.**] Burning in the back, [**Ars.**— Between the shoulders, **Lyc.**]

Extremities. — *Stitches* in the elbow and shoulder-joints. Cramp in the hands. Heaviness of the lower limbs. Numbness of the thighs and toes. * Burning of the feet, [**Calc. c. Sulph.**]

Sleep.— Very sleepy after meals, especially after dinner, [**Bry. Lyc. Nux v.**] *Great drowsiness,* [see **Opi.**]

Fever.— *Pulse quick and full,* or small and weak. Chilliness, generally in the evening, not relieved by heat of the stove, [**Bell. Nux v.**— *Relieved* by external heat, **Ars.** * **Ign.**] Absence of thirst, and aversion to being uncovered. *Febrile heat* and sweat at night. * Typhoid fever, with soporous condition, dry, black lips and tongue, open mouth, [see **Lyc.**] *Hectic fever.* * Night-sweats.

Skin.— Burning itching of the whole body. *Dry herpes,* [**Calc. c. Sulph.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Especially suitable to *tall, slender persons,* with fair skin, blonde or red hair. * Weakness from loss of animal fluids, [* **Chin. Calc. c. Phos. ac.**] *Great nervous debility,* trembling, [**Cocc. Stram.**] Great emaciation, [**Ars. Lyc.**] * Slight wounds bleed much, [**Lach.**] *Worse,* in the evening, from light, [better from light, **Stram.**] *Better,* in the *dark.* Better after sleeping, [worse after, **Apis. Lach. Opi. Verat.**]

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

(ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.)

Mental Symptoms.— * *Perfect indifference,* [**Chin. Lyc. Merc. Sep.**] * Not disposed to talk, [* **Bell. Con. Ign. Nit. ac.**] Silent sadness, [* **Ign. Puls.**] Low-spirited and anxious about the future. *Illusion of the senses.* * Delirium, drowsiness, and stupor.

Head. — Sensation of intoxication, with buzzing in the head, [**Nux v.**— See **Gel.**] * Dreadful pain on top of the head, as if the brain were crushed, after long-continued grief. *Great heaviness of the head,* [**Calc. c. Nat. m. Rhus t. Sulph.**] Headache, compelling one to lie down; *worst from the least shaking or noise,* [**Bell. Kali b.**] Buzzing in the head.

Eyes.— Inflammation of the eyes, and stye on the upper

lids, [**Lyc. Puls.**—Styes on the lower lids, **Rhus.**] *The eyes are dazzled by looking at bright things.* Coldness of the internal surface of the eyelids.

Ears.—Ringing in the ears, [see * **Chin.**] Roaring, humming in the ears, [**Bell. Lyc. Nit. ac.**] Intolerance of noise and conversation, [**Acon. Ars.**—Intolerance of music, **Lyc. Phos. Sulph.**]

Mouth.—Burning pain in the front teeth at night; worse from hot or cold things. The *gums stand off from the teeth, are sore, and bleed when being rubbed.* * Clammy, sticky mucus in the mouth and on the tongue, [**Merc. Puls.**—* Dry, blackish tongue, **Ars. Lach. Lyc. Merc.**—See **Lyc.**] *Dryness* of the *tongue* and *throat, without thirst*, [**Bell.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea, as if in the palate. * Desire for something refreshing or juicy, [**Verat.**—See **Hepar.**] * Bread tastes bitter, [all food and drink taste bitter, * **Bry. Colo. Puls.**] Pressure in the stomach, as from a load, with drowsiness. * Sensation as if the stomach were balanced up and down, [as if hanging down, relaxed, * **Staph.**—Sensation as of a worm in the stomach, **Croc. Lach.**] *Feeling of heaviness in the region of the liver*, [see **Podo.**] Crampy pain in the abdomen, [see **Nux.**]

Stool.—* Diarrhœa, preceding epidemic cholera, [also **Phos. Sec. Verat.**] * Copious, *watery-whitish* stools; painless, [**Phos. Podo.**—Stools *black* colored, **Camp. Chin.** * **Verat.**] *Diarrhœa not debilitating.*

Urinary Organs.—* Urine like milk, mixed with jelly-like, bloody pieces, with pain in the kidneys. * Passes large quantities of colorless urine at night, [* **Cham.**] *Diabetes.*

Sexual Organs.—Itching, stinging in the glans penis. *Gnawing in the testicles.* **Seminal emissions*, especially after onanism, [**Chin. Gel. Phos.**] * Too early and too long-continued menstruation, with *pain in the liver.* * Uterine ulcers; has a copious, putrid, bloody discharge, with itching, corroding pain, [**Hepar.**]

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness and roughness* of the throat, [also **Phos.**] Cough from tickling in the throat and pit of the stomach, with expectoration only in the morning, [* **Mag. c. Nux v. Puls. Sep.**—Expectoration only at night, * **Caust. Staph. Tart.**] Cough, with purulent, *offensive expectoration*, [**Ars. Calc. c. Sulph.**]

Sleep.—*Great drowsiness* in the daytime; sleeplessness at night, [**Lyc. Merc.** * **Sulph.**—* Sleepy, but cannot sleep, **Bell.** * **Opi.**] Anxious dreams.

Fever.—Pulse irregular, frequently intermitting. Chills, with shuddering *in the evening*, followed by exhausting sweat. *Typhoid fever. Intermittent fever.*—Shaking chills over the whole body; the fingers being cold as ice, without any thirst, followed by heat without thirst, or by excessive heat, depriving one almost of consciousness. * Profuse morning sweats, [**Chin.**—Debilitating night-sweats, **Calc. c. * Merc. Sil.**]

Skin.—*Scarlet-like* rash, [**Bell.**] Rash over the whole body, more burning than itching. *Ulcers, itching*, inveterate or flat, with dirty pus, [see **Merc.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Affects especially the *nervous system*, [**Cocc.**] * Children with pale, sickly look; great debility; painless diarrhœa, and tottering gait. Children and young persons who grow *too fast*, [grow too *fat*, * **Calc. c.**] * Weakness from loss of animal fluids, [**Calc. c. * Chin. * Phos.**] *Bad effects from grief, chagrin, unhappy love*, [**Gel. * Ign.**] * Pain in the periosteum of the bones, as if scraped, [**Rhus.**] Pains *worse during rest*, and better from motion.

PHYTOLACCA.

(POKE ROOT.)

Head.—Sensation of soreness deep in the brain. Head feels very light and *hollow*, [see **Ign.**] * Headache, with sickness of the stomach, increased by walking, looking down and by stooping. Dull, steady, aching pain, principally in the forehead.

Mouth and Throat.—Tongue feels rough, with *blisters* on both sides and a very *red* tip. *Metallic* taste, [also **Merc. Nux v.**] *Roughness* in the pharynx, with *great dryness* in the throat. *Diphtheric* inflammation and ulceration of the throat. * Fauces, tonsils, and pharynx covered with dark-colored, false membrane. Excessive fetor of the breath. Feeling as if a ball of red-hot iron had lodged in the fauces. Tonsils enlarged and of a dark-red color. *Constant sensation of choking*, can swallow nothing but fluids.

Urine.—Dark-red urine, leaving a deep-red stain in the vessel, [leaving a reddish *clay-colored* stain, **Sep.**] Albuminous urine. * Pain in the region of the bladder.

Sexual Organs.—* Menses too *often*, too *profuse*, with increase of tears, saliva, bile, and urine. * Painful menstruation, in barren females. * Inflammation, swelling and suppuration of the breasts.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Adapted to persons of a rheumatic diathesis. Chronic rheumatism, where the periosteum is involved; worse in *damp* weather, [see **Rhus t.**] The right side of the body most affected. The pains are *worse* from motion and by pressure.

PODOPHYLLUM.

(MANDRAKE.)

Mental Symptoms.— Depression of spirits. Imagines he is going to die, [**Acon. Ars. Nux. Sec.**]

Head.— Morning headache, with flushed face, [see **Nux v. Sulph.**] Headache, alternating with diarrhœa. * Rolling of the head during dentition, [boring the head into the pillow, **Apis.** * **Bell.**]

Mouth and Throat.— Tongue furred white, with *foul taste*, [**Ant. c. Nux v. Sep.**] Dryness of the mouth and tongue in the morning, [**Mag. c. Puls. Spig.**] Grinding of the teeth at night, [* **Cina. Sec. Stram.**] * Sore throat, beginning on the right side and going to the left, [see * **Lach.**] *Rattling of mucus* in the throat. Dryness of the throat.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Regurgitation of food, [see * **Phos.**] Vomiting food, with putrid taste and odor. * Waterbrash *Belching of hot flatus, very sour. Gagging, or empty retching. Fulness* and pain in the region of the liver, [**Acon.**—*Constant, dull pain* in the region of the gall-bladder, **Bapt.** * **Phyto.**— *Burning pain* in the region of the liver, **Merc.**— Drawing, burning, stinging pain, **Bry. Calc. c.**]

Stool and Anus. — *Chronic diarrhœa*, worse in the morning, [**Kali b. Phos. Sulph.**—Worse at night, * **Ars. Chin.** * **Puls. Verat.**] * *Greenish, watery stools*, [**Dulc.** * **Mag. c. Puls.** — *White, watery*, **Phos.** * **Phos. ac.**—*Black, watery*, **Ars. Kali b. Verat.**— *Yellow, watery*, **Apis. Chin. Dulc. Hyos.**] * Profuse stools, gushing out like a torrent. *Frequent chalk-like stools*, very offensive, with gagging and great thirst in children, [see * **Calc. c.**] * Dark, yellow, mucous stools, smelling like carrion. *Jelly-like*, mucous stools, [* **Colch.**] *Painless, undigested stools*, [**Ars.** * **Chin.** * **Ferr. Hyos. Phos. ac.**— Painless morning diarrhœa, * **Sulph.**] *White, slimy, mucous stools.* **During and after* stool, *prolapsus ani.* Diarrhœa worse after eating or drinking.

Genitals.—* Suppression of the menses in young girls, [see * **Puls.**] *Leucorrhœa;* discharge of thick, transparent mucus,

with bearing down in the genitals and constipation. *Prolapsus uteri, [**Calc. c. Con. Nux v. * Sep.**— Prolapsus of the vagina, with a sensation of great rawness, * **Merc. Sep.**] *Numb, aching pain in the left ovaria, [see **Lach.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.— Symptoms generally worse in the morning, especially those of the abdomen. *Painless cholera-morbus. * Violent cramps in the feet, calves, and thighs, [with painless, watery stools.] Sudden shocks of jerking pain.

PULSATILLA.

(WIND-FLOWER.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Melancholy, with weeping, sadness*, [**Lyc. Phos.**— Gayety, cheerfulness, **Croc. * Lach.**] Disposed to weep or laugh, [**Calc. c. Staph. Sulph.**] *Anguish in the region of the heart, even to a desire for suicide. * He is disgusted with everything, [**Calc. c.**— He is indifferent to everything, **Ign. * Phos. ac.**]

Head.—Vertigo, as if intoxicated, [**Bry. Croc. * Gel.**] * Vertigo, when rising from a sitting posture, with chilliness. *Vertigo, when stooping, lifting up the eyes, after eating.* Confusion of the head, with pain, as after intoxication or watching. Sensation of *emptiness* in the head, with great indifference, [***Cocc.**] * Beating pain in the head; worse in the evening, from stooping, mental exertion, in a warm room. **One-sided headache*, as if the brain would burst. * Headache relieved by compression, [**Apis.**] **Headache* from overloading the stomach, *or after eating fat food*, [***Ant. Ipe. * Nux.** — Headache from the abuse of *coffee*, **Cham. Ign. * Nux.**— From the abuse of *spirituous liquors*, **Carb. v. Coff. * Nux. Puls.** —From *excessive study*, **Calc. c. Nux. Sulph.**— From *moral emotions, grief*, etc., * **Ign. Phos. ac. Staph.**] * Headache, worse in the evening, after lying down; better in the open air and from compression, [**Apis.**]

Eyes.—* Inflammation of the margins of the lids, with swelling, [*ulceration* of the margin of the lids, * **Merc. Sulph.**] Pressure in the eyes as if from sand, [**Caust. Chin. Sulph.**— Burning, smarting, as from salt, **Nux v.**] * *Styes*, especially on the *upper lids*, [**Phos. ac. Lyc.**—On the *lower lids*, **Rhus t.**]

Ears.— * Otalgia, with *darting*, tearing pains, [see * **Merc.**] *Stinging* in the ears. *Hardness of hearing*, as if the ears were stopped up, [**Calc. c. Caust. Sil. Sulph.**] * *Discharge of pus*

from the ears, especially after measles, chicken-pox, etc. Humming and tingling in the ears, [see **Chin.**]

Nose.—*Hemorrhage* from the nose, with dry coryza, [see **Bell. * Phos.**] *Green, fetid* discharge from the nose, [**Merc. Rhus.**—*Fetid, yellow* discharge, **Con. Graph. * Nit. ac.**] *Cold in the head, with loss of taste and smell.*

Face.—*Pale face.* Yellowish complexion, [**Ars. Caust. Merc.**] Alternate redness and paleness of the face, [*** Bell. Croc. Ign.**] *Heat* in the face.

Mouth and Throat.—Toothache from cold, usually attended with carache, one-sided headache, and chilliness. *The toothache comes on every time he eats or takes anything warm in the mouth, relieved momentarily by cold water, [**Bry.**] *Tongue coated yellow or white, and covered with tough mucus, [**Merc. Phos. ac.**] *Sore throat; it feels too narrow or as if closed up when swallowing. Back part of the throat *feels painful, as if it were raw.*

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Putrid taste in the mouth, with inclination to vomit, [**Arn. Bry. * Merc. Nux v.**] *Absence of thirst, [*** Bell. Ipe. Sep.**—Continual thirst,* **Nat. m. Nit. ac. Verat.**] *Every kind of nourishment tastes bitter*, [*** Bry. Chin. Colo.**] * Eructations tasting of the food, [**Ant. Calc. c. Chin. Con.**] Gulping up *bitter fluid*, [**Bry. Ign. Nux v. Phos.**] Vomiting after every meal, [*** Ars. Ferr. Nux v.**] * Vomiting of mucus. *Morning sickness*, [**Con. Ipe. Phos.**] * *Disordered stomach from eating fat, rich food*, [*** Ant. Ipe. Nux v.**] Pain in the stomach after eating, [*** Ars. Ferr. * Nux. Sulph.** Perceptible *pulsations* in the pit of the stomach, [**Rhus. Sep. Tart.**] Distention of the abdomen after every meal. * *Colic, with chilliness* and rumbling of wind in the abdomen, especially in the evening.

Stools and Anus.—*Nightly diarrhœa; *stools watery or green like bile*, preceded by grumbling and colic, [*** Ars. Cham. Chin. * Merc.** — For a similar diarrhœa in the morning, **Phos. * Podo. * Sulph.**] *Frequent loose stools mixed with mucus*, [*** Ars. Bell. * Cham.**] * *Diarrhœa* from eating *fruit*, [**Ars. * Chin. Colo.**—From eating *pears*, [**Verat. a.** — From eating *oysters*, **Lyc.**] * *Dysenteric* diarrhœa, stools nothing but mucus and blood, with chilliness during stool, [**Ipe. * Merc. Sulph.**—See **Merc.**]

Urinary Organs.—*Incontinence of urine*, [**Bell. Gel.**] * Frequent desire to urinate, with drawing in the abdomen. *Colorless, watery urine, with jelly-like sediment*, [milky urine,

with bloody, jelly-like lumps, * **Phos. ac.**—Sandy sediment, see * **Lyc.**] *Bloody urine*, with purulent sediment and pains in the kidneys, [* **Ars. Canth. * Phos.**] Gonorrhœal discharge resembling semen, with burning after micturition.

Sexual Organs.—* Menses *too late* and too scanty, and of too short duration, with cramps in the abdomen, [**Con. * Dulc. Phos. * Sulph.**—*Too early* and too *scanty*, **Con. Nat. m. * Phos. Sil.**—Too *early* and too *profuse*, **Bell. * Calc. c.**—Too *late* and too *profuse*, **Caust.**] * Suppression of the menses, especially from cold, [* **Dulc. Merc. * Podo. * Sulph.**—From fright, * **Acon. Lyc.**] *Vicarious menstruation*, (spitting of blood,) [**Ars. * Phos.**] * Delayed and difficult first menstruations, [**Kali b. Nat. m. Sulph.**] Menstrual blood, *black and clotted*, of putrid odor, [**Ign. Stram.**—Thick, black like pitch, * **Mag. c. Nux v.**] **Menstrual colic*, pains so violent she tosses in every direction, with cries and tears; blood thick and dark, [**Cham. Cimi. Nux v.**] Irregular labor-pains, [**Bell. * Nux.**] * *Malposition of fœtus.* Thin, acrid, or milky leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, which does not permit one to speak a loud word, [**Bell. Merc. * Phos.**] Scraping and dryness in the throat, [**Nit. ac. Nux v.**] * Dry cough at night, when lying down, going off when sitting up in bed, [* **Hyos.** —* Dry cough at night, in bed, *compelling one to assume the erect posture*, **Bry.**] * Cough, with easy expectoration of yellow mucus, especially in the morning, [**Calc. c. Phos. ac. * Sulph.**—*Dry, barking cough*, **Bell. Nit. ac. * Spong.**] * Cough, with expectoration of *black, coagulated blood*, [* **Nit. ac.**] *Stitches in the side and chest*, [* **Acon. Bell. * Bry.**] * Sensation of tightness or constriction across the chest, [**Bell. Nux v. * Phos.**] Dyspnœa, especially when lying on the back.

Sleep.—*Drowsiness in the daytime*, [**Merc. Nux v. Phos.**] * Sleep at night is prevented by ideas crowding upon one, [see **Nux v.**] *Restless sleep*, with tossing about; frequent waking. * Sleep full of frightful dreams, [* **Bell. Nit. ac. Phos.**]

Fever.—* Continuous internal chilliness, even in a warm room. Increased chilliness towards evening, [**Ars. Bell. Phos. Rhus.**] * Intermittent fever; long chill, little heat, and no thirst. Sometimes thirst before the chill or heat, seldom in the hot stage. Ague, with much gastric and bilious disturbance, [**Ant. c. * Ipe. * Nux.**]

Skin.—**Measles*, and their secondary ailments, [**Bell.**] Eruptions, like *chicken-pox*, from eating pork and fat things.

Erysipelas, with swelling, hardness, burning heat, stinging when touched or moving the parts, [see **Bell.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Pulsations* through the whole body. * Especially adapted to females, or persons of a mild, tearful disposition, [**Bell. Sep.**] *The pains are accompanied with chilliness*, [**Ars. * Bell. Sep. Ign.**] * Erratic pains, rapidly shifting from one part to another, [**Bell. * Kali b.**] Burning, stinging pains, [***Apis. Merc.**] *Aggravation* in the *evening; in twilight*, [**Bry. Merc. Phos.**] *Worse* when lying on the *left side*, [**Acon. Phos.**— *Worse* on the *painful side*, **Ars. Hepar. Sil.**— *Better* on the *painful side*, * **Bry. Calc. c. Ign.**] * Better in the open air, or in a cold room, [**Croc. Sec. c. Verat.**— Better from heat, or in a warm room, ***Ars. Hepar. Kali b. Rhus.**]

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

(POISON OAK.)

Mental Symptoms.—Restlessness, with continual change of position, [* **Ars.**] Great anxiety towards evening. Fear that he will die, [***Ars. Bry. Nux. Sec.**] Inclination to weep, especially in the evening, with desire for solitude, [**Lyc.**] *Desire to commit suicide*, [**Hepar. * Nux. Puls.**] *Delirium, with stupefaction of the mind.*

Head.—Giddiness, as if intoxicated when rising from bed, [see **Gel.**] *Fulness and heaviness* of the head, especially in the forehead, [**Acon. * Bell. Bry. * Merc.**] When stooping, sensation as if a weight fell forward in the forehead, [**Dig.**] When walking, sensation as if the brain were loose. * Stinging headache, extending to the ears. *Humid, suppurating eruptions on the head*, forming heavy crusts, eating off the hair, offensive smell and itching, worse at night, [**Calc. c. Graph. Lyc. * Staph.**]

Eyes.— Inflammation of the lids, with agglutination in the morning, [see **Caust. Dig. * Phos.**] * Erysipelatous swelling of the eyes and adjacent parts, [see **Bell.**]

Ears. — *Otalgia*, with painful beating in the ear at night, [see **Puls.**] Discharge of *bloody pus*, with hardness of hearing, [**Graph. * Merc.** — Discharge of thick, *yellow*, *fetid pus*, **Hepar. * Kali b. * Merc. * Puls.**] * Mumps also *after scarlet-fever.*

Nose. — * Bleeding of the nose at night, [see * **Phos.**] Green, fetid discharge from the nose, [**Graph. Kali b. Merc. Puls.**]

Face. — * *Vesicular erysipelas of the face*, with burning, tin-

gling, stinging; the vesicles contain yellowish water. *Crusta lactea, with thick crusts* and secretion of a fetid, bloody ichor, [**Lyc. Merc. * Staph.**]

Mouth and Throat.— Dry mouth, with much thirst, [**Nat. m. Nit. ac.**—Without thirst, **Bell. Lyc.**] *Tongue, with red tip, in the shape of a triangle. *Tongue dry, red, and cracked, [as if burnt, **Bapt.**— See **Bell.**] Throat sore, as from an internal swelling, stinging when swallowing.

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Complete loss of appetite for any kind of food,* [*** Chin. Hep. * Merc. Puls.**— Excessive hunger, **Bry. * Nux v. * Verat.**] Food tastes bitter, especially bread, [see **Merc.**] *Sudden vomiting when eating. Pressure* in the stomach as from a stone, [see **Nux v.**] *Violent throbbing in the stomach, [**Nux. * Puls.**] *Colic, compelling one to walk bent,* [to *bend double*, **Chin. * Colo.**] *Cramp-like* drawing in the umbilical region.

Stool.—*Thin, red mucus,* [*** Canth. Graph. Sulph.**—*Thin, yellow, mucous stools,* *** Apis. Cham.**] Jelly-like mucous stools, [**Colch. Kali b.**] *Bloody* stools, [**Colch. Colo. Phos.**] *Before* stool, urging, cutting colic. *During* stool, cutting colic, nausea. *After* stool, *remission of the pains.* Also frothy, painless stools.

Urine.—Dysuria, with discharges of drops of bloody urine, [**Nux v.**] * Urine, with snow-white sediment, [**Colch.**—Brick-dust-like sediment, **Nat. m. * Phos. Puls.**—*Red, sandy sediment,* *** Lyc.**] Incontinence of urine, [see **Puls.**]

Sexual Organs.—* Derangement of the uterine functions, from repeated drenchings in the rain, [from taking cold, *** Dulc. Merc. Podo. * Puls.**] * Vitiated and diminished discharge of lochia, with shootings upwards in the vagina, with a bursting sensation in the head, [**Bry.**] *Abortion from a strain or overlifting, also *prolapsus uteri.*

Respiratory Organs.— Roughness of the throat, inducing a short and hacking cough. *Short, dry, tickling cough, especially in the evening and before midnight, [dry cough, worse after midnight and in the morning, **Hyos. Nux v.**] *Terrible cough, which seems as if it would tear something out of the chest, [sensation as if something were torn loose in the trachea, **Calc. c.**] *Putting the hand out of bed brings on the cough. Cough, excited from tickling under the sternum. Cough in the evening, with vomiting the food, [**Carb. v. Ferr.**] Cough, with *stitches in the chest,* [**Acon. * Bry. * Puls.** — With stitches over the eye, and splitting

headache, **Phos.**] *Stitches* in the chest and sides of the chest, *worse when at rest*, [better at rest, * **Bry. Puls.**] Sensation of weakness and trembling of the heart, [**Bell. Nit. ac.**] Violent palpitation of the heart, when sitting still, [**Phos.**]

Back. — Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised, relieved by lying on something hard, or by motion. * Pain between the shoulders when swallowing. Creeping coldness in the back.

Extremities. — Tearing, burning in the shoulder, with lameness of the arm. Paralysis of the arm, with coldness and insensibility. *Tearing in all the joints of the fingers.* * Rheumatism, with drawing, tearing pains, with or without swelling and redness, caused by damp weather, bathing, or straining.

Sleep. — * Sleeplessness, especially before midnight, [**Bry. Graph. Phos.** — Sleeplessness after midnight, * **Ars.** — See **Nux v.**]

Fever. — Pulse slow and irregular, [**Dig. Merc.**] The *chilliness*, with paroxysms of pain and other symptoms, mostly occur in the evening, [**Ars. Bell. * Puls.**] * *Typhoid fever;* tongue dry and brown; sordes on the teeth; bowels loose; great weakness; powerlessness of the lower limbs, can hardly draw them up; *great restlessness after midnight; has to move often to get relief. Intermittent fever.* Paroxysms at 7 P. M. Chilliness, as if cold water were poured over him, followed by heat and inclination to stretch the limbs; sweat towards morning.

Skin. — * *Burning, itching eruptions*, with swelling of the parts, and *small, yellowish vesicles*, which run together and become moist. *Erysipelas with more burning than itching, and exudation of serous fluid, forming blisters*, [**Canth.**] Confluent vesicles containing a milky or watery fluid. *Herpes*, alternating with pains in the chest and dysenteric stools. *Nettle-rash*, with burning itching, [**Dulc.** — * Stinging, burning, **Apis.** * **Urtica u.**] *Glandular* swellings.

Characteristic Peculiarities. — * Pain in the bones, as if scraped with a knife, [**Phos. ac.**] * The pains are *worse* at night, particularly after midnight, [* **Ars. Bell. Calc. c. Sulph.** — Worse before midnight, **Phos.**] * Pains *worse during rest*, and on *first moving after rest*, [**Con. Lyc. Sep. Sulph.** — *Better while at rest*, **Acon.** * **Bry. Merc.**] Aggravation from a change of weather; in wet, damp weather. *Better* from moving the affected parts; from stretching out the limbs. From warmth in general.

SABINA.

(COMMON SAVIN.)

Mental Symptoms.—Low-spirited and joyless, [also **Calc. c. Sulph.**]

Head.—Headache, especially in the temporal eminence, (right side), suddenly appearing and slowly disappearing, [see **Spong.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—Desire for acids, especially lemonade. Stitches in the stomach, extending to the back. * A quivering, as if something were alive in the abdomen, [also **Croc. Sulph.**] Labor-like pains in the abdomen, with pressing down towards the genitals.

Stool.—Diarrhœa, with pains extending from the back through to the pubis. *Constipation*, stools difficult and painful, the pain extending *from the back to the pubis.*

Sexual Organs.—* *Uterine hemorrhage*, the blood is partially clotted and partially fluid, with pain extending from the back through to the pubis. *Suppression* of the menses, followed by a thin, fetid leucorrhœa. *Painful menstruation*, with violent pain extending from the back through to the pubis.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Especially adapted to women of full habit, whose menses are habitually profuse.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

(SPURRED RYE.)

Mental Symptoms.—Great anxiety. Mania, with inclination to bite, [see **Bell.**] Fear of death, [also **Ars.**] * Melancholy.

Head.—Giddiness, as from intoxication, [see **Gel.**] Dull pain in the back part of the head. One-sided headache, left side, [see **Puls.**] Falling off of the hair.

Eyes.—Wild, staring look, [also **Stram.**] Mistiness and spots before the eyes. *Double vision*, [also **Hyos.**]

Mouth.—Spasmodic distortion of the mouth. *Brown* or *blackish tongue*, [see **Ars.**] Grinding of the teeth, [also **Podo.**] Bloody or frothy foam from the mouth, [also **Stram.**] Feeble, stuttering, indistinct speech, as if the tongue were paralyzed.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Violent, unquenchable thirst, [see **Ars.**] Vomiting bile, mucus, *black bile*, worms, or food, [see

Ipe.] * Burning (or coldness) in the abdomen, [also **Lach. Phos.**] *Violent colic*, with convulsions.

Stool.—* Painful diarrhœa, with great prostration. Involuntary diarrhœa, [see **Hyos.**] * Very debilitating diarrhœa, with sudden sinking of strength, [also * **Ars. Verat.**] Offensive watery diarrhœa (in child-bed).

Sexual Organs.—*Menstruation* too *profuse* and of too long duration, [see **Puls.**] * Copious flow of black, liquid blood, worse from the slightest motion, in miscarriage. * Uterine hemorrhage, every discharge of blood is preceded by a violent, painful contraction of the womb, or by distressing bearing-down pains.

Characteristic Peculiarities.—Especially adapted to thin, scrawny women, and to those afflicted with melancholy, anguish, and dread of death.

SEPIA.

(CUTTLE-FISH.)

Mental Symptoms.—*Great sadness*, *weeps frequently*, [**Lyc. Phos.** * **Puls.**] * Indifference, even to one's own family, [**Chin. Lyc. Merc.** * **Phos. ac.**] *Weakness of memory*, and inability to think, [**Colch.** * **Nit. ac.**]

Head.—*Vertigo only when walking in the open air*, [see **Kali b. Puls.**] * Violent *beating* headache, in the evening mostly in the temples, [* **Bell.** * **Puls.**] Head aches as if it would burst, [**Bell. Bry.**] *Dull*, *aching pain over the orbits*, as if the eyes would fall out. * Paroxysms of one-sided headache, with nausea and vomiting; boring, sticking pains, extorting cries. Sensation of *coldness* on top of the head, [* **Verat.**]

Eyes.—*Pain in the eyelids when waking*, as if *too heavy*, [great heaviness of the lids, cannot keep them open, * **Gel. Rhus.**] Black spots swimming before the eyes.

Ears.—*Herpes* on the lobule, and behind the ear, with itching. Discharge of thin pus from the ear, [discharge of thick, yellow, fetid pus, * **Kali b.** * **Merc.** * **Puls.**] Whizzing and roaring in the ears, [see **Chin.**]

Nose.—* Swollen, inflamed nose, with sore, ulcerated nostrils, [**Lyc.** * **Nit. ac. Sulph.**] Bleeding of the nose, [see **Phos.**] **Dry coryza*, with obstruction of the nose, [* **Bry. Nit. ac.** * **Nux v. Phos.**] *Discharge of yellow-green plugs* from the nose.

Face.—* Yellowness of the face, particularly across the nose, *resembling a saddle.*

Mouth and Throat.—* Toothache during pregnancy, [**Bell.** * **Puls. Staph.**— During lactation, **Chin.**— During menstruation, **Calc. c. Carb. v. Cham.**] *Drawing* or *beating toothache* sometimes extending to the ear; the pain is worse from taking anything hot or cold in the mouth. * White-coated tongue; it feels as if burnt, [**Colo.**] *Stinging sore throat*, [* **Apis. Bell.**]

Stomach and Abdomen. — Aversion to all food; *everything tastes too salty*, [**Carb. v.** * **Chin.**— See **Hepar.**] *Bitter* or *sour eructations*, [**Nit. ac.** * **Nux v. Phos.**] * Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, [**Con.** * **Nux v. Verat.**] *Pressure in the stomach*, as from a stone, after eating, [see **Nux v.**] * Painful sense of *emptiness* in the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating, [* **Ign.**— Feels full up to the throat after eating a small quantity of food, * **Chin.** * **Lyc.**] *Burning* in the abdomen, [* **Ars. Phos. Sec.**— Coldness, * **Ars. Calc. c.**]

Stool and Anus.—* Hard, difficult stools, with a sense of *weight in the anus;* not relieved by an evacuation. *Constipation during pregnancy*, [**Bry. Lyc.** * **Nux v.**—*Lying-in* females, **Ant. Bry. Nux v.**— Diarrhœa during pregnancy, **Ant. Dulc. Hyos. Phos.**] *Diarrhœa*, stools green, smelling sour, very debilitating. Prolapsus ani, [* **Podo.**]

Urinary Organs. —* Fetid urine, depositing a *clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the chamber as if burnt on*, [see **Phyto.**] Turbid urine, with sediment of red sand, [see * **Lyc.**] * Wetting the bed, particularly in the *first sleep.*

Sexual Organs.—* Pressing in the uterus, as if everything would protrude, with oppression of breathing, [* **Bell. Nat. m.** * **Nit. ac.**] **Prolapsus uteri and vagina*, with burning pain in small of the back, [see **Merc.**] * Burning, shooting pains in the neck of the uterus, [burning, sore, aching pain, * **Con.**] Menses *too early* and too scanty, [see **Puls.**] **Disorders at the change of life*, [* **Lach.**] *Leucorrhœa*, with *itching* in the vagina; discharge *yellowish* or watery. Leucorrhœa, *like milk*, only in the daytime. *Profuse*, watery, offensive leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs. — Hoarseness, with dry cough from tickling in the throat. * Cough in the morning, with profuse expectoration, *tasting very salty*, [**Mag. c.** * **Phos.**] * Pressure on the upper part of the sternum, as from a weight, [**Phos. Sulph.**] *Feeling of heaviness in the chest*, [**Lach.** * **Sulph.**]

Back.—*Great weakness* in the small of the back. Beating in the small of the back. Stiffness of nape of the neck, [**Bell.** * **Phos.**] * Coldness between the shoulders, [*burning* between, **Bry.** * **Lyc.**]

Arms.—Violent pain in the shoulder-joint, as if dislocated, [**Bry.**] Pain in the upper arm, as if bruised, [**Arn. Gel.**] *Heat in the hands*, [heat of one hand and coldness of the other, **Chin. Dig. Ipe. Puls.**—One foot hot, the other cold, * **Lyc.**]

Legs.—*Heaviness of the legs.* * Icy coldness of the feet, [**Graph.** * **Phos.** * **Verat.**—Feel as if they had on *cold, damp stockings*, * **Calc. c.**—Burning and heat of the soles, **Calc. c.** * **Phos. ac.** * **Sulph.**] *Profuse sweat on the feet.* Swelling of the feet, [* **Apis. Ars. Merc.**] Cramp in the calves at night, in bed, [* **Colo. Rhus. Sulph.** * **Verat.**]

Sleep.—Drowsiness in the daytime, *wide awake at night*, [see **Phos. ac.**] *Loud talking during sleep*, [**Nat. m.** * **Sulph.**] **Jerking* of the limbs at night, [*jerking* of the whole body during sleep, **Puls. Sulph.**] *He awakens with a shriek and start*, [**Coff.** * **Merc. Sulph.**—*Awakens with a *shrinking look*, **Stram.**]

Fever.—*Intermittent fever*, with thirst during the chill; pain in the limbs; hands and feet icy cold. **The fingers feel as if they were dead.* Chill followed by violent heat, and inability to collect one's senses, after which profuse sweating. **Frequent flushes of heat*, especially in the afternoon and evening, [* **Lyc. Puls.** * **Sulph.**] Profuse, general night-sweat, [**Chin.** * **Merc.** * **Sil.**] *Sweat* from the least motion.

Skin.—Dry itch, and itch-like eruptions, [* **Merc. Staph.**—See **Sulph.**] *Humid herpes*, with itching and burning, [see **Graph.**] **Ringworm.*

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Suitable in mild, easy dispositions, and females*, [* **Puls.**] * Disease in women, with sudden prostration and *sinking faintness.* Pains attended with shuddering, [**Ars. Bell.** * **Puls.**] Want of natural heat. *Worse* in the afternoon and evening; when at rest, [see **Rhus.**] *Better* from the application of warmth; from violent exercise.

SILICEA.

(SILICIC ACID.)

Mental Symptoms.—* Yielding mind, faint-hearted, anxious mood. Desponding and melancholy. * Great tendency to start, [**Nat. m. Opi.** * **Phos.**] *Difficulty of thinking*, [* **Gel. Lach.**]

Head.—*Feels as if intoxicated*, [* **Gel.** * **Nux.**] *Vertigo* as if one would fall forward; worse when stooping, riding, or raising the eyes upwards. *Headache from the nape of the neck*

to the vertex, pain, throbbing. Pulsating pain, most violent in the forehead and vertex, with chilliness, [see **Puls.**] Sensation as of a heavy weight pressing in the forehead, [see **Nat. m.**] *Sensation* as if *everything in the head were alive.* * Large head, with open fontanels, [* **Calc. c. Merc. Sulph.**] *Itching, humid porrigo,* on the scalp, [* **Graph. Hep.** * **Lyc. Sulph.**] * Profuse sweating on the head, in the evening, [* **Calc. c. Merc.**]

Eyes.— Smarting or burning in the eyes, [as from salt, **Nux v.**] *Agglutination at night,* with smarting of the lids. * The eyes are dazzled by the light. Black spots and fiery sparks before the eyes, [see **Nux.**]

Ears.— Stoppage of the ears, which open at times with a loud report, [like the report of a gun, **Graph.**]

Nose.—Ulcers in the nose, [see **Sep.**] *Loss of smell,* [**Kali b. Sep.**] Stoppage of the nose from hardened mucus. * Long, lasting itching of the tip of the nose.

Mouth and Throat.—* Toothache when eating warm food, or from breathing cold air through the mouth, [**Calc. c.** * **Merc. Sulph.**] Sensation as of a hair on the fore part of the tongue, [on the back part, **Kali b. Nat. m.**—In the throat, **Kali b.**] Stinging sore throat, only when swallowing, [see **Apis.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.— * Bitter taste in the morning, [*putrid* taste, **Arn. Bry.** * **Merc.** * **Puls.**] * Water tastes badly; vomits after drinking, [see **Ars.**] * Hungry, but cannot eat, the food is so nauseous, [hunger, with aversion to food, **Nux v.**] *Burning* in the pit of the stomach, [***Ars. Canth.** * **Nux v. Phos.**—Coldness, **Colch. Sulph.**] *Burning in the bowels.* Much rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen, [**Lyc.**]

Stool.— * Constipation before and during menstruation; stools in hard lumps, [constipation before, and diarrhœa after, menstruation, **Graph.**] * Hard, difficult stools, as if the rectum had not power to expel them; *they recede after having been partially expelled,* [see **Nux v.**] Ascarides with the stool.

Urine.—Urging to urinate, with scanty discharge. *Red or yellow sand* in the urine, [see * **Lyc.**]

Sexual Organs.— Redness of the prepuce near the corona, as if excoriated, with itching, [see * **Merc.**] * Weak and almost extinguished sexual desire, [**Hepar. Lyc. Mag. c.**] * Increased menses, with icy coldness over the whole body. Discharge of pure blood from the uterus, *when the babe nurses.* * Discharge of white water instead of the menses, [see **Puls.**]

Respiratory Organs.—* Continual cough, with discharge of a quantity of transparent mucus, [**Ferr. Chin.**] *Dry, hacking cough, with soreness of the chest*, [**Ars. * Caust. Sep. * Staph.** —Cough, with stitches in the chest, * **Bry. Bell. * Puls. Sulph.**]

Back. — *Swelling and curvature* of the vertebræ, [* **Calc. c. Puls. Sulph.**] Swelling of the cervical glands, with suppuration, [see **Merc.**]

Extremities. — *Frequent panaritia*, also with proud flesh, or even where caries have set in, [* **Hepar. Merc.**— In the early stage, pain, *burning, stinging*, * **Apis.** — *Burns like fire*, * **Ars.** — Pain almost unbearable, driving to despair, * **Stram.**] *Ulcers* on the lower leg, [gangrenous ulcers, **Lach.** —*Old ulcers, with burning and lacerating pains*, * **Ars. Lyc.**] **Fetid sweating of the feet*, [**Nit. ac.**]

Fever.—*Hectic fever*, particularly during a long suppuration, [* **Calc. c. Hep. Phos. * Sulph.**] *Worm fever.* * Profuse, general night-sweat, [see **Merc.**]

Skin.— Lymphatic swellings, with suppuration. * Ulcers with *proud flesh* and putrid, acrid ichor, [* **Ars. Hep. * Sulph.** —Ulcers, with elevated, bluish edges, thin, fetid pus. *Old, foul, flat ulcers*, with ichorous discharge, * **Lach. Puls.** — Indolent ulcers, *destitute of any organized reaction*, much burning at night, very fetid discharge, * **Carb. v. Lach.** — Readily bleeding ulcers, *burning like fire*, * **Ars.**] * *Fistulous ulcers*, with fetid, yellow discharge, [**Ant. Calc. c.**] The skin heals badly.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— **Silicea** has great control over the suppurative process, *maturing abscesses* when desired, [* **Hep.**] * Want of vital warmth, [* **Sep.**] * Feels better with head covered up. *Ailments following vaccination.* Symptoms *worse* at night and during the full moon. *Better* in a warm room and from being wrapped up warmly.

SPONGIA.

(BURNT SPONGE.)

Mental Symptoms.—Attaeks of anxiety, with pain in the region of the heart. Excessive mirth, with irresistible desire to sing.

Head.— Pressing headache in the [right] frontal eminenee, worse when sitting, when entering a warm room, after walking in the open air; better when lying on the baek in a hori-

zontal position, [see **Sabi.**] Sensation as if the hair were standing on end, [also **Acon.**]

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult respiration as if from a plug in the throat. * Chronic hoarseness and cough, the voice frequently giving out when talking or singing. * *Great dryness* of the larynx, with hoarse, hollow, wheezing cough. * Dry cough, sounding like a saw driven through a pine board, each cough corresponding to a thrust of the saw. Dry, hollow cough day and night, [see **Nit. ac.**] * *Croup.*

Palpitation of the heart, with suffocation, violent gasping respiration, pain in the heart. Rheumatic affections of the valves of the heart.

STAPHYSAGRIA.

(STAVESACRE.)

Mental Symptoms.— Anger and indignation, with pushing or throwing away of what one holds in his hand. * Great indifference, [also **Phos. ac.**] *Great desire to weep*, [see **Puls.**]

Head.— Sensation as if the head would burst, especially in the forehead and when stooping. Stupefying, *pressing* headache, as if the brain were compressed. * Moist, scalding, itching, fetid eruption on the head and behind the ears, [see **Rhus.**] * Scabs on the hairy scalp, itching violently. *Scald head.*

Mouth and Throat.—* The teeth are black, or show dark streaks running through them. Gums spongy and bleed easily. All the teeth are very sensitive to the touch of food or drinks. *Throat dry* and *rough*, with soreness when talking or swallowing, [see **Phyto.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—* Sensation as if the stomach were hanging down relaxed. *Extreme hunger*, even when the stomach is full of food. Longing for brandy and tobacco, [also **Nux.**] * A feeling in the abdomen as if it would drop. Spasmodic cutting in the abdomen after eating and drinking. * *Pot-bellied children*, with much colic, and troubled with worms.

Stool. — *Constipation* with urging to stool, [see **Nux.**] Dysenteric stools, with pressing and cutting in the abdomen before, during, and after stool, [see **Merc.**]

Respiratory Organs.— Rawness in the throat from talking. Soreness and rawness in the chest, especially when coughing, [also **Caust.**] Violent spasmodic cough with expectoration

of yellow, tough, purulent mucus at night. Palpitation of the heart from the least exertion, or from hearing music.

Fever. — *Pulse* very fast but small and trembling. The *intermittent fever* consists almost solely of a chilliness. Chill ascending from the back over the head; also chill running down the back. *Burning heat* at night, especially in the hands and feet. Night-sweats smelling like rotten eggs. *Ravenous hunger* before and after the paroxysm of ague.

Skin. — Itching tetters, burning after scratching, [also **Merc.**] Dry tetter with scabs on the joints. The skin is hard to heal, [every little injury inclines to suppurate, **Calc. c.** * **Hepar.** * **Graph.**] * Frequent boils.

STRAMONIUM.

(THORN-APPLE.)

Mental Symptoms. — * Desires light and company, [aversion to, **Hyos.**] * Disposed to talk continually, [**Lach.** — Indisposed to talk, **Dig.** * **Phos. ac.** * **Verat.**] * Imagines all sorts of things; that she is double, lying crosswise, etc. * Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape, [**Bell. Opi. Rhus.** — Delirium, strange fancies, and *desire to go home*, * **Bry.**] * Insane; he gesticulates, dances, sings, and laughs. *Indomitable rage, and desire to bite*, [see **Bell.**]

Head. — Staggering vertigo, [see **Kali b.**] Stupefaction, with vanishing of sight, hearing, and loss of consciousness, [**Hyos.** * **Opi.**] Congestion of blood to the head, with pulsation in the vertex. Sensation of lightness of the head, [of heaviness, **Calc. c. Nat. m. Phos. ac. Rhus.**] * Jerking of the head up from the pillow, and letting it drop back. Dropsy of the brain, with convulsive motions of the head, [with sudden shrill cries, boring head into pillows, **Apis. Hyos.**] *Beating* headache, particularly on top.

Eyes. — * Dilatation of the pupils, with staring eyes, [* **Bell. Hyos. Opi.** — Pupils contracted, **Ars. Phos.**] * Eyes sparkling.

Mouth and Throat. — Grinding of the teeth, [**Ars. Verat.** — When sleeping, **Cina. Podo.** — With foam at the mouth, * **Bell. Hyos.**] * Fear of water and aversion to all fluids, [**Bell. Canth.** * **Hyos.**] Bloody foam from the mouth, [**Ars. Sec.**] Difficult deglutition from dryness and spasmodic constriction of the throat, [**Ars.** * **Bell.** * **Hyos.**]

Stomach. — * All food tastes like straw, [tastes *bitter*, * **Bry.**

Colo. Puls.—See **Hepar.**] Vomiting sour mucus or green bile. Pain in the abdomen as if the navel were *pulled out.*

Sleep.— Deep, stupefied sleep, with snoring, [* **Opi.**] He lies on his back, with open, staring eyes, [see **Opi.**] * He awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen, [awakens in a fright, as if he had had a frightful dream, **Sulph.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities. — Painlessness with most ailments. *Convulsions with consciousness*, [*without consciousness*, **Bell. Hyos.**] * Bright light or contact renews the spasms, [**Bell.**] St. Vitus's dance, [**Hyos.**— Especially in girls, **Bell.**— Especially boys, * **Nux v.**] Stiffness of the whole body. * Extreme degree of nervous erethism. *He feels too tall. Aggravation;* after sleeping, [**Apis.** * **Lach. Opi.**] From looking at *glistening objects*, or being touched, [**Bell.**] *Better* from bright light, [better in the dark, **Con. Phos.**]

SULPHUR.

(FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.)

Mental Symptoms.—* Low-spirited, out of humor, inclines to weep, [see **Puls.**] Dulness, difficulty of thinking. Misplaces, or cannot find the right words when he speaks, [**Graph.**] *Extremely forgetful*, [**Croc. Lach.**]

Head.—Vertigo when sitting, [when rising from a sitting position, **Bry.** * **Puls.**] *Heaviness and fulness* in the forehead, [**Calc. c. Nat. m. Phos. ac. Rhus.**] **Constant heat on top of the head*, [**Graph. Nat. m.**—*Coldness*, **Sep.** * **Verat.**] Pressure in the temples and tightness in the brain. * Beating headache, worse in the morning, from motion, when stooping, and in the open air. *Periodical* headache. Fontanels remain open too long, [* **Calc. c. Merc.** * **Sil.**] *Scald head*, dry form, [see **Rhus.**]

Eyes.—*Burning* in the eyes, [**Ars. Bell. Caust. Phos.**—*Coldness* of the lids, **Con. Lyc.**] *Ulceration* of the margins of the lids, [**Merc. Nat. m.**] Specks or ulcers on the cornea, [**Lach. Merc. Sil.**] * Intolerance of the sun's light, [* **Bell. Con. Ign. Puls.**] Black moats before the eyes, [**Merc.**— Like a swarm of insects, **Caust.**]

Ears.— * Deafness, with roaring and itching in the ears. *Whizzing* or roaring in the ears, [see **Chin.**] Wabbling in the ears, as if water were in them.

Nose.—Bleeding of the nose, [see **Bell.** * **Phos.**] *Loss of*

smell, [**Caust. Hep. Phos. Sep. Sil.**—Acuteness of smell, **Bell. Colch.** * **Lyc.**] Dry ulcers or scabs in the nose, [**Sep.**]

Mouth and Throat.—Lips dry, burning. Jerks through single teeth. *Swelling of the gums, with throbbing pain, [ulceration of the gums, **Lyc.** * **Merc. Staph.**—Readily *bleeding gums*, **Ars.** * **Merc. Nit. ac. Phos.**] Tongue white, with red tip and red border. *Pressure in the throat, as from a lump, [**Graph.** * **Hep. Ign. Lach. Nux v.**—Sensation as of *splinters* in the throat when swallowing, **Hep. Nit. ac.**] Sensation of a hair in the throat, [**Ars. Kali b.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—*Putrid taste in the morning, [see **Puls.**] Complete loss of appetite, [* **Chin. Hep.** * **Merc. Puls.** * **Rhus.**—Excessive hunger, **Bry.** * **Nux.** * **Verat.**] Food tastes too salt, [**Carb. v. Chin. Sep.**—See **Hep.**] Milk disagrees, [* **Puls. Sep.**] *Sour eructations, and much troublesome acidity in the stomach, [**Cham. Con. Nit. ac. Nux v.**—Bitter eructations after a meal, **Bell. Chin.** * **Nux.**] Region of stomach very painful to pressure, [**Bry. Lach.** * **Merc.** * **Nux v.**] *Painful pressure in the stomach, as from a weight, [**Ars. Bry.** * **Nux v. Sep.**] *Burning in the stomach*, [see * **Ars.**] *Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen, as if the internal parts were raw and sore, [* **Bell. Nux v.**] Movement in the abdomen as of something alive, [**Croc.**]

Stool and Anus.—*Constipation*, with frequent unsuccessful desire for stool, [**Caust.** * **Lyc.** * **Nux v.**] Hard, knotty, insufficient stool. *Painless morning diarrhœa, has hardly time to get out of bed, [see **Podo.**] *Watery; green mucus; undigested; changeable. Before stool*, cutting colic. *After stool*, tenesmus. *Stools with ascarides, lumbrici, [**Cina. Ign. Merc.**] *Prolapsus recti* during stool. *Hemorrhoids, oozing or bleeding.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition, especially at night; urine at times clear, at times saturated with thick sediment, [frequent emissions of urine, clear as water, * **Cham. Hyos. Ign. Puls.**] Very fetid urine, [see **Nit. ac.**] Burning in the urethra during micturition, [see **Canth.**]

Sexual Organs.—Deep ulcers on the glans and prepuce, with puffed edges, [see **Merc.**] *Stitches in the penis. Troublesome itching of the pudendum*, [**Graph.** * **Sep.**] *Burning in the vagina, [**Canth. Lyc.**—Smarting and rawness, **Kali b.**—Stitches in the vagina, **Con. Phos.**] *Menstruation too late*, too short, too scant, [**Con.** * **Dulc. Phos.** * **Puls.**] Delayed and difficult first menstruation, [see * **Puls.**] *Catamenia thick, black,

acrid, making the parts sore. *Burning, painful leucorrhœa, making the parts sore.

Respiratory Organs. — Deep, rough voice — *aphonia*, [**Bell. Bapt. Merc. Phos.**] *Loose cough*, with soreness and pressure in the chest; talking excites cough, [**Kali b. Puls.**] *Cough, with greenish, purulent expectoration, having a sweetish taste, [*gray*, *salty* expectoration, ***Lyc. Phos. Sep.**] *Much rattling of mucus in the lungs; the cough worse in the morning. *Heavy feeling* in the chest, [**Lach. Lyc.**] *Stitches in the chest, extending to the back, [**Merc. Sil.**] Palpitation of the heart, anxious, visible. Heart feels too large.

Back. — Stiffness in nape of the neck. Drawing pain between the scapulæ, [*burning* between the scapulæ as from hot coals, **Ars. Lyc.**] Curvature of the spine, [see **Sil.**] *Sensation as if one vertebræ glided over the other.*

Extremities. — *Drawing and lacerating in the arms and hands. Trembling of the hands, [**Lach. Phos. Stram.**] *Felons, [***Hep. Lach. Merc. Sil.**] *Heaviness* in the lower limbs, as if paralyzed, [**Bell. Merc. Nux. Rhus.**] Rigidity in the bend of the knees, [***Bry. Graph. Sep.**—In the hips, **Acon. *Rhus. Staph.**] *Burning in the soles, [**Phos. ac. Puls. *Sil.**]

Sleep.—*Drowsiness in the daytime; sleepless at night, [**Lyc. Merc.**—Sleepy, but cannot sleep, ***Bell. Opi.**] **Talks* loudly while asleep, [**Bell. Nat. m. Sep.**—*Sings* during sleep, **Bell. Croc. Phos. ac.**] *Jerks and twitches* during sleep.

Fever.—Thirst even before the chilliness, [thirst only during the chill, **Calc. c. Carb. v. *Ign.**—No thirst during the paroxysm, ***Puls. Sep.**] *Chill in the evening, followed by heat and profuse sweat, [**Ars. Bell. *Rhus t.**] Slight chill at 10 A. M., continues till 3 P. M., [see **Nat. m.**] *Frequent flushes of heat, [**Lyc. *Sep. Puls.**] *Copious morning sweat setting in after waking.

Skin.—*Dry*, *husky*, *scaly skin.* *Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates, [**Calc. c. Graph. *Hep. Sil.**] **Psora*, with violent itching and tingling; burning after scratching, [***Merc. Rhus. Staph.**] *Pimply eruptions filled with pus. *Dry tetter*, scurfy, itching violently, [**Calc. c. Phos.**] **Excoriation of the skin*, especially where it is folded upon itself, [**Cham. *Graph. Lyc. Merc.**] *Old ulcers, with the production of proud flesh, [**Graph. *Sil.**— Ulcers, which *bleed easily*, burn like fire, ***Ars. Carb. v. Hep.**—See **Lach.**]

Characteristic Peculiarities.—*Suitable to lean persons who walk stooping, [thin, scrawny persons subject to passive

hemorrhages, *Sec. cor.] Talking fatigues and excites the pains. *Frequent spasmodic jerking in the whole body, [pulsations through the whole body, Phos. Puls.] *Comes out of the spasms very happy. *Very weak and faint about 11 A. M., must have something to eat. *Worse* in the evening, [better, Arn.] After midnight, [see Rhus.] While at rest, [Con. Lyc. *Rhus. Sep.]

TARTAR EMETIC.

(TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.)

Head.—*Numbness* of the head, with stupefaction. Pressing headache, as if the brain were compressed, [also Staph.] Stupefying headache, with pressure from *without inwards*, in the forehead and over the root of the nose. Trembling of the head from every motion of the body.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Longing for acids and fruits; for cold drinks, or thirstlessness, [see Puls.] Aversion to milk, [craves *milk*, Merc. Nux.] *Continuous nausea, [also *Ipe.] Continuous nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa, (cholera-morbus.) *Violent straining* to *vomit*, with perspiration on the forehead, [see Verat.] *Vomiting large quantities of mucus, [also *Ipe.] Pain in the stomach as if it had been overloaded. Cutting, flatulent colic, worse when sitting bent forward, [better when bending forward, Chin. *Colo.]

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult breathing, compelling one to sit erect. **Pneumonia*, with impending paralysis of the lungs. Cough, with suffocating attacks. Rattling, hollow cough, worse at night. **Loose, rattling cough*, as if much would be expectorated, but nothing comes up, [also *Ipe.] *Whooping-cough;* every coughing spell preceded by crying, [also Arn.] *The inside of the chest feels as if lined with velvet. Visible palpitation of the heart, without anxiety, [see Dig.]

Conditions.—The symptoms are *worse* in the evening and when sitting; when sitting bent forward; from warmth. *Better* from eructation; in the open, cold air.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

(WHITE HELLEBORE.)

Mental Symptoms.—Insanity, he wants to cut up everything, [wants to bite, to spit, to strike, and to tear things,

Bell. Stram.**] Persevering *refusal to talk*, [Bell. Ign. Nit. ac. *Phos. ac.**—Wants to talk continually, **Lach. *Stram.**]

Head.—*Headache, with nausea and vomiting*, [**Ars. Ipe. Kali b. *Nux.**] **Cold perspiration on the forehead.* Burning in the brain. **Coldness* on the vertex, [**Calc. c. Sep.**—*Burning* on the vertex, **Graph. Nat. m. *Sulph.**] *Heaviness* of the whole head, [**Calc. c. Opi. Phos. ac. Rhus.**—*Lightness*, ***Stram.**]

Eyes.— Fixed, watery, sunken, [see **Opi.**] Paralysis of the eyelids, [great heaviness of the lids, cannot keep them open, ***Gel. Rhus. Sep.**] *Double vision.* Blindness at night, [**Bell.**]

Face.—* Cold, collapsed face; pinched-up, bluish nose, [pale, death-colored face, with distorted features, ***Ars. Canth.**— Distorted, bluish face, with mouth wide open, **Hyos.**] *Lockjaw*, [**Bell. Hyos.**]

Mouth and Throat.— Grinding of the teeth, [see **Stram.**] Tongue red and swollen, or *dry, black, and cracked*, [**Ars. Merc. Lyc.**] Tongue cold, withered, [**Carb. v.**] *Tongue* feels as if scalded, [**Colo.**— Feels *heavy*, **Nat. m. Nux.**] Spasmodic constriction of the throat, [see **Hyos.**] *Roughness* in the throat. *Burning* in the throat, [***Ars. Bell. Lach. Phos.**—*Coldness*, **Carb. v.**]

Stomach and Abdomen.—* Unquenchable thirst, especially for cold drinks, [***Acon. *Ars. Phos.**] Strong desire for acids and refreshing things, [for juicy, refreshing things, ***Phos. ac.**] *Continuous nausea*, [***Ipe. Phos. Tart. e.**] Vomiting food, acid, bitter, foamy, white, or yellow-green mucus, [see **Ipe.**] *Vomiting black bile and blood*, [***Ars. Sec.**] * Vomiting, with diarrhœa and great prostration, [***Ars. Tart. e.**] The vomiting is renewed by drinking, or the least motion. Cutting in the abdomen, as with knives, [***Colo. Con.**] * Sensation as if the bowels were tied up in knots, [as if squeezed between stones, ***Colo.**] * Great sinking and empty feeling in the abdomen. *Burning* in the abdomen, as from hot coals, [***Ars. Phos. Sec.**]

Stool.— Constipation, as from inactivity of the rectum; stool hard, too large, [**Nux v.**] *Diarrhœa;* stools *greenish, watery, with flakes;* also *blackish, watery* stools. Before stool, severe pinching colic. *During stool*, paleness, *cold sweat on the forehead*, and vomiting. * After stool, great sinking and empty feeling in the abdomen, [see **Ars.**]

Urine.— *Greenish urine*, [**Ars. Mag. c.**— *Blackish*, **Colch. Nat. m.** — White, like milk, **Phos. ac.**] Frequent, but scanty emissions of dark-red urine.

Sexual Organs.—* Dysmenorrhœa, with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa, with cold sweat. Suppressed lochia and milk, with delirium.

Respiratory Organs. — Spasmodic cough, with blue face, suffocation, [**Hyos. Ipe.**] * Deep, hollow cough, as if coming from the abdomen, with yellow, tough, bitter, or salt expectoration, only during the day, [expectoration only at *night*, **Caust. Staph. Tart.**] * Cough, with involuntary urination, [**Caust. Puls.**] Stitches in the sides of the chest, especially when coughing, [**Bell. * Bry. Puls.**] Violent, visible, anxious palpitation of the heart.

Back and Extremities. — Weakness of the muscles of the neck, they will not support the head. Icy coldness of the hands. The arms feel full and heavy. Painful heaviness in the knees and lower legs, [**Nux v. Stram. Sulph.**] * Cramps in the calves, [see **Sep.**]

Fever. — Pulse irregular, generally small, thread-like; often imperceptible, [**Ars. Carb. v.**] *Intermittent fever;* chill occurs early in the morning, or in the forenoon, [see **Nat. m.**] With *external coldness only*, [external heat and internal shuddering, **Ign.**] First, violent chill, afterwards heat, with thirst, then sweat. Blood runs cold through the veins, [runs hot, **Ars. Rhus.**] * Typhoid fever, with great *prostration; cold sweating;* coma; vomiting, and watery diarrhœa; bluish face; pointed nose; wrinkled skin.

Characteristic Peculiarities.— * Sudden sinking of strength, [**Acon. * Ars. * Camph.**] Attacks of fainting from the least exertion. Shocks in the limbs, as from electric sparks, [shocks through the whole body, * **Nux v.**] *Violent tonic spasms*, palms of the hands and soles of the feet drawn inward. After fright involuntary stools, [* **Gel. Opi.**] *Worse* after drinking; after sleep. [**Apis. * Lach. Opi.**— Better after sleeping, **Phos. Sil.**] Better after perspiring, [see **Merc.**]

TINCTURES FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

Arnica.— This remedy is used externally in *Sprains*, *Bruises*, *Fractures*, *Dislocations* and all mechanical injuries of this character.

Calendula.— Is especially suitable in *Cut*, *Lacerated*, *Punctured* or *Gunshot* wounds.

Cantharides and **Urtica Urens** are used in superficial *Burns* and *Scalds*.

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